

1930.



City and County of Kingston upon Hull.

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH OF HULL

FOR THE YEAR 1930.

W. M. FRAZER,

M.D., CH.B., M.Sc., D.P.H., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Medical Officer of Health.

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Medical Officer of Health.

Health and Public Assistance Committee, 1929-30.

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ALDERMEN F. ASKEW, J.P., W. PASHBY and H. WEBSTER.

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—Continued.

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Alderman TURNER.

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Councillors F. W. BRETT, T. CARRICK, W. E. COPELAND, J. HENSON, J. G. HEWETT, T. W. KERRY, H. H. VICKERS, J. WARD, F. E. WOODLIFFE, THE LORD MAYOR and the Ex-LORD MAYOR.

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Councillors BRETT, HEWETT, KERRY, (Mrs.) SHARP, VICKERS and WARD.

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Aldermen P. GASKELL, W. TURNER and H. WEBSTER.

Councillors C. D. ALLDERIDGE, G. CLARK, J. M. DOSSOR, J. HENSON, (Mrs.) F. SHARP and S. H. SMITH, THE LORD MAYOR and the Ex-LORD MAYOR.

Staff of the Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health :

W. M. FRAZER, M.D., Ch.B., M.Sc., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

Deputy-Medical Officer of Health :

* R. RAINES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

J. A. RAEBURN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 12th July, 1930).

Miss SUSAN H. GILCHRIST, M.B., Ch.B.

J. MORRISON, M.C., M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

J. YULE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

C. METCALFE BROWN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 1st October, 1930).

Medical Superintendent Infectious Diseases Hospitals and Tuberculosis Sanatorium :

H. MASON LEETE, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H. (from 14th July, 1930).

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

Miss LILLIAS HARDIE, M.B., Ch.B.

K. D. MACKINTOSH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

J. M. WATT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Miss ELIZABETH J. FINDLAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Miss A. STEVEN, M.B., Ch.B.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals and Tuberculosis Sanatorium :

Medical Superintendent : H. MASON LEETE, M.D. (from 14th July, 1930).

Resident Medical Officer, City Hospital : J. WILKIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 25th August, 1930).

A. E. MACKINTOSH, M.B., Ch.B. (from 26th August, 1930).

Resident Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Sanatorium : P. R. FANNING, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

Matron (Infectious Diseases Hospital) : Miss JULIA ARMSTRONG, R.R.C.

Matron (Evan Fraser Small Pox Hospital) : Miss M. J. STEWART (to 5th October, 1930).

Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

Senior Tuberculosis Officer : J. A. RAEBURN, M.D. (to 12th July, 1930).

C. METCALFE BROWN, M.D. (from 1st October, 1930).

Five Tuberculosis Health Visitors.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Inspector of Midwives : Miss SUSAN H. GILCHRIST, M.B.

* Clinic Medical Officers : Miss E. M. TOWNEND, M.D., B.S. Miss A. JACKSON, M.B., Ch.B.

* Miss JANET M. GIBSON, M.B., Ch.B.

* Mrs. E. McVICKER REDFERN, M.B., Ch.B.

Resident Medical Officer, Maternity Home : Miss J. S. THOMSON, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Matron, Maternity Home : Miss K. V. CONI.

Assistant Inspector of Midwives : Miss MABEL HARRISON.

Twenty Health Visitors.

Three Dining Superintendents.

* Part-time Officers.

Staff of the Health Department—*Continued.*

Venereal Diseases.

*Medical Officers : E. HARRISON, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.

R. J. BARLEE, L.R.C.P.I. and L.M., L.R.C.S.I. and L.M.

*Pathologist : W. W. ADAMSON, M.Sc., M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Public Assistance :

Anlaby Road Hospital and Institution :

Resident Medical Officer : D. L. MACRAE TOD, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officers : C. O'MAHONY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

H. R. SPARROW, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (from August 18th, 1930).

Master and Matron : F. CULSHAW, M.B.E. and Mrs. CULSHAW.

Superintendent Nurse : Miss E. A. DOWSETT.

Beverley Road Hospital and Institution :

Medical Officer : D. V. MARSHALL, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officers : Miss A. RENNIE, M.B., Ch.B.

T. SHARP, M.B., Ch.B. (from December 16th, 1930).

Master and Matron : W. R. STEDMAN and Mrs. STEDMAN.

Superintendent Nurse : Miss T. FERGUSON.

Corporation Hospitals, Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, etc. :

Part-time Medical Staff, etc. :

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons	2	Radiologists	....	....	....	2
Orthopædic Surgeons	....	2	Dental Surgeons	....	....	2
Visiting Surgeons	....	....	2	District Medical Officers (8 of		
Consulting Physician	....	....	1	whom are Public Vaccinators)	9	

Food Inspection :

Veterinary Surgeon and Chief Food Inspector : H. P. LEWIS, M.R.C.V.S.

Assistant Veterinary Surgeon and Food Inspector : P. D. DUNN, M.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S.

Four Assistant Inspectors.

Sanitary :

Chief Sanitary Inspector : T. DOUGLAS, M.R.San.I., M.I.C.S. (to 4th Dec., 1930)

F. C. MARCHANT, M.R.San.I., M.I.S.A. (from 5th December, 1930).

27 Assistant Inspectors.

Clerical :

Chief Clerk : W. MATANLE.

40 Clerks.†

SUMMARY :

Medical Staff (whole and part-time)	....	....	....	46
Veterinary Surgeons	....	....	....	2
Clerical	....	....	....	41
Male Inspectors	....	....	....	31
Health Visitors, T.B. Nurses, etc.	....	....	....	46
Nursing Staff (indoor)	....	....	....	249
Male and Female attendants	....	....	....	79
Domestic Staff	....	....	....	114
Scrubbers	....	....	....	118
Tradesmen (joiners, bricklayers, painters, etc.)	....	....	....	32
Disinfecting and Ambulance Staffs, Hospital Porters, Gardeners, etc.	....	....	....	62
Remainder of Public Assistance Institutional Staff (whole and part-time)	30

* Part-time Officers.

† Including staff at Institutions, Hospitals, etc.

850

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY
AND INTRODUCTION.

Summary for 1930.

Area in Acres (up to 31st March, 1930—9,359), at 1st April, 1930 (on extension of City Boundary)	13,392	
Population at Census of 1921	287,150	
Number of structurally separate occupied dwelling-houses in the City at Census of 1921	63,433	
Average number of persons in each inhabited building at Census of 1921....	4.5	
Number of families or separate occupiers at Census of 1921	65,950	
	1930.	1929.
Estimated Population in July	307,500	299,900
Estimated number of houses at end of year.....	75,502	72,866
Number of births	6,288	6,090
1930— <i>Legitimate</i> : Male, 3,011; Female, 2,961; Total, 5,972. <i>Illegitimate births</i> : Male, 185; Female, 131; Total, 316.		
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the population	†20.6	20.3
Number of Deaths	3,833	4,550
Death-rate per 1,000 of the population.....	†12.5	15.2
Natural increase of the population during the year	2,455	1,540
Number of deaths of infants (under the age of one year): <i>Legitimate</i> , 400; <i>Illegitimate</i> , 34; Total	434	634
Infant Mortality per 1,000 births: <i>Legitimate</i> , 67; <i>Illegitimate</i> , 108; Rate	69	104
Number of women dying in or in consequence of Child-birth: Sepsis, 10; Other Causes, 18; Total	28	27
Deaths from Influenza	29	234
Deaths from Pneumonia and Bronchitis	446	803
Deaths from Measles	100	64
Deaths from Whooping Cough	16	71
Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under two years of age)	41	133
Death-rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases: Smallpox, Whooping Cough, Measles, Diphtheria, Diarrhœa, Scarlet Fever and "Fever" (Typhoid, Enteric and Typhus), per 1,000 of the population	0.7	1.1
Death-rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis of children under two years per 1,000 births	6.5	21.8
Death-rate from Phthisis per 1,000 of the population	1.0	1.0
Death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	1.3	1.2
Death-rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	1.3	1.3

† In the births and deaths for 1930 are included those that occurred in the old area during the three months immediately preceding the extension of the City on the 1st April of that year. Therefore, whilst the population of the area of the City as constituted at the end of 1930 was 307,500, the annual birth and death-rates for the same year have, at the request of the Registrar-General, been calculated on an adjusted population of 305,600 to make allowance for the change of area.

Summary for 1930.—*Continued.*

The rateable value of the City at 31st March, 1931 and 1930 respectively, £1,571,021 £1,520,992			
Average rate in the £ (excluding Water Charges).....	18/-	16/6.4	
Sum represented by a 1d. General Rate	£6,545	£7,364	
Actual yield of a 1d. General Rate (after taking into account the differential rating in the added areas)	*£6,039	*£6,850	
The expenditure of the Health Department during the Financial Year ended the 31st March, 1931, was as under :—			
	Gross. £	Income. £	Net. £
General Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, and Hospital Services	117,179	15,940	101,239
Sanitary Section (not including the cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal)	35,286	6,383	28,903
Public Assistance :—			
Institutional Relief	117,053	2,223	114,830
Out Relief—Ambulance Service and Drugs and Medical Appliances	1,800	—	1,800
(The sum of £2,223 shown as income does not include amounts recovered from liable relatives and other local Authorities towards the cost of In-maintenance.)			
TOTAL	£271,318	24,546	246,772

This expenditure represents a net charge on the ratepayers of 3/4.9d. in the £. The gross cost per head of the population is 17/8d. and the net cost 16/1d.

* Estimated, after deducting cost of and losses in collection

GUILDHALL,

HULL, July, 1931.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you herewith my second Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health of the City, relating to the year 1930.

I desire to acknowledge the results of figures and information for inclusion in the Report from the Town Clerk and Public Assistance Officer, the City Treasurer, the City Engineer, the City Water Engineer, the City Electrical Engineer, the City Architect, the City Analyst, the Parks Superintendent, the Manager of the Employment Exchange, the Managers of the Gas Companies, the officers of the Voluntary Hospitals and various charitable institutions, and others. Figures and information obtained from such various sources afford a good indication of the close co-operation which exists between the Health Department and the many other agencies, official and voluntary, which exist in the City and which affect, directly or indirectly, the health of the community or of the individual.

The sectional reports have in most cases been written by the officers in charge of the various sub-departments.

It has been found necessary to expand the present Report by the inclusion of extra sections relating to the Local Government Act, 1929, and to the general provision of hospital services in the area. The subject matter of the two sections is closely related, since one of the most important duties laid upon the councils of counties and county boroughs by the new Act is the control of hospitals previously administered by the Boards of Guardians.

The vital statistics for the year are inserted in summary form at the commencement of the Report, numerous tables amplifying the figures as given are contained at the end of the Report, and others, wherever useful or convenient, are inserted in the text.

The birth-rate during the year 1930 in the City was 20·6 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 16·3 for England and Wales. In Hull, the birth-rate is amongst the highest in the urban districts in the country and during 1930 it was slightly greater than in the two preceding years. The death-rate was 12·5 per 1,000, as contrasted with the figure of 11·4 for England and Wales. During 1930 the death-rate in Hull was the lowest recorded, with the exception of the year 1923, when it was 11·4. It is also gratifying to relate that another aspect of

the death-rate, viz., the infantile mortality rate, which, during 1930 was 69 per 1,000 births, was the lowest recorded in the history of Hull. The previous lowest for the infantile mortality rate was in 1928 when it dropped to the figure of 79. A reduction of the infantile mortality rate in a City with a high birth-rate like Hull to the low figure of 69, even for the period of one year, is a most satisfactory feature in the health statistics and one which is a cause for congratulation.

A combination of a high birth-rate and low death-rate, tending to a comparatively large natural increase of the population, has important social and other consequences. On the credit side it may be said that a large yearly natural increase implies a young population if we assume that, on balance, little population is lost by emigration, as appears to be the case at the present time. Many of the social services are directly affected by this increase and, in particular, housing becomes an important problem apart entirely from the question of slum clearance. Thus, except for the year 1929 when the death-rate was unusually high and consequently the rate of natural increase low, the population of Hull during many years has increased each year by the excess of births over deaths by a figure which is on the average more than 2,500.

Important developments in the provision of hospital facilities and in the general organisation of health services have taken place since the last Annual Report was written. Of such developments first place must be given to the taking over of Poor Law institutions and hospitals under the Local Government Act, 1929, which came into operation on 1st April, 1930. By this Act the Anlaby Road Institution, belonging to the Hull Incorporation for the Poor, and the Beverley Road Institution, belonging to the Sculcoates Board of Guardians, came under the control of the Hull Corporation and are being administered by the Health Department. In addition, the Health Department is now responsible for the Poor Law Medical Services discharged by the District Medical Officers and the Public Vaccinators, and for the oversight of the Fern Street and Beeton Street Dispensaries.

An important effect of the Local Government Act, 1929, is that local authorities, in the vast majority of cases unused to the administration of general hospital beds, now have under their control for the first time accommodation for the care and treatment of all types of medical and surgical diseases. Thus co-ordination of greatly enhanced resources for the treatment of the sick has become possible and greater efficiency and economy in the use of hospital beds will, it is hoped, in the course of time be obtained. Previous to the 1st April, 1930, the main function of a local sanitary authority, in theory and very largely in practice, was the prevention of disease. Where treatment was undertaken, as in the case of infectious diseases, it was regarded as subordinate to the primary need of the prevention of the spread of infection. Now, the sanitary authorities responsible for the general hospitals previously administered by the Poor Law authorities, are definitely

engaged in medical and surgical treatment not only from the preventive aspect, but also for the relief of suffering and the avoidance, where possible, of mortality. A new order of problem has arisen requiring a fresh orientation of ideas. It may well be that the Local Government Act has effected a revolution in the medical services of this country, the ultimate effects of which we can but dimly perceive. The immediate problem, however, in Hull, and at present the important one, is to bring the administration of the hospitals at Anlaby Road and Beverley Road into line with modern practice. During the year under review the Health and Public Assistance Committee have materially strengthened both the medical and nursing staffs at the two hospitals, and have considered a scheme for the remodelling of the Anlaby Road Institution so as to adapt it for use as a municipal general hospital. A scheme of this kind will in any event take a number of years to bring to completion, and, in the meantime, the committee are doing their utmost to increase the accommodation at the two hospitals, so that an additional number of patients may be dealt with.

Another important matter dealt with during the year was the further extension of the City Hospital by the addition of a 38-bed pavilion and a cubicle block of 10 beds, which will be ready for occupation about the middle of 1931. The house for the Resident Medical officers was completed and in occupation in October 1930, and a Medical Superintendent to take charge of the City Hospital and Sanatorium was appointed in July, 1930. Additions to the City Hospital which will mark further steps towards its completion and which are projected are the building of the west wing and domestic quarters at the administrative block, and the erection of a house for the Medical Superintendent. Further pavilion and cubicle blocks will be added as opportunity affords.

In March, 1930, a general survey of insanitary houses in the City, commenced at the instance of the Housing Committee, was completed. The results of this survey showed that there are 3,445 houses in Hull which are insanitary and which should be represented either as individual dwellings or as unhealthy areas. The majority of these houses are situated in the Old Town within three-quarters of a mile of the Guildhall. With the survey just mentioned as a basis, the Housing Committee towards the end of the year presented to the Ministry of Health their five-year programme for the period commencing 1st January, 1931, as required by Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1930. It was estimated that, including ordinary housing as well as slum clearance, the housing needs of the City for the quinquennium would be approximately 10,000, of which, in the opinion of the City Architect, 2,700 would be provided by public utility societies or private enterprise, leaving a total of 7,300 to be erected by the Corporation. Of these, 3,800 are to be provided for ordinary housing requirements under the 1924 Act, and 3,500 in respect of slum clearance schemes under the 1930 Act. The slum clearance schemes, it is to be noted, will involve the displacement of 14,000 persons.

The figures given in the preceding paragraph are some indication of the magnitude of the housing problem and of the energetic measures which are being taken and will be taken in the future towards its solution. Before the end of the year to which this Report relates four of the worst of the unhealthy areas had been represented under the Housing Act, 1930.

During the year the Maternity Home at Hedon Road has been working to full capacity and altogether 856 confinements took place there. The numbers appeared to be increasing to such an extent that arrangements had to be made for the equipment of Ward 4, partly for the reception of cases and partly for the accommodation of staff. Apart from the Maternity Home proper, the Infants' Hospital, situated on the site, has been fully utilised. This provision contains 16 cots for the treatment of infants suffering from dietetic diseases, and is intended to be used not for ordinary cases of disease in children, but for the specific purpose of dealing with errors of nutrition.

On the 1st April, 1930, the Hull Extension Act, 1929, came into force, effecting an extension of the City's area by the incorporation of parts of Sutton; Hessle, Cottingham, Bilton and Anlaby, and thus adding 4,033 acres, making a present total of 13,392 acres for the whole City. The area thus added is entirely rural, and the extension of the Public Health Services to bring the new area in line with the old did not present any serious difficulties.

Schemes for the improvement of the environmental conditions under which our citizens live have not been neglected as a result of the increased attention which is being paid to the requirements of the individual. As far as the unextended part of the City of Hull is concerned, the privy conversion scheme has been completed, and the whole City is on the water-carriage system with the exception of a number of houses in unhealthy areas which will be demolished within a short time, and a certain number of cases where no sewer is readily accessible. As regards the areas added to Hull on the 1st April, 1930, privy conversions are steadily proceeding.

Following the virtual completion of the Privy Conversion Scheme, the Corporation took another step forward by their decision to co-ordinate the cleansing and sanitary services of the City, and on the 1st June, 1930, the work of the cleansing of the streets (including gully cleansing, street watering and snow removal) and the control of all public conveniences in the City were transferred from the Works Committee to the Cleansing and Sanitary Committee, the last mentioned Committee also to be responsible, as hitherto, for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse. A new Department, called the Public Cleansing Department, was created and placed under the direction of the Cleansing and Sanitary Committee. Mr. T. Douglas was appointed Director of Public Cleansing, subsequently relinquishing the office of Chief Sanitary Inspector, which he had held for 4 years.

It is pleasing to note that Mr. F. C. Marchant, after 20 years' service in the Department, was in Dec., 1930, appointed to the responsible position of Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The position in regard to the City's radium supply has greatly improved during the past year, owing to the expenditure of a generous and anonymous gift of £5,000 for this purpose aided by a further sum of approximately the same amount which was raised through the efforts of the Hull Rotary Club. With the money thus obtained 760 milligrammes of radium were purchased and the total amount now available is nearly a gramme. The radium purchased last year is administered by trustees, of whom the Medical Officer of Health is one.

A glance at the pages of the present Report will prove that the work of the Hull Health Department is growing with unexampled rapidity in all its branches. The volume of work which is here described could not have reached its present standard of usefulness were it not for the arduous labour which has been performed by the medical, inspectorial, nursing and clerical staff of the Department. All have been animated by the desire to add still further to the reputation and efficiency of the service. That our services are appreciated is indicated by the ever-growing number of attendances at the very numerous clinics which have been established and by the satisfaction which is repeatedly expressed by those we deal with concerning the treatment and general help which they have received.

I should also like to be permitted to express my warm thanks to the Chairman and members of the various Corporation Committees concerned with the Health Department for the courtesy and kindness with which they have received the suggestions and recommendations made to them during the past year.

Finally, as this, to my great regret, will be the last Report which I shall have the honour of presenting as Medical Officer of Health of Hull, I may perhaps be permitted to refer, in the warmest possible terms, to the exceptional kindness which I have received at the hands of the members of the City Council, from my fellow officials in this and other Departments, and from the public of Hull. It has been to me a great privilege to have had the opportunity of working in your midst.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

W. M. FRAZER,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL AND
SOCIAL CONDITIONS
AFFECTING THE AREA.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Meteorology. Meteorological records are kept by the Parks Superintendent and Mr. Henry Knight, at a Climatological Station in Pearson Park. Readings are taken twice daily, at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. Hull has a lower rainfall than most parts of England, and in 1930 it was again low, though it was higher than in 1929 by 6·81 inches, being 27·86 inches ; there were 1,291 hours of bright sunshine compared with 1,462 in 1929 and 1,339 in 1928. The number of days on which rain fell was 205 ; there were 270 sunny and 95 sunless days. The prevailing wind was from the south-west.

There was less sunshine and more rain than in 1929, particularly in the third quarter.

Particulars of the meteorological readings will be found in Appendix 1, pages 219 and 220.

Population. At the census taken on the 19th June, 1921, the number of persons enumerated in the City was 287,150 ; after adjustments to provide for the allocation to Hull of residents who were temporarily absent at holiday resorts in this country, the estimated average population during 1921 was given by the Registrar-General as 291,800.

The Registrar-General has estimated the population of Hull in July, 1930, to be 307,500, an increase of 7,600 over the preceding year, due to the extension of the city boundary in April, 1930.

The following table brings up to date information relating to population supplied last year.

POPULATION OF HULL.

	Registrar General's Estimated Population, July.	Natural Increase during preceding year.	Insured Persons 31st December.	Average number of Parliamentary Voters.	Number on elementary school roll last week before Christmas holidays.
1921	291,800	—	115,305	137,803	50,401
1922	294,000	3,743	115,401	137,889	48,544
1923	296,900	2,894	109,102	141,076	46,869
1924	296,800	3,519	110,718	143,056	46,101
1925	297,300	2,659	111,173	144,843	46,911
1926	294,600	2,553	113,080	145,773	46,977
1927	296,600	2,584	113,310	147,128	47,234
1928	297,600	2,300	116,031	148,684	47,037
1929	299,900	2,303	115,452	185,783	46,705
1930	307,500	1,540	118,092	187,313	47,395

The natural increase of the population since the census has been approximately 24,095. If the Registrar-General's figures are correct, and the population has increased since 1921 by 15,700 only, the City, even when account is taken of the increased population included in the added area, has lost by excess of emigration over immigration 8,395, or 6,060 less than in the preceding year. This reduction is no doubt largely due to the previous overflow of population into the suburban areas having been brought within the confines of the City on the extension of its boundary in April, 1930.

Physical Features.

The City of Hull occupies a low-lying tract of land situated on the north shore of the Humber, at the juncture of the River Hull with the Estuary. The "old town" itself (that is, the town within the docks) practically occupies the position of an ancient delta, and consequently, like much of the surrounding country, is practically pure old Humber silt; very useful for the manufacture of bricks and cement, but, on account of its slight elevation above ordnance datum, it is generally waterlogged and damp. This old Humber silt occupies large areas on the sides of the estuary, as well as much of the old valley of the Hull. Beneath it in many places occurs a thin bed of peat, representing an ancient forest growth, below which are the "drift" beds consisting of clay, sand and gravel, deposited during the Great Ice Age. Except for occasional patches of estuarine silt, or marl deposits representing the beds of ancient meres now dry, the whole of the land known as Holderness—east of the Chalk Wolds—is glacial. At Dimlington it is nearly 100 feet above O.D., but this undulating country averages from 10 to 50 feet above sea level. It is banked up against a buried cliff, averaging 100 feet in height, which extends from Bridlington, through Driffield and Beverley to Hessle, to the west of which is the Great Wold area, consisting of a mass of pure white chalk, the surface of which is irregular owing to numerous dry valleys, but upon which very few later deposits rest. The beds forming the Wolds dip towards Hull, and supply the water, pure and plentiful, to the City.

INDUSTRIES AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Hull is the Third Port of the Kingdom, and its interests and trades are essentially maritime. A large proportion of the inhabitants is dependent upon shipping and transport. There is a considerable amount of casual labour required for loading and unloading vessels in the docks, and a consequence of their fluctuating, but generally small, income is a low standard of living. The fishing industry is very important, as are also the trades of seed and oil crushing, milling, blue and starch manufacture, the manufacture of chocolate and sweets, paint making, cement making, and engineering of all kinds.

Industrial Welfare Work. Most of the large firms have a welfare department and employ a medical, nursing and sick visiting staff. The efforts of these officers in promoting the health of the employees of their firms are of considerable value in improving the general health of the city.

The Blind. The Blind Persons Act, 1920, is administered by a Committee, appointed by the City Council. The Committee consists of 15 members, 10 of whom are members of the City Council, two nominated by the governing body of the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind, one nominated by the National League of the Blind, and two by the Health and Public Assistance Committee. The scheme for carrying out the Act has been approved by the Minister of Health. It makes provision for the supervision and welfare of blind children under 5 years of age by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department. Special provision is made for the removal of blind children, from homes where the surroundings are unsatisfactory, to an Institution. Arrangements are made by the Local Education Authority for the education and training of blind persons up to the age of 16 years. The education is given at various schools for the blind, and training at the Hull and East Riding and other Institutes.

The Committee act mainly through the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind. This institution, which is situated at Beech Holme, Beverley Road, Hull, contains well equipped workshops, which have recently been extended, where constant employment is found for a large number of blind persons. The work done includes the making of cane chairs, basket-work of all kinds, making of ships' fenders, furniture, knitted goods, brush and mat making, and the repair of boots and chairs. A home teaching service is provided by the Institute. The Committee of the Institute is also responsible for a shop in the centre of the town, and it has provided a hostel for blind women. A scheme has been prepared, under which payment is made through the Institute to all necessitous blind persons in the area. Under this scheme no blind person need apply direct to the Public Assistance Committee for relief. The register of the blind is kept by the officers of the Institute, and now contains the names of some 602 blind persons.

Deaf and Dumb. The welfare of the deaf and dumb in Hull and District, is under the care of a Voluntary Committee, who not only provide for their social and educational needs, but endeavour to obtain employment for them.

A large and well equipped Institute on Spring Bank serves as a centre for the work of the committee.

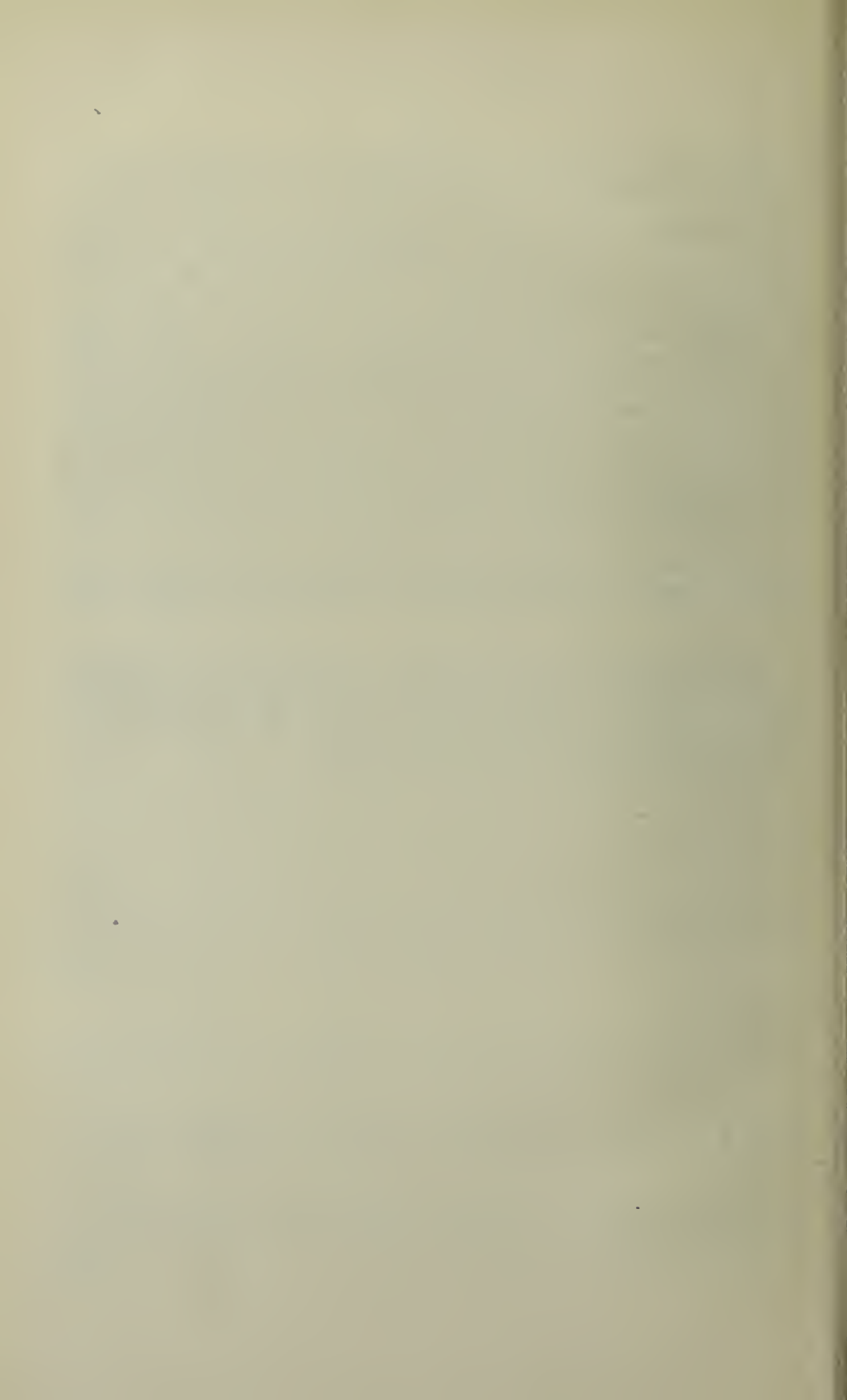
The approximate number of deaf-mutes resident in the City is 340. Forty-four of these are children, who attend a special school for the deaf and dumb in Osborne Street.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT AND AMOUNT OF POOR LAW RELIEF.

Unemployment. The Manager of the Employment Exchange has kindly furnished me with information which shows that unemployment, as recorded by his Department, was much more prevalent in Hull in 1930 than in 1929. The average number of persons registered as unemployed in the last week of each month during 1930 was 16,208, compared with an average of 12,603 in 1929. The number of unemployed men was 13,641 in 1930, compared with 10,685 in 1929. The numbers of women and juveniles in 1930 were 1,709 and 858 respectively, against 1,064 and 854 in the previous year. The "peak" period in 1930 was the end of October, when the total was 17,343; the highest number in 1929 was in December, when the total was 15,012; the highest total in 1928 was also in December, when it was 14,376. The lowest totals in each of the last three years have been 15,211, August, 1930.; 10,582, August, 1929, and 10,734, March, 1928.

Poor Relief. The number of persons in receipt of poor relief on the 27th December, 1930, was 16,113: 1,832 were receiving indoor and 14,281 outdoor relief. The total in receipt of relief was 1,507 less than at the end of 1929.

The average number of persons in receipt of relief per 10,000 of the population during the last quarter of the year was 537; that considerably more relief was required in Hull than in other places is shown by the corresponding figures for England and Wales (247), and County Boroughs (298).



VITAL STATISTICS.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Marriages. The number of marriages solemnised in the City was 2,924, compared with 2,688 during 1929. The marriage rate was 19·1 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 17·9 in 1929 and 17·7 in 1928.

Births. The births registered numbered 6,288 ; this includes the births of the children of Hull parents which occurred at the Municipal Maternity Home or at places outside the City, and excludes those of children born of mothers who were resident in Hull only temporarily. The 6,288 births are equal to a birth-rate of 20·6 per thousand of the population, which compares with 20·3 in the preceding year and 20·5 in 1928. The 1930 figure is an increase of 198 births on the figure for 1929. The birth-rate for the previous 5 years (1925-29) was 21·0. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1930 was 16·3, being the same as in 1929, while the Hull rate increased by 0·3 per 1,000.

Of the total births in Hull, 3,196 were of males and 3,092 of females. The births were spread over the year as follows :—

1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.
1,562	1,666	1,578	1,482

The sub-joined figures show the number of births and birth-rates for each of the last ten years and at ten-yearly intervals from 1890.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Births.</i>		<i>Birth-rate.</i>
1930	6,288	.... 20·6
1929	6,090	.... 20·3
1928	6,103	.... 20·5
1927	6,220	.... 21·0
1926	6,360	.... 21·6
1925	6,484	.... 21·8
1924	6,666	.... 22·4
1923	6,898	.... 23·2
1922	7,119	.... 24·2
1921	7,530	.... 25·8
1920	8,489	.... 29·1
1910	8,014	.... 29·1
1900	7,820	.... 32·7
1890	6,612	.... 31·0

Whilst it was reported last year that the birth-rate continued to show a slow and steady decline, the rate for 1930 is, as already stated, 0·3 above that for 1929.

There were 316 illegitimate births ; this is 5·0 per cent. of the total, compared with 5·0 per cent. in 1929 and 4·8 per cent. in 1928.

Deaths. There were 3,833 deaths, equal to a rate of 12·5 per 1,000, compared with 15·2 in 1929 and 12·8 in 1928. The death-rate in Hull (12·5) in 1930 was the lowest recorded with the exception of the year 1923, when it was 11·4. The death-

rate of England and Wales was 11·4 in 1930 and 13·4 in 1929. The total deaths in Hull in 1930 was 718 less than in 1929, such decrease being accounted for by reductions in deaths from influenza (205), acute respiratory diseases (360), heart disease (102), and whooping cough (55).

The deaths recorded each quarter were :—

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total.
1930	1,012	916	796	1,109	3,833
1929	1,838	952	860	900	4,550

The number of deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases, which are smallpox, measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever, diarrhoea and fever (including typhus, enteric and typhoid) was 222, or a decrease of 113 when compared with the total of 335 for 1929. From the table hereunder, it will be seen that in 1930 diarrhoea and enteritis registered 108 deaths below the figure for the same causes in the previous year. Deaths from whooping cough in the year under review show a decline of 55 on the number returned for 1929. Measles, however, was responsible for 36 more deaths in 1930 than in 1929, and further additions for 1930 include diphtheria, 10 ; and scarlet fever, 3. The zymotic rate for 1930 was 0·72 per thousand of the population against 1·12 in 1929 and 0·52 in 1928.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever, &c.	3	2	1	3	2	3
Measles	64	39	23	17	64	100
Scarlet Fever	4	6	4	11	2	5
Whooping Cough	74	38	23	21	71	16
Diphtheria	26	18	33	21	37	47
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	103	110	63	82	159	51

The following statement shows the number of deaths and the death-rate for each of the last ten years and ten-yearly intervals from 1890 :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Death-rate.</i>
1930	3,833	.... 12·5
1929	4,550	.... 15·2
1928	3,800	.... †12·8
1927	3,920	.... 13·2
1926	3,776	.... *12·8
1925	3,931	.... 13·2
1924	4,007	.... 13·5
1923	3,379	.... 11·4
1922	4,225	.... 14·4
1921	3,787	.... 13·0
1920	3,834	.... 13·2
1910	4,253	.... 15·2
1900	4,610	.... 19·2
1890	4,047	.... 19·0

† To two places of decimals 12·77.

* „ „ „ 12·81.

Full particulars as to the mortality amongst infants and children under five years of age appear in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this report. (See page 164).

Age Distribution. Only 1,373 deaths, or approximately one-third of the total, were of persons aged 65 years and upwards; there were 681 deaths under the age of 5 years; 121 of school children, that is, between 5 and 15 years; 181 of adolescents between 15 and 25; 426 died in the prime of life from 25 to 45 years, and 1,051 in middle life, from 45 to 65. These figures show decreases in all the age periods, those in each of the three groups between 5 to 45 years being comparatively slight. Of the three remaining groups the greatest decrease is 388 under the age of 5 years. In the other two cases last year's figures are below those for 1929 by 53 between 45 and 65 years and 172 in the period of 65 years and upwards.

Ward Statistics. Appendix 2, page 221, gives the vital statistics for the whole City from 1925 to 1930, and Appendix 3, page 222 gives the *Ward Statistics* for 1930. It must be noted, however, that with the lapse of time since the census and the extensive building operations which have gone on in certain districts, the ward populations, as calculated, become increasingly unreliable, and too much stress therefore must not be laid on any rates prepared therefrom. From the figures as given it will be seen that the highest birth-rates were in Myton (37·3), East Central (29·4) and Paragon (29·0) Wards, and the lowest, Newland (6·8) and Stoneferry (8·4) Wards. In view of the alterations in ward boundaries, consequent on the extension of the city, comparative ward figures in relation to previous years cannot be given.

The highest death-rates were in Myton (24·5) and Paragon (18·1). In these wards are included the oldest parts of the town. From this point of view the healthiest wards were Marfleet (5·8) and Pickering (7·3).

Appendix 4 (page 223) compares Hull's vital statistics for 1930 with those of England and Wales: both the birth-rate and the death-rate of Hull are higher than those of the country as a whole.

Causes of Death. Appendix 5 (page 224), gives the principal causes of death, divided into certain age groups and into the wards where the deceased resided. To take first the two extremes of life, "Old Age" caused 116 deaths, and congenital debility and prematurity, 196. The lung diseases, bronchitis and pneumonia, were responsible for 446 deaths. Heart disease caused 642 deaths; tuberculosis 394, and cancer 414. Cirrhosis of the liver, generally the result of alcoholism, was recorded as the cause of death in 13 instances. There were 39 suicides, and 132 deaths from violence.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

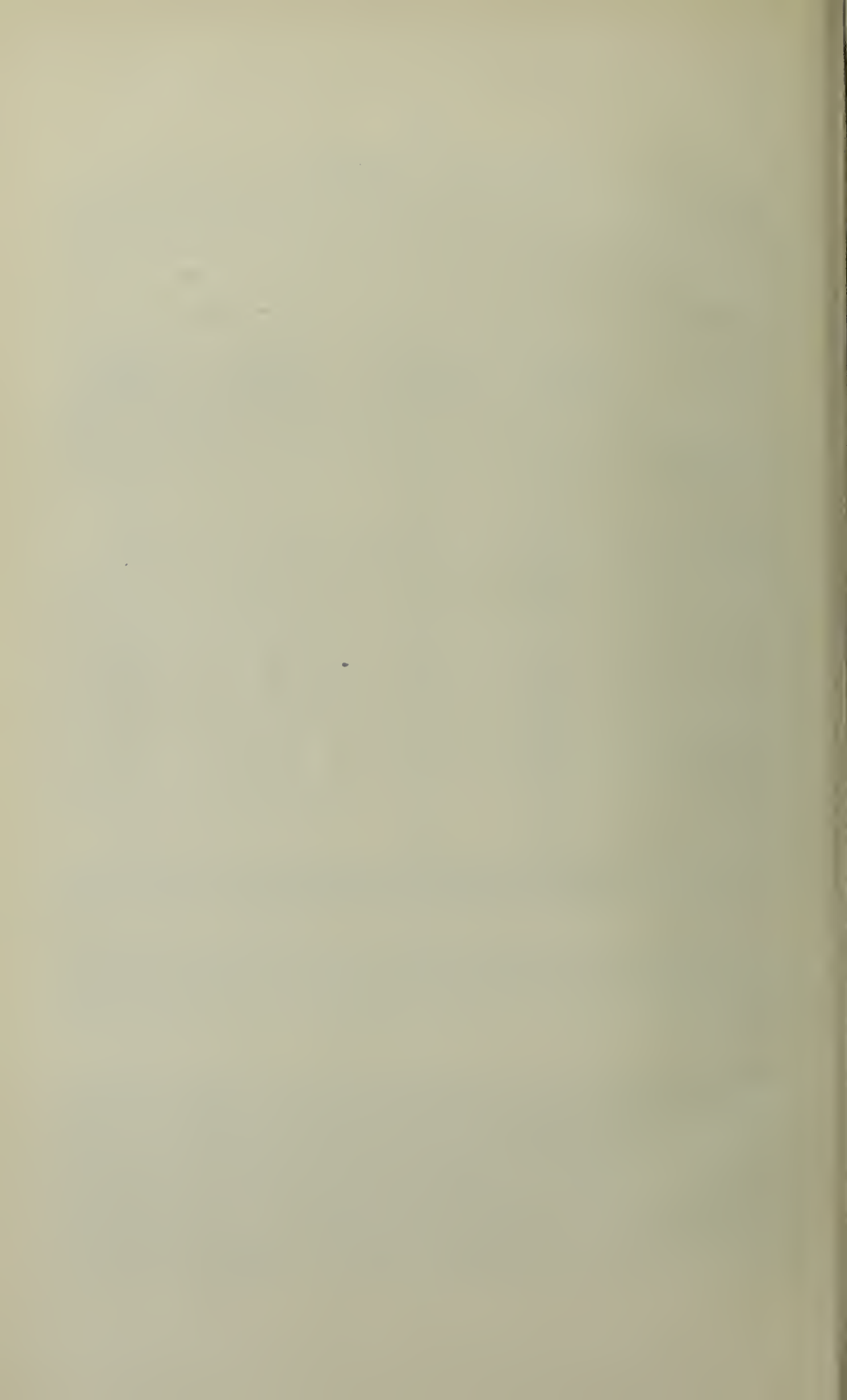
The following table compares the vital statistics of Hull with those of England and Wales, the aggregate figure for the 107 Great Towns, and the individual figures of the seventeen largest towns.

Town.	Estimated Population Mid. 1929.	Crude Birth-Rate per 1,000.	Crude Death-Rate per 1,000.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births.
England and Wales	39,806,000	16.3	11.4	60
107 Great Towns	19,661,240	16.6	11.5	64
London	4,417,900	15.7	11.4	59
Birmingham	968,500	17.8	10.8	62
Liverpool	869,500	21.7	12.7	81
Manchester	746,500	17.2	12.8	78
Sheffield	518,000	15.1	10.6	66
Leeds	478,500	15.8	12.2	66
Bristol	391,145	15.7	11.2	59
West Ham	307,600	18.2	10.8	65
HULL*	307,500	20.6	12.5	69
Bradford	294,605	15.1	13.4	73
Newcastle	283,400	18.4	12.1	71
Stoke	279,190	19.8	11.7	71
Nottingham	266,800	17.0	12.7	76
Leicester	245,200	15.8	11.0	55
Portsmouth	242,000	16.3	11.5	57
Salford	235,600	16.5	12.3	75
Cardiff	224,000	16.9	11.2	72

* Adjusted for transferable births and deaths.

It will be seen from the foregoing comparisons that in eight towns the infantile mortality is in excess of that for Hull, whilst in four of such towns the crude general death-rate at all ages is higher than that for the Third Port. Liverpool is again the only town in the table that has a higher birth-rate.

Male and Female Deaths. There were 1,984 deaths of males and 1,849 of females: the death-rates being 13.3 per 1,000 of the male population and 11.8 per 1,000 of the female population. The diseases with heavier incidence in males were: pneumonia (202 males, 124 females); tuberculosis of the lungs (178 males, 143 females), and bronchitis 73 males, 47 females). On the other hand the following diseases were more fatal to females than to males: heart disease (358 females, 284 males); cancer (231 females, 183 males); cerebral haemorrhage (121 females, 95 males); and senile decay (75 females, 41 males).



HOSPITAL AND
HEALTH SERVICES.

HOSPITAL PROVISION FOR THE AREA.

Hospitals for the use of the sick in the area are supplied and maintained either by the local authority or from voluntary sources. As the situation of the City is far removed from any other large towns, the voluntary hospitals not only supply the needs of this area itself but of the greater part of the surrounding area. The Hull Royal Infirmary, for example, admits patients from the East Riding and from North Lincolnshire with the result that in 1929 approximately 30% of the beds in that hospital were occupied by outside cases. On the other hand few Hull patients are treated in outside hospitals. The Corporation rent 14 beds at the Yorkshire Orthopaedic Hospital at Kirbymoorside, and the Sutton Annexe to the Hull Royal Infirmary, and certain convalescent homes belonging to hospitals in Hull are situated outside the City but controlled by Hull institutions.

Generally speaking, therefore, the hospital services for Hull, are practically entirely self-contained, are situated within a few miles of each other, and co-operation can, without difficulty, be readily arranged.

Under the Local Government Act, 1929, as explained by the various memoranda issued by the Ministry of Health, close contact and efficient co-operation between the local authority and the voluntary hospitals boards is required to the end that hospital services supplied and controlled by different sources shall be utilised to the best advantage for the treatment of the sick in the area. Section 13 of the Act requires consultation between the local authority and representatives of the governing bodies and of the medical and surgical staffs of the voluntary hospitals providing services for the benefit of the county or county borough concerned, when provision for hospital accommodation in discharge of the functions transferred under the Act is being made. This statutory requirement of consultation, although it does not appear to curtail the activities of the local authority in the event of disagreement with the voluntary hospitals, does at least afford opportunities for a friendly rapprochement between the bodies affected, and will have the effect in practice, it is hoped, of avoiding competition and doing away with uneconomical and unnecessary duplication of services. The proper function of each authority, voluntary or municipal, as we understand it, is to supplement each other's provision of hospital services so that, between the two, adequate arrangements for the treatment of the sick will be established and will become progressively more efficient as re-organisation proceeds.

Co-operation between the Corporation and the voluntary hospitals is, moreover, in Hull, being attained by the appointment of members of the honorary staff of the voluntary hospitals as consultants at hospitals taken over under the Local Government Act, 1929. At the present time, seven such members of the voluntary staff have been appointed for surgery, medicine, radiology and specialist subjects such as ear, nose and throat surgery.

It may be said generally that very full use has been made of both voluntary and municipal hospitals during the year 1930. At the two Poor Law Hospitals, Anlaby Road and Beverley Road, accommodation was strained to the utmost during the months from September to the end of the year. No increase in the number of beds was possible at the Beverley Road Institution, but at Anlaby Road arrangements were made to furnish and equip a small partly used block (Huttons) with the result that an additional 50 beds became available for use. During the year the construction of the Annexe at Sutton to the Hull Royal Infirmary was completed and a further 100 beds will accordingly be available. This building includes an operation block, X-ray apparatus and Nurses' Home, and it is so planned that extensions may be made later as funds are obtained.

Experience of the working of the two Poor Law Hospitals from the 1st April to the end of the year afforded evidence that the total number of beds available in hospitals in Hull was insufficient to meet the needs of the area. This may be due, in part, to the tendency which has been evident for the past few years for almost all classes in the community to seek hospital treatment in cases where previously treatment at home would have been considered adequate. The increased specialisation in medicine and surgery together with the more frequent use of X-rays, radium and bacteriological and pathological methods for the diagnosis and treatment of disease necessitate institutional facilities in a greater proportion of cases than formerly. It is unlikely that this tendency will cease to operate in the future and hence, both in Hull and other places, increased hospital facilities will be required as time goes on.

The two institutions bequeathed to the Corporation from the late Boards of Guardians have not proved to be entirely desirable inheritances. They are both "mixed" institutions, namely, the hospital and house portions are situated on the same site, possess the joint administrative arrangements including offices, kitchens and laundries, and the two parts cannot be physically separated. The difficulties are so great that it is not practicable to "appropriate" in the case of either Institution.

Except in so far as it relates to a part of the Anlaby Road Institution, viz., the Naval Hospital and the X-ray buildings and operating theatre associated therewith, the available hospital beds at both institutions, constructed as they largely were for the treatment of the aged and infirm, are the reverse of modern or satisfactory hospital accommodation.

The main part of the Anlaby Road Institution was built in or about the year 1851 and the East Hospital in 1882 while the Naval Hospital, comprising 233 hospital beds and an operating and X-ray block was erected in 1914. Almost the whole of the Beverley Road Institution was completed in 1837, and although the

Sculcoates Board of Guardians in 1912 gave consideration to the question of the construction of an entirely new hospital, which was even then urgently needed, and purchased land for this purpose, the outbreak of the War terminated this Scheme and nothing effective was subsequently done. There is consequently no hospital accommodation of a satisfactory modern character at the Beverley Road Institution. As hospitals, both institutions have markedly serious defects considering the question in the light of modern standards. Buildings in each case crowd the site, the various blocks are difficult of access one to the other, and it appears that no very consistent plan of development has been followed. An exception to this statement is found in the Naval Hospital at Anlaby Road, but apart from these buildings the general accommodation and its layout at both institutions is highly unsatisfactory especially as regards the hospital side. A further point which merits special emphasis is the exceptionally unsatisfactory character of the quarters available for the nursing and domestic staffs at both institutions. Such accommodation is provided in each case in houses adjoining the institution which have been adapted for this purpose. The staff are crowded together, in many cases two and four to a bedroom, in other cases in large rooms formed into cubicles ; and facilities for sitting rooms and study rooms and for recreation are deficient. The sanitary arrangements are insufficient. I have rarely, if ever, seen such unsatisfactory accommodation for domestic and nursing staff as exists at the two institutions. Very probably this accounts partially for the difficulty in obtaining probationer nurses. It is unfortunate that the state of affairs indicated in the present paragraph obtains, since about two-thirds of the general hospital cases in the City are treated at the Anlaby Road and Beverley Road Institutions.

Proposals for obtaining more satisfactory hospital accommodation with better administrative arrangements are in course of consideration by the Hull Corporation. In the first place it is evident that the organisation at present obtaining in "mixed" institutions cannot be held to satisfy modern hospital requirements. As there are two such institutions available, the obvious solution of the difficulty is to make one a hospital and maintain the other purely as an institution. Unfortunately the inmate accommodation at both institutions is unsuitable for adaptation for purely hospital purposes and, in consequence, any scheme which will lend itself to the appropriation of one institution for use as a hospital will entail extensive re-building and re-modelling. The proposal which is at present being considered is to adapt the Anlaby Road Institution as a general hospital as it already possesses a nucleus of about 345 satisfactory hospital beds, with a modern operating and X-ray block. Such a proposal will encounter various difficulties of a practical nature and it will in any case be several years before re-modelling can be completed.

Towards the end of the year under review arrangements were initiated for the allocation of 50 beds on one floor of a self-contained block at the Anlaby Road Hospital for the radium treatment of cancer and allied diseases. It is hoped that this special block will be ready for opening in May, 1931.

A further addition to the City's hospital services which is proposed is the construction of an Orthopædic Hospital containing 100 beds on the Castle Hill Estate at Cottingham. There is a comparative scarcity of beds in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire for the specialised treatment of crippling defects and the accommodation at the Orthopædic Hospital, when completed, will supply a long felt want. At the time of writing the Corporation's sanction to the scheme has been obtained, a tender has been accepted, and the consent of the Ministry of Health to the loan is being applied for.

It will be seen from the tables supplied with this section of my Annual Report that the hospital facilities controlled by the Corporation are very extensive, embracing, as they do, accommodation for the treatment of medical and surgical diseases, puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum, dietetic errors in children giving rise to marasmus and debility, tuberculosis, both surgical and non-surgical, and infectious diseases of the various kinds, while the Maternity Home affords accommodation of a very superior order for the reception of cases of confinements and contains the necessary beds for the treatment of disorders arising out of natal and post-natal conditions.

At the City Hospital at Cottingham there are at present 112 beds. An account of the work performed there during the year is contained in other parts of this Annual Report. The accommodation at the City Hospital is supplemented by beds at the Evan Fraser Hospital at Sutton, which can take at most, about 150 cases. The latter hospital is, however, old and constructed of wood and corrugated iron and is not intended for permanent occupation except for smallpox cases. As the scheme of extensions is as yet by no means complete, additions to the City Hospital consisting of a 38-bed pavilion and an isolation block of 10 beds were commenced in May and August, 1930, respectively, and will be completed towards the middle of 1931. The residency containing accommodation for three resident medical officers was completed during the year and is now in occupation. A small reception block at the entrance gates was also completed. Further extensions under consideration include the construction of the West wing of the administrative block and the completion of the domestic quarters, the addition of further 26-bed pavilions and the erection of a Medical Superintendent's house.

Arrangements for operative surgery at the Corporation's Hospitals and institutions are satisfactory and work well. At each of the two Poor Law Hospitals—Anlaby Road and Beverley Road—a surgeon, who is also a member of the honorary staff of the Hull Royal Infirmary, performs the greater number of the operations required, including nearly the whole of the more serious major operations. The two surgeons in question, Mr. Corbett at Anlaby Road and Mr. Gill at Beverley Road, attend as a matter of routine on two sessions a week and at other times as required. They are paid a fixed salary for all services so rendered. Minor operations and some

of the less serious major operations are performed by the Senior Medical Officer at each hospital. During the year, as a result of increased medical and surgical work, an additional full-time assistant medical officer was appointed at each hospital.

Surgery at the other hospitals and institutions which is only required occasionally is remunerated on the basis of the actual work done. At the Maternity Home operations such as caesarean sections are performed by individuals on a panel of five surgeons at a fee per operation. Dr. Ritchie Rodger and Dr. Simpson, who are honorary members of the staff of the Hull Royal Infirmary, attend at the City Hospital, Cottingham, as required for ear, nose and throat surgery. Principally, operations are confined to the removal of diseased tonsils and adenoid growths. These two surgeons also operate, as required, at the Anlaby Road and Beverley Road Hospitals at a fee per operation and they are also available for consultations.

Mr. Blair is engaged as Orthopaedic Surgeon in connection with surgical tuberculosis at the Sanatorium at Cottingham, and both he and Mr. Gill conduct Orthopaedic Clinics and supervise after treatment at the Park Avenue Special School.

Dr. Muir, of the honorary medical staff of the Hull Royal Infirmary, acts, at a fixed salary, as a consultant at the Anlaby Road and Beverley Road Hospitals.

X-ray work is performed at Anlaby Road and Beverley Road Hospitals, at the Sanatorium, and at the new East Hull combined Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinic. Except at Beverley Road the apparatus used is stationary and is technically satisfactory. At Beverley Road the apparatus is a portable one but facilities for the use of the highly efficient X-ray apparatus at Anlaby Road can be arranged. The installation at the East Hull Clinic, which is of a modern type, is used largely for the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis in connection with the Tuberculosis Clinic. A smaller apparatus, carefully calibrated for the treatment of ringworm, is used by the School Medical Department at the Central School Clinic in Beverley Road. The two radiologists for the Hull Royal Infirmary, Dr. Bannen and Dr. Hermon, are employed at a fixed salary as radiologists for all the Corporation's hospitals and clinics.

It will be seen from the above description that the X-ray work of the Health and School Medical Departments is on a very satisfactory basis both as regards personnel and equipment. Apparatus for the production of Ultra-Violet Rays is in use at the Anlaby Road and Beverley Road Hospitals and also at the East Hull and West Hull Clinics. Mercury-vapour, Tungsten arc and carbon arc lamps are used.

Facilities for dental work are provided at the Anlaby Road and Beverley Road Hospitals. They comprise in each case a special dental room, suitably equipped. Mr. N. Goldthorpe, L.D.S., is the dental surgeon for Beverley Road and Mr. S. Sanderson, L.D.S., for Anlaby Road. Each dental surgeon is paid a fixed salary and attends regularly on one session per week and additionally as required. The office of dentist at the Sanatorium was, up to recently, performed by a member of the staff of the School Medical Service who was unfortunately tubercular, but since his death in July, 1930, no dental work has been carried on.

It is the rule in all the Corporation's Hospitals that all anaesthetics required for the purpose of operations should be given by the resident staff of the Hospital concerned. No special anaesthetists are employed.

Massage facilities are available at the Anlaby Road and Beverley Road Hospitals. In the case of the Beverley Road Hospital, the masseuse is paid a fixed salary. At Anlaby Road a medical diathermy outfit and a Pantostat are available and Miss Alderson, part-time masseuse, visits the hospital on three mornings a week to give massage and electrical treatment.

Qualified dispensers are employed at the Anlaby Road and Beverley Road Hospitals.

The two tables, comprising appendices on pages 229 and 230, compiled in accordance with Circular 1,119 of the Ministry of Health shew the number of beds available to the general public at both the Municipal and Voluntary Hospitals for all purposes. It will be seen that the total accommodation is 3,052 beds; 2,383 of these are under the administration of the Municipal Authority and include 262 at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, 132 at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, 14 at the Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, 85 at the Maternity Home and Infants' Hospital, 963 for mental cases at the City Mental Hospital, Willerby, Tilworth Grange, Sutton, and the Mid-Yorks. Institution, Whixley; and with the exception of the beds allocated for mental patients, the remainder, which are at the two institution hospitals, can be regarded as general hospital beds.

Of the 686 beds provided by the Voluntary Institutions, 141 belonging to the Victoria Hospital are for children only, 15 are at the Hospital for Women, and 22 beds and 28 cots for maternity cases and infants at the York Diocesan Maternity Home. The remainder are available for all types accommodated by a general hospital. Most of the voluntary hospitals provide also for the need of the residents of East Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire, so it will be seen that the full accommodation is not actually available for the residents of the City.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospital Accommodation and General Dispensaries. The total number of hospital beds available in the City is 3,052.

The beds at Voluntary Hospitals, and, in special cases, at the Institution and the Mental Hospitals, are also available for persons who reside outside the City.

Institution Hospitals. A description of these two hospitals is included in the report on Hospital provision on page 32.

Royal Infirmary. The main building in the centre of the City provides 270 beds for general medical and surgical cases. This is supplemented by 30 beds at the Convalescent Home at Withernsea, and by 100 beds at the Annexe at Sutton, opened in February, 1931. Out-patients attendances at the Royal Infirmary during 1930 numbered 163,361.

Victoria Hospital for Sick Children. One hundred and five beds are provided for the medical and surgical needs of children only. The Convalescent Home at Hornsea belonging to this Hospital augments the accommodation by another 36 beds. The number of attendances made by children at the Hospital for out-patient treatment in 1930 was 32,402. The Corporation pay an annual sum of £180 to this hospital.

Maternity Home. The buildings of the old City Hospital, Hedon Road, have been adapted for use as a Maternity Home and Infants' Hospital. The main block is used for the reception of normal maternity cases and for the treatment of ante-natal patients. The six small isolation wards, each of which contains two beds, are used for cases of puerperal sepsis and puerperal pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum and venereal disease in pregnant women. One of the single storied pavilions is used for the treatment of infants suffering from dietetic disorders, and the second, at the present time, pending the proposed extension of the Nurses Home, is used as sleeping quarters for the night nurses. Half of this pavilion is available for convalescent patients from the main block.

The total number of beds in the hospital is 85, allocated as follows :

- 49 for Maternity cases.
- 10 for Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia cases.
- 2 for Venereal Diseases cases.
- 16 for Dietetic disorders in infants.
- 8 for Nursing Mothers.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children. Linnaeus House of the York Diocesan Association for preventive and rescue work, is in Linnaeus Street, Hull, and has accommodation for 18 mothers and children (*See* page 213).

Hospitals for Infectious Diseases. The City possesses two hospitals for the reception of cases of Infectious Diseases, the City Hospital at Cottingham, and the Evan Fraser Hospital, Sutton.

The City Hospital at Cottingham was opened for the admission of cases of Infectious disease in August, 1930. The land on which to erect this hospital was purchased in 1911, but building operations had to be postponed owing to the war. Building was commenced in 1921 but it was not until 1930 that sufficient accommodation was provided to admit of the transfer of staff and patients from the old hospital on Hedon Road. One hundred and twelve beds are at present available ; two further pavilions, containing 48 beds, will be put into service during 1931. Other pavilions and cubicle blocks will be added from time to time until a total of 374 beds have been provided for infectious diseases.

The Evan Fraser Hospital, at Sutton, which is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre of the City, was erected, during an outbreak of Smallpox, on a site of 23 acres, in 1899-1900. This hospital is primarily for the reception of cases of smallpox, and is constructed of wood and corrugated iron. The accommodation provided is 150 beds, and when not in use for the treatment of smallpox cases, convalescent cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever are transferred to it from the City Hospital.

Sanatorium, Cottingham. Opened in 1916, this institution provides accommodation for 132 tuberculous patients.

Mental Hospitals and Certified Institutions. The City Mental Hospital, Willerby, contains 818 beds, and the Tilworth Grange Hospital at Sutton, 83 beds, the last mentioned being for female mentally defective cases. Beds are also provided at the Mid-Yorkshire Institution, Whixley, York, for 62 male mental defectives from the Hull area, the other two Authorities who have a proprietary interest in the Institution, which has accommodation for 200 patients, being the Leeds and York Corporations. The Corporation have now under consideration the establishment of a Colony of their own for male mental defectives. Most of the cases are now accommodated in various institutions in different parts of the country.

Dispensaries. In connection with out-patient treatment by voluntary medical agencies, mention should be made of the important and ever-increasing work carried out by the Hull and Sculcoates Dispensary, including ophthalmic and

dental treatment, ear, nose and throat work, operative work for tonsils and adenoids, etc. During 1930, 121,073 attendances were made at the three dispensaries. The main dispensary is in Baker Street in the centre of the City, and there is a branch dispensary in East Hull (Holderness Road) and another in West Hull (Boulevard).

Orphanages. There are two orphanages provided by private benevolence for orphans in Hull and District. They are the Port of Hull Society's Sailors' Orphan Homes, situate on Cottingham Road, with accommodation for 260 children, and the Hull Seamen's and General Orphanage, at Hessle, with accommodation for 170.

Children's Homes. Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929, the control of the Homes for Children, previously administered by the two Boards of Guardians, was transferred to the City Council. These homes are now administered by the Education Department. The home at Hessle contains accommodation for 147 children ; there is a Receiving Home in Linnæus Street with beds for 40 or 50 children ; and six scattered homes of 10 beds each, under the control of foster mothers.

Charitable Institutions. In 1928 the Hull Rotary Club compiled and published a handbook of institutions and charitable agencies in the City of Hull, and this very useful publication has, with the permission of the Rotary Club, been re-edited this year by the Provisional Hull Community Council under the title of "Social Services in Hull."

Ambulance Facilities. The Health and Public Assistance Committee provide five motor ambulances—four for infectious diseases and one for the removal of cases to and from the hospitals attached to the Public Assistance Institutions. A private motor ambulance is engaged, under contract, for maternity cases, and the contractor owning the last mentioned conveyance has available motor ambulances for private use.

Cases of accident and non-infectious illnesses are conveyed in the Police ambulances.

Insurance Medical Service. The approximate number of insured persons entitled to medical benefit, was, on the 1st January, 1931, 118,092, of whom 1,855 were deposit contributors, 194 members of the Navy and Army Fund, and 116,043 of approved societies. The number of persons on the lists of panel doctors was 110,322 and those on the list of Hull Friendly Societies' Medical Institution, 1,732. The number of prescriptions issued was 493,180 at an average cost per prescription of 8·9d.

Clinics. Particulars of Clinic and Treatment Centres in the area will be found in appendix 6 (pages 225 and 226).

Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratories. The analytical work of the department, as of all the other Corporation departments, is carried out by the City Analyst, A. R. Tankard, Esq., F.I.C., at the City Laboratories, Lowgate. Mr. Tankard is also responsible for the bacteriological work of the Corporation, except the V.D. work and that requiring a vivisection licence.

Mr. Tankard issues an annual report containing details of the work done in his laboratory, and I need not therefore give particulars here ; let it suffice to say that during 1930, 1,390 chemical analyses of foods and drugs and 227 miscellaneous samples and 5,282 bacteriological examinations (including pathological specimens, 5,146 ; milks and miscellaneous samples, 136) were made by him and his staff.

It is anticipated that the erection of new Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratories on a site at the corner of Alfred Gelder Street and High Street will be completed towards the end of 1931.

Local Legislation. A list of enactments, bye-laws and regulations, apart from the general law, which apply to the City will be found in appendix 7, page 227.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

Institutions. Under the changes of administration effected by the Local Government Act, 1929, in the transfer of the Poor Law functions to the City Council, it was arranged that the two institutions and the outdoor medical relief work should be placed under the control of the Health Department, the Children's Homes under the Education Department, and the Relieving Officers, outdoor relief work, case paper records, &c., were transferred to the Town Clerk's Department, the Town Clerk becoming the Public Assistance Officer for the City. The financial duties were taken over by the City Treasurer's Department.

The position so far as this City was concerned was rather complicated, as two poor law unions had been established : one, the Hull Union, taking the older part of the City and the other, the Sculcoates Union, having the other part and extending over the City boundary and including a large area under the East Riding County Council. However, by arrangement with the County Council, the City Council took over the two institutions on the 1st April, 1930, and they have since been administered by the Medical Officer of Health, in accordance with the provisions of the Poor Law Act, 1930, and the Public Assistance Order, 1930.

It was necessary to re-designate both the institutions and the names were altered as follows :—

Institution of the Hull Incorporation for the Poor,—now called Anlaby Road Institution.

Sculcoates Union Poor Law Institution—now called Beverley Road Institution.

After careful consideration it was found that it would not be practicable to separate the administration of these two institutions into Medical Services and Public Assistance, as the hospital and the institution in both cases are administered as a single unit, with one kitchen, one laundry and one store for the whole institution. The nursing staff sleep in portions of the buildings used by “inmates” as distinct from “patients.” Workmen and clerical staff are employed for each institution as a whole, and it is practically impossible to divide either of the institutions into two parts and put the “Hospital” and “House” sections under different management.

In addition, both hospital and relief requirements fluctuate from time to time, and it is advisable that as much elasticity as possible be given to the allocation of the accommodation provided, in order that such accommodation, whether used ordinarily for hospital purposes or for “house” purposes, may be used to the best advantage.

A House Sub-Committee for each institution has been formed and these sub-committees consider all matters affecting the institutions, and report thereon to the Management Committee, which is the Tuberculosis and Hospitals Sub-Committee—a Sub-Committee of the Health and Public Assistance Committee.

No important changes in the methods of internal administration were made during the year: our efforts were directed to co-ordinating the central administration of the institutions with the organisation already in existence for controlling the Corporation hospitals.

Several alterations and improvements are contemplated, but during the current year no great structural alterations have taken place. In December, 1930, the Committee agreed to the Margaret Street Homes being converted into a nursery for healthy children under the age of 3 years, and these children from both institutions will be transferred to the homes as soon as the necessary alterations are completed.

A report on the hospital accommodation in the City and at these two institutions in particular is given under the portion of this Report dealing with hospital provision, pages 32 to 37.

Appendices 10, 11, 12 and 13 give information with reference to each institution and also reports submitted by each of the Senior Medical Officers which show the numbers and types of patients who received treatment during the year at these two institution hospitals.

It is, of course, intended in the future, to treat cases of special diseases in hospitals provided by the Health Department for that purpose, but during 1930, with the exception of patients for whom treatment is provided at the Maternity Home and Infants' Hospital, the existing accommodation would not allow of this being done. The accommodation at the two institution hospitals was, however, allocated to the best advantage in this respect, and all patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis were sent to the Anlaby Road Institution Hospital and surgical tuberculosis cases and those suffering from venereal diseases to the Beverley Road Institution Hospital.

As the Maternity Home could take all maternity patients and those suffering from puerperal fever and pyrexia and other diseases of pregnancy, and the Infants' Hospital attached to the Maternity Home, took babies with ophthalmia neonatorum and infants under one year with dietetic troubles, the Institution Hospitals were relieved of these cases.

Ambulance facilities for the removal of patients to the two hospitals were revised, and where the Guardians had contracted with private owners for the use of ambulances and cabs when necessary, the Corporation purchased an ambulance and the service was placed entirely under our own control. This ambulance served the needs of the two Institution Hospitals from August to the end of the year, but it will be necessary to obtain an additional ambulance in the coming year to place the service on a sound basis.

The arrangements for the admissions were made through a system controlled from the central office. Practically all applications for the admission of patients are made through the Relieving Officers who then telephone to the Health Department where arrangements are made for admission and the Relieving Officer is informed to which hospital the patient is being sent.

As an aid to the efficient working of this system of admitting patients, all the medical practitioners in the City were supplied with books of medical certificates on which to recommend admission to hospital. One of these slips from the doctor concerned is handed by the applicant to the Relieving Officer at the time of application for admission.

Casuals. The casual wards at both the Anlaby Road and the Beverley Road Institutions are far from satisfactory. An Inspector of the Ministry of Health visited these wards during the year, and on his proposal and in order to meet the

the suggestions contained in the report of the Departmental Committee on the Relief of the Casual Poor issued during the year, it is proposed to close the casual wards at the Anlaby Road Institution and to make certain structural alterations to those at the Beverley Road Institution. The Committee have, however, asked me to report in the near future on the question of providing separate casual wards away from the Institution near the outskirts of the City.

One of the earliest decisions of the Committee after the change of administration was to abolish the task of stone-breaking, and to substitute the sawing of wood with cross-cut saws.

The average nightly number of casuals occupying beds at Anlaby Road Institution throughout the year was 3, and at Beverley Road the number was 22. During the year 3,474 casuals were admitted to the wards at Beverley Road as compared with 4,219 during 1929 and 3,876 during 1928; at Anlaby Road the admissions numbered 1,208 during 1930, 1,076 in 1929 and 898 in 1928. Full details of the monthly admissions of casuals to these Institutions are given in appendices 10 and 12 on pages 231 and 235. On the 1st January, 1930, 20 casuals were at the Beverley Road Institution and seven at Anlaby Road, and on the 31st December, 1930, the numbers were 21 at Beverley Road and five at Anlaby Road. During the year at Beverley Road 63 casuals were transferred to the house as inmates and at Anlaby Road two were so transferred. Casuals transferred to the hospitals as patients numbered 90 at Beverley Road and 15 at Anlaby Road.

The City Council are members of the Yorkshire Casual Poor Assistance Authority.

The internal management at each Institution is under the immediate control of the Master, Mr. F. Culshaw at the Anlaby Road Institution and Mr. W. R. Stedman at the Beverley Road Institution. Both these officers were transferred to the Corporation service on the 1st April, 1930.

Anlaby Road Institution—House. The accommodation available at this Institution provides for 210 men and 169 women. On the 1st January, 1930, there were 319 persons accommodated in the house, excluding casuals, and on the 31st December, 1930, there were 252 persons. New admissions to the Institution during the year numbered 281 as compared with 391 during 1929 and 418 during 1928. The Corporation were responsible for the burial of 71 persons who died in the Institution during 1930. Detailed particulars of the admissions month by month will be found in appendix 10 on page 231. The number of inmate days during which the accommodation in this Institution was occupied in 1930 was 79,193.

Anlaby Road Institution—Hospital. Dr. D. L. Macrae Tod is the Senior Medical Officer at the Anlaby Road Institution Hospital, which position he held under the late Board of Guardians.

There are also two Assistant Medical Officers at this Institution Hospital. Dr. C. O'Mahoney was Assistant Medical Officer at the 1st April and continued throughout the year. In August, 1930, owing to the large increase in the number of patients it became necessary to supplement the existing medical staff and Dr. H. R. Sparrow was appointed temporarily. On a review of the Hospital resources by the Medical Officer of Health and in view of the continued high number of patients both medical and surgical taking advantage of the hospital facilities, Dr. Sparrow was placed on the permanent staff in October, 1930. At the end of the year 514 beds were available for use as hospital accommodation.

It will be seen from the report on page 232 that the admissions to this hospital during the year numbered 2,854, as compared with 2,363 for the previous year, an increase of 491; 679 operations (491 major and 188 minor) were carried out during the year: this is 172 more than during 1929, when 507 operations were performed.

Beverley Road Institution (including the Margaret Street Homes)—House. This Institution has accommodation for 309 men, 177 women and 36 children. On the 1st January, 1930, there were 477 persons, excluding casuals, in the Institution, and on the 31st December, 1930, 433 persons were accommodated. Included in these figures were 3 and 15 persons respectively who were admitted to the Institution by outside authorities. There were 766 new admissions to the Institution during the year, as compared with 1,061 in 1929 and 963 in 1928. During 1930 10 persons were admitted from the areas of other local authorities. Thirty-three persons were transferred to Patrington from this Institution during the year. On the 1st January, 1930, 30 persons were accommodated at Patrington and two at Howden who had been transferred there from the Beverley Road Institution, and on the 31st December, 1930, 26 were in the Patrington Institution for whose maintenance this authority was responsible. During the year 57 burials took place from the Beverley Road Institution at the expense of the Corporation. Full detailed particulars of the admissions each month to the Institution are to be found in appendix 12 on page 235.

Beverley Road Institution—Hospital. At the time of the transfer Dr. D. V. Marshall was the Senior Medical Officer and Miss A. Rennie, Assistant Medical Officer at this Hospital; both continued in the service throughout the year.

Owing to the increase in the number of patients requiring medical and operative treatment in the Hospital at the latter part of the year it was found necessary to provide temporary additional medical assistance. Subsequently it was considered advisable to appoint a second permanent assistant medical officer, and Dr. T. Sharp commenced duty on the 16th December, 1930.

More surgical work was however done at the Beverley Road Institution Hospital during 1930—538 operations (352 major and 186 minor) were performed as compared with a total of 390 during 1929.

The beds available at the Hospital number 396. The number of admissions during the year—2,597, showed a decrease of 138 as compared with the number for the previous year—2,735. This is no doubt due to the fact that the hospital cases from one relief district were sent to the Anlaby Road Institution Hospital, as that hospital was more conveniently situated for dealing with the patients from the district concerned. Formerly this part of the city was in the Sculcoates Union Area and the patients had therefore to be accommodated at the Beverley Road Institution Hospital.

District Medical Officers and Medical Out-Relief. No alteration has yet been made in this service. The usual practice is for persons eligible to receive medical out-relief to apply to the Relieving Officers who refer them to the District Medical Officers. Nine private medical practitioners had carried out this service under the two Boards of Guardians, and with one exception all continued throughout the year. Dr. H. Farbstein retired on superannuation on 31st May, 1930, and was succeeded by Dr. Ferens. The latter, however, resigned from the service and Dr. L. I. Hardy was appointed to the vacancy and commenced duty in December, 1930.

The District Medical Officers with the approximate area of each district and population are as follows :—

District Medical Officer.	Area.	Ward.	Area of District in acres.	Population of District.
Dr. A. T. Sissons	Part of	Paragon	1,073	66,578
	Whitefriars	Myton		
Dr. F. J. Davidson	Coltman	Botanic		
Dr. J. MacNidder	Albert and Part of	S. Newington		
Dr. R. W. Eddie	Alexandra	....	2,689	42,588
Dr. A. Gillespie	Southcoates	....	1,129	30,817
Dr. H. B. Shepherd	Drypool	....	307	13,714
	Newland			
Dr. A. M. Millar	Park	....	1,841	58,307
	W. Central			
	Part of			
	Paragon			
Dr. H. E. W. Waters	Beverley	....	818	30,774
	E. Central			
Dr. L. I. Hardy	North & South	....	1,502	57,122
	Newington			

The additional areas brought within the City Boundary as the result of the City extension scheme were taken over temporarily by the District Medical Officers of the adjacent districts pending the re-allocation of the area of the City for Public Assistance purposes.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS FROM DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Number of visits to Public Assistance Patients at their homes.	Number of attendances of Public Assistance Patients at surgery.	Number of Medical Certificates issued.	Number of cases recommended for hospital treatment.	Number of Deaths certified in respect of persons receiving Medical Out-Relief.
7,349	25,699	6,024	731	83

The dispensing of the prescriptions of the District Medical Officers for the larger portion of the Sculcoates area was provided for by the use of two dispensaries attached to two of the Relief Offices. A lady dispenser was employed, and her hours of duty were arranged so that she could make up the prescriptions at both dispensaries. The prescriptions of the District Medical Officer for the remaining district of the Sculcoates area were dispensed by two private chemists under contract. The three District Medical Officers serving the Hull Guardians area dispensed their own medicines, the drugs being supplied by the Guardians. This system functioned satisfactorily during the year but certain minor alterations are likely to be effected in 1931.

With regard to the supply of surgical appliances, spectacles, dentures, &c., to persons in receipt of out-relief, on a review of the method under which these were provided, it was decided that the available clinic services of the Health Department could be utilised to advantage, and it is intended that from the 1st January, 1931 all such cases shall be dealt with through the Orthopædic, Ophthalmic and other medical and dental clinics thereby ensuring a more satisfactory service.

The following shows the various appliances, &c., supplied during the nine months April to December, 1930 :—

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

SUPPLY OF SURGICAL APPLIANCES, &c.

Dentures	....	....	....	....	No. Supplied	12
Spectacles	....	....	....	....	"	32
Surgical Belts	....	....	....	....	"	6
Trusses	....	....	....	....	"	6
Artificial Feet	....	....	....	....	"	1
Artificial Eyes	....	....	....	....	"	2
Surgical Boots, &c.	....	....	....	....	"	4
Special Surgical Appliances	....	....	....	....	"	5
Crutches	....	....	....	....	"	1
Elastic Stockings	....	....	....	....	"	1
						—
						70
						—

In addition, in several cases, repairs were effected to spectacles, surgical appliances, &c., and the Committee also granted the payment of part cost of dentures, &c., the remainder of the cost being provided by, in most cases, some Society from which the applicant was entitled to benefits.

SANITATION.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water. W. D. Bingham, Esq., the City Water Engineer, informs me :—

The water supply of the city is obtained from the Yorkshire Wolds and is of unimpeachable quality. The average daily consumption for 1930 was about $12\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons. The supply is constant and is pumped from deep wells at two Pumping Stations, situate at Springhead and Cottingham, a few miles from the city. A third station at Dunswell is now practically completed and will be brought into use shortly. It is anticipated that this station will yield from 4 to 5 million gallons per day. The whole of the population is supplied direct from the Corporation's mains, the number of dwelling houses in the city being approximately 75,702.

The average number of gallons consumed per head per day during 1930 was 36·37, that supplied for domestic and unmetered trade being 26·67, or a decrease of 0·33 gallons per head per day compared with 1929.

The water is analysed by the City Analyst and Bacteriologist for the Water Department every quarter.

An analysis of the water is given below, viz. :—

Suspended matters	....	....	....	....	....	....	Very slight trace.
Appearance in column 2ft. long	....	....	....	....	....	....	Clear and Colourless.
Taste	....	....	Normal.	....	Odour	....	....
							None.
							Parts per 100,000
Total Solid Residue	....	....	....	....	....	....	31·6
Chlorine	....	....	....	....	....	....	1·80
Equal to Sodium Chloride	....	....	....	....	....	....	2·97
Oxidised Nitrogen as Nitrates, N.	....	....	....	....	....	....	0·64
Equal to N_2O_5	....	....	....	....	....	....	2·47
Nitrites, Poisonous Metals (Lead, &c.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	None.
Hardness, Total (Soap Test)	....	....	....	....	....	....	22·5
Hardness, Permanent (Soap Test)	....	....	....	....	....	....	6·5
Hardness, Temporary (Soap Test)	....	....	....	....	....	....	16·0
Oxygen absorbed at 60°F. (15 minutes)	....	....	....	....	....	....	0·0063
Oxygen absorbed at 60°F. (3 hours)	....	....	....	....	....	....	0·0168
Free Ammonia	....	....	....	....	....	....	0·0002
Albuminoid Ammonia	....	....	....	....	....	....	0·0002
Number of Organisms growing on <i>Nutrient Gelatin</i> at 20°C.							
per 1 cc. of the water (3 days)	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Number of Organisms growing on <i>Nutrient Agar</i> at 37°C.							
per 1 cc. of the water (2 days)	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Presumptive Bac. Coli test, 100 ccs. and smaller amounts							Negative.

Drinking Water. Eleven samples of drinking water were obtained and were submitted to chemical and bacteriological examinations. All but one were satis-

factory. The excepted sample was obtained from a bore supplying three cottages. A further sample from the same source was obtained, and the City Analyst reported that in its present state it is satisfactory.

Four of the samples were taken because of an adverse report upon a sample obtained at the end of 1929 from a private supply. Communications were addressed to the owners of the supply in connection with these samples.

Drainage and Sewerage. The City Engineer informs me that :—

The major part of the area of the city is drained to two pumping stations, one towards the west side of the city, and one towards the east, from which it is continuously pumped into the Humber. In certain of the outlying districts, which are too low for the sewage to reach the main pumping stations by gravitation, there are automatic sub-stations operated by electrical power.

The sewage is discharged into the Humber at low water level, and, as the Humber has rapid tides and is very heavily charged with silt, it is immediately lost sight of and no treatment is necessary.

Difficulty is now being experienced in the drainage of estates situated in the outlying districts of the city. Owing to the almost uninterrupted dead level surface of the area very little natural fall is available, and the present sewers have reached their effective limits even with the flattest of gradings. The position is now under consideration and the revision of the main drainage of the city is contemplated.

Rivers and Streams. No nuisance was reported during 1930 from any of the rivers and streams within the City.

Scavenging. In accordance with the recommendation of the City Council the co-ordination of the two Cleansing Services, namely, Street Cleansing and Refuse Collection and Disposal was carried out on the 1st June, 1930, and a new Department styled "The Public Cleansing Department," was created. During the year a Steam Gully Emptying Machine has been purchased and is now performing a very useful service by hygienically emptying gullies. The old fashioned method of emptying gullies by hand into a sludge cart has almost been discontinued.

Refuse Collection and Disposal. So marked has been the progress during the last five years (1926-30) in the conversion of the sanitary conveniences in the City from the conservancy to the water carriage system, that whereas in 1925, the number of loads of nightsoil collected was 19,821, not more than 493 loads were collected in 1930 from the comparatively few remaining privies and pail closets.

During 1930, a total of 76,720 tons of domestic and trade refuse were collected, comprising :—

							<i>Tons.</i>
Nightsoil	....	....	....	....	....	....	542
Dry Refuse	....	....	....	....	....	....	76,114
Waste Paper	....	....	....	....	....	....	64
Total							76,720

The whole of the nightsoil and waste paper were sold, the nightsoil being put on rail.

The dry refuse was disposed of as follows :—

							<i>Tons.</i>
West District Destructor	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,366
Refuse Disposal Works	....	....	....	....	....	....	34,425
Tips	....	....	....	....	....	....	40,323
							76,114

In addition to the refuse carted to the destructors and disposal works by the Department's vehicles, 2,369 tons delivered by private firms were dealt with, namely, 2,184 tons at tips and 185 tons at the Refuse Disposal Works.

A separate report dealing with the whole of the work carried out by the Public Cleansing Department during the financial year 1930-31 will be prepared by the Director of Public Cleansing.

Lavatories and Urinals. The control of the whole of the Public Lavatories and Urinals was taken over by the Public Cleansing Department on the 1st of June, but no new accommodation has been opened since that date. The Cleansing and Sanitary Committee are considering a scheme for new accommodation to meet the growing needs of the public and to improve many of the old fashioned urinals for men. One new Lavatory for women is in course of construction at the corner of South Boulevard and Hessle Road and is rapidly approaching completion. It is anticipated that it will be opened for public use with six women's W.C.s., in the very near future. New up-to-date accommodation for both sexes has been sanctioned to be erected at the corner of Craven Street and Holderness Road. This will displace an old iron urinal which fronts on to the main thoroughfare of Holderness Road and which is a constant source of nuisance. A site near the new North Bridge has also been acquired for an underground lavatory whilst possible further accommodation will be provided in the new street under construction.

The provision of paper covers for W.C. seats which last year were provided as an experiment is being continued, a separate cover being available for each individual.

Slot machines containing sanitary towels have also been provided and have fulfilled a useful want.

Certain free lavatories are set apart for the use of females at some of the conveniences, and in other cases a charge of 1d. per person is made.

Disinfecting Station. The Corporation Disinfecting Station, in Scarborough Street, was opened on the 21st February, 1901. The whole of the City and Port disinfections are carried out at this station. It is easy of access, and is fitted with two "Washington Lyon" steam disinfecting apparatus, with the necessary steam boiler and accessories. Waiting rooms and bathrooms for both sexes are also provided. Attached to the station are shelters, at which families or a ship's crew may be accommodated during the day or even at night whilst their homes or quarters are being fumigated.

By an arrangement with the Education Authority, verminous school children are sent to the station for bathing and disinfection, and in 1917, owing to the increasing number dealt with, it was found necessary to provide three additional baths for these cases.

The total number of baths now provided is eight.

A number of cases of scabies are treated every year at the request of medical practitioners.

The keepers of common lodging-houses send to the station verminous persons who apply to them for lodging.

The following figures show the work carried out by the staff attached to the Disinfecting Station, Scarborough Street, during the past five years :—

Year.	No. of verminous, &c., persons bathed and their clothing disinfected.			No. of articles disinfected.	No. of books disinfected.	No. of premises disinfected.
	School Children.	Others.	Total.			
1930	1517	1582	3099	59886	1474	2094
1929	1594	1340	2934	69652	2082	2466
1928	1711	*1417	3128	61159	3579	2263
1927	1147	1237	2384	47428	1286	2019
1926	1148	*1459	2607	48389	961	2198

*Including Smallpox contacts, as follow :—1928—604 ; 1926—168.

Of the 1517 school children who were treated at the Disinfecting Station during 1930, 1513 were cases of scabies, 3 were verminous, and 1 was a contact with a case of typhoid fever.

900 other persons received disinfectant baths, etc. for scabies ; 580 verminous persons were treated ; and the remainder were contacts with infectious diseases as follows :—

Diphtheria ....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Scarlet Fever ....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Enteric Fever ....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Chicken Pox....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Measles ....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Whooping Cough ....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Mumps ....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Plague (Port Sanitary) ....	....	....	....	....	....	17

70 Midwives received baths and had their clothing, etc. disinfected after contact with infection prior to attending further cases.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION AND PRIVY CONVERSION SCHEME.

Up to the end of the year, approximately 39,420 conveniences had been converted into water-closets. Out of this number, the Authority, in default of the owners, have dealt with over 35,000 cases ; the work was done in pursuance of contracts let by the Corporation. The owners themselves had the remainder of the work done.

The total loans expenditure incurred by the Corporation up to the present time in connection with the scheme for the conversion of sanitary conveniences into water-closets amounts to over £247,000.

There have been also since the scheme was actually commenced 660 conveniences dismantled by owners. In some cases the closets were dismantled before notices could be served, and in other cases after the service of notices, because water-closets already existed at the premises. Where notices had been served they were withdrawn subsequent to the demolition of the closets. Other conveniences were demolished along with the properties to which they belonged.

There were some 282 privies and pail closets in the areas which were added to the City on the 1st April, and all, with the exception of a few that cannot be dealt with owing to sewers not being available, have been covered by notice under the provisions of Section 39 (4) of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907

in the case of privies, and in the case of pail closets under the provisions of that Section of that Act as amended by the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1924, in like manner to the conveniences in the old City, with the exception of a relatively small number in the latter area which were dealt with under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875. The same procedure will be followed in the new areas so far as carrying out the work is concerned as was adopted in the City before it was extended.

Apart from the closets in the added areas, there are only about 330 conservancy closets left in the City which cannot be dealt with. The bulk of these are situated in unhealthy areas, concerning which action is being taken under the Housing Acts, and, of course, the conveniences will automatically be abolished as the areas are treated; whilst the remainder of the conveniences cannot be dealt with owing to difficulties connected with sewerage, water supply, etc.

Summary of Conveniences inspected by the District and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, and of notices served, &c., under the above scheme during 1929 and 1930 respectively.

						1929		1930
No. of Conveniences inspected	....	....	....	....	....	96	....	503
„ Notices served	....	....	....	....	....	64	....	202
„ Re-visits	....	....	....	....	....	—	....	—
„ Inspections of drainage and other works in progress					....	40	....	24

The following gives the approximate numbers of water-closets and privies and pail closets in the City at the end of 1929 and at the end of 1930.

			1929		1930
Water-closets	....	....	87,402	....	88,200
Privies and Pail Closets	....		700	....	610

Sanitary Inspection of District. The total number of inspections carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff was 20,450. This figure shows an increase of 1,079, as compared with the number of inspections during the preceding year. This increase was no doubt largely due to the fact that on the 1st April, 1930, when the extension of the City took place, the number of sanitary districts was increased from 12 to 13.

During the year 7,526 informal and 1,386 statutory notices with regard to the abatement of nuisances, &c., were served as compared with 7,211 informal and 1,245 statutory notices served during 1929. At the end of the year, 1,720 notices (1,251 informal and 469 statutory) were not complied with, but all the other notices (including the 1,212 informal and 402 statutory reported as not complied with at the end of 1929) were complied with.

Information with regard to the various Acts, &c., under which the 1386 statutory notices were served, together with the number of such notices complied with, during the year is set out hereunder :—

Served under :—	No. of Notices served.	No. complied with (including those served in previous years and complied with in 1930).	No. not complied with at end of 1930.
Public Health Act, 1875—Sec. 94 (Nuisances)	553	595	113
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—Sec. 25	95	103	24
Public Health Act, 1925—Sec. 20	601	469	296
Housing Act, 1925—Sec. 3	26	27	26
Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1903—Sec. 50—Fall Spouts, &c.	2	3	—
Sec. 57—Dust-bins	70	74	6
Sec. 78—Drainage	25	27	1
Bye-laws, &c.	14	12	3
	1386	1310	469

With regard to the 27 notices served under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925, reported as complied with, in 12 cases the Corporation carried out the works necessary to make the houses (12) in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation at a total cost of £130 10s. 0d. In the remaining 15 instances the necessary works were carried out by the owners.

The 601 statutory notices served under Section 20 of the Public Health Act, 1925, were in respect of 113 courts and passages which were not formed, flagged, asphalted or paved as to allow of the effectual drainage of the subsoil or surface. Of the 469 notices complied with (referring to 120 courts and passages), include 171 (84 courts and passages) in respect of which the works were carried out by the owners concerned. The works required by the remaining 298 notices (56 courts and passages) were, in default of the owners, executed by the Corporation.

Legal proceedings were taken in 13 cases, all of which were in connection with notices served under the Public Health Act, 1875, for the abatement of nuisances. Ten summonses were withdrawn as the persons responsible had taken the necessary steps to comply with notices before the cases were due to be heard; whilst in three instances orders were made by the Court for the work to be done in 14 days. At the end of the year all notices (including the five reported as outstanding at the end of 1929) had been complied with.

Pigeons. Under the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1930, which received the Royal Assent on the 1st August, 1930, the Corporation are now enabled to take the necessary steps to reduce the number of pigeons which are known to congregate in or upon buildings within the City. Until the passing of this Act the Corporation had no power to deal with nuisances caused by pigeons; in fact, there were restraining enactments which prevented steps being taken to reduce the nuisance, *e.g.*, under the Larceny Act, 1861, Section 23, there is a penalty of £2 if pigeons are shot or trapped and this may be claimed by a common informer.

Section 48 of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1930, provides that, for the purpose of abating or mitigating any nuisance, annoyance or damage caused by the congregation at any place in the City of house doves or pigeons having or believed by the Corporation to have no owner or of preventing or minimising any such nuisance, annoyance or damage which might in the opinion of the Corporation be so caused, the Corporation may, notwithstanding anything in the Larceny Act, 1861, or in any other Act, seize and destroy, or sell or otherwise dispose of, or caused to be seized and destroyed or sold or otherwise disposed of, any such house doves or pigeons in excess of such number as the Corporation may consider reasonable and take such other steps as they may deem necessary for any such purpose.

The Corporation may not knowingly destroy, sell or otherwise dispose of, or cause to be destroyed, sold or otherwise disposed of, any house dove or pigeon unless the Corporation have reason to believe that it has no owner.

It is, however, necessary for the Corporation to obtain the consent of the occupier or the authority, body or person having the exclusive control and management of any house or building before they can enter for the purpose of this Section. It is not anticipated that this consent will be withheld in connection with the buildings in the City where pigeons are known to congregate.

At the end of the year the Corporation had appointed officers for the purpose of this Section and were giving consideration as to the method to be adopted for carrying out the provisions of the above-mentioned Section, *i.e.*, the appointment of a contractor, &c., &c., the number of birds to be seized; and the question of insurance indemnifying the Corporation against any claims in respect of damage, &c., &c.

It is expected that during the year 1931 the Corporation will be in a position to take very active steps in this matter.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year the number of observations (each of half-an-hour duration) made by the two Smoke Inspectors, for the emission of smoke, &c., was 2,155, and 1,293 inspections were made of the premises concerned ; the latter figure shows an increase of 124 on the number of inspections made during the preceding year.

An analysis of the 2,155 observations shows that in 1,866 instances smoke was emitted during the half-hour observation, but such smoke was not in sufficient quantity to be regarded as a nuisance. In 289 cases dense smoke was emitted for varying periods ; during three observations dense smoke was emitted for 10 minutes or more ; in another eight for 5 to 10 minutes ; and in 278 cases dense smoke was emitted for periods varying up to 5 minutes. Included in these 278 instances are 112 when dense black smoke was emitted. During the whole of the observations recorded, it was found that dense smoke was emitted for 450 minutes ; the average being an emission of 12 seconds for each half-hour's observation. These figures show a considerable reduction as compared with the figures for the preceding year (993 minutes and 35 seconds respectively). It is presumed that this reduction was principally due to the falling off of work on account of trade depression—in several instances works were temporarily closed down and in others the working hours were reduced.

The number of warning letters sent out in the more serious cases was 65 (including 11 follow-up letters) and verbal cautions were given by the Inspectors in 118 instances. Altogether 155 nuisances were abated during the year ; and as a result of representation made by the Inspectors 47 improvements have been made to plant in order to properly control smoke emission.

During the year complaints were received as to the emission of smoke from locomotives leaving and entering the City and as a result of observations made it was necessary to take the matter up with the Railway Company.

Mention in another section of this report has been made to the mitigation of smoke nuisances caused by the locomotives, &c., at the Fair Ground.

Deposits of Soot. The City Analyst has examined monthly throughout the year the contents of two rain-gauges placed (1) in the garden at the rear of Kingston Almshouses, Beverley Road ; (2) in the grounds of the Northern Cemetery. The detailed results will be published in the City Analyst's Annual Report. The total deposit of solid matters (soluble and insoluble) shown by the two gauges was as follows :—

				Tons per Square Mile.		
				<i>Maximum.</i>	<i>Minimum.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Central	....	....	....	38.7 (Feb.)	19.7 (Jan.)	336½
Northern Cemetery	....	....	....	24.1 (Apl.)	8.2 (Feb.)	178

The total deposit for the Central Gauge of $336\frac{1}{2}$ tons for the year compares with 304 tons per square mile in 1929 and 390 tons in 1928.

Ultra-Violet Light (Natural). The City Analyst's records of the Ultra-Violet Light received from the sky and sunshine are obtained by noting the fading of a standard methylene blue solution in an apparatus fixed on the roof of the Telephone Exchange, Mytongate. The following figures are of some interest :—

UNITS OF FADING (ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT)
(Daily averages).

					<i>Maximum.</i>		<i>Minimum.</i>
Hull (Central)	....	....	....	....	5.5	....	0.08
Walsall	....	....	....	....	3.2	....	0.02
Cardiff (Central)	....	....	....	....	2.9	....	0.39
Edinburgh	....	....	....	....	2.3	....	0.20
London (Kingsway)	....	....	....	....	2.0	....	0.50
Rochdale	....	....	....	....	1.1	....	0.03

Smokeless Fuels. The increasing use of electricity and gas for heating and power will appreciably improve the atmosphere.

The City Electrical Engineer has kindly furnished the following observations on electricity as an aid for prevention of smoke :—

“ Electricity is one of the most valuable aids towards the prevention of black smoke available to both industry and domestic premises.

In the industrial world, factories can now obtain a cheap and reliable supply of electricity for all their motive power, and thus entirely eliminate their own power plants and the production of smoke. In addition, electrical driving offers many advantages over any other form of motive power.

With electricity available at the price at which it stands in Hull, it is a commercial proposition to use it for heating purposes in domestic and business premises. The open type of grate in domestic premises is one of the chief contributors to the smoke nuisance, as not only do these fires produce smoke but they give rise to a considerable quantity of carbon-monoxide and hydrocarbon gases which are very poisonous.

The question of heating in industry is a matter which is now being dealt with, and industrial heating by electricity will undoubtedly come to the fore very much in the future. So far as this Department is concerned, in all cases as indicated above, special facilities in the form of low tariffs are offered.

From the domestic standpoint, a specially low tariff is operating to encourage domestic use, and in this connection hire and hire purchase schemes have been introduced for electric wiring and electric cookers. The latter scheme has been in operation for about 15 months, and already approximately 2,000 cookers have been installed. The rate of progress is being maintained.

With the object of bringing all these features before the public, the Electricity Department has organised exhibitions and show rooms, and a very active part is being taken in the education of the public in the use of heating appliances which will assist in controlling the pollution of the atmosphere by smoke, &c."

Gas Cookers, &c. The Managers of the Gas Companies inform me that 3,494 gas cookers, 1,939 gas fires and 1,816 gas wash boilers were fixed during 1930: the gas cookers known to be in use at the end of 1930 numbered 47,199 and gas fires, 31,408.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Offensive Trades. Trades classified as offensive in this City and the number of premises registered for the purposes of these trades at the end of 1929 and 1930 respectively, were :—

	1929.	1930.
Blood Drier	Nil	Nil
Leather dresser, Tanner; Fellmonger	2	2
Fat Melter or Fat Extractor	9	9
Glue Maker; Size Maker	Nil	Nil
Gut Scraper or Gut Cleaner	1	1
Manufacture of Manure from Fish, Fish Offal, Blood or other putrescible animal matter—Fish Manure Works	3	3
Fish Oil Manufacturer	4	4
Bone Boiler	5	5
Soap Boiler	3	3
Blood Albumen Maker	Nil	Nil
Animal Charcoal Manufacturer	Nil	Nil
Tri e Boiler	6	6
Fish Curer	53	53
	86	86

One Ammoniacal Liquor Works and one Knacker Yard also are regularly visited by Inspectors from the Health Department.

Apart from the applications which were received for the renewal of the consent which had been given by the Corporation in a number of cases for a period of twelve months, only one application was made for permission to establish an offensive trade, namely, that of a fish curer. Certain alterations were done to satisfy the Corporation, who then gave their approval to the application, but before work was actually commenced the additions which had been made to the premises were blown down during a severe gale.

The construction of the three additional units to plant at the fish meal factory, to which reference was made in last year's report, was completed in the early part of this year. They find, however, on account of the continual expansion of the fishing industry of the port, that still more plant will be needed. These works have been subjected to day and night observations.

In the areas added to the City on the 1st April was a building in which it was proposed to establish the business of a gut scraper. Up to the end of this year the occupier had not made use of the premises and he has decided to postpone his application for registration until his business improves.

During the year 4,548 inspections (3,481 day and 1,067 night) were made of premises at which offensive trades were carried on. One hundred and forty-six informal notices and one formal notice were sent out with regard to contraventions of the Bye-laws and at the end of the year 104 notices had been complied with and the remainder of the matters were being followed up.

Pig Keeping. The number of premises registered as complying with the City Bye-laws was 263, provided with 651 sties, of which 1,949 inspections were made during the year. During 1930 there were six contraventions of the Bye-laws regarding which informal notices were served, all of which were complied with.

In addition to the 263 registered premises referred to above, there are 50 premises provided with 149 sties, in the areas which were included in the extension of the City on the 1st April, 1930. The City Bye-laws which require the registration of pig keeping premises do not apply at present to the premises in the extended areas but the Corporation are proposing to amend the existing Bye-laws to cover these places. These places are, however, periodically inspected in order to ensure that nuisances are not caused by the keeping of pigs.

Removal of Offensive or Noxious Matter or Liquid. Beyond verbal cautions it was not necessary to take action in regard to contravention of the Bye-laws with respect to the removal of offensive or noxious matter through the streets of the City during prohibited hours.

Common Lodging Houses. At the end of the year there were 15 registered Common Lodging Houses in the City, compared with 16 at the end of the previous year. One registered Common Lodging House, containing 7 rooms and providing accommodation for 58 lodgers, was closed in the early part of the year. The 15 houses above referred to contain 178 rooms with accommodation for 820 lodgers.

Three houses are provided with cubicles, and there is accommodation at one house for seven married couples.

During the year 1930 the Inspector made 522 day and 80 night visits. Contraventions of the Bye-laws were found in 36 instances; 22 letters and 30 notices were addressed to the persons concerned, drawing their attention to these contraventions; and 29 verbal cautions were given by the Inspector. The close of the year found all our requirements complied with.

Seamen's Lodging Houses. There were 24 of these houses on the register at the end of the year, compared with 22 at the end of the previous year. Included in the 24 houses above-mentioned is the Victoria Mansions which provides accommodation for 490 men; the sleeping places consist of single cubicles. The other 23 houses contain altogether 116 rooms or cubicles and provide for 295 seamen.

The total number of visits paid by the Inspector during the year was 761 (679 day and 82 night). During the year 35 contraventions of the Bye-laws were found and in connection therewith 24 letters were addressed to the persons concerned. In addition, 33 verbal cautions were given by the Inspector. At the end of the year all the matters had received attention.

Houses Let-in-Lodgings. At the end of the year 291 houses were registered under the bye-laws. They contained 1,613 rooms, of which 146 unfurnished and 214 furnished were used for sleeping purposes only; and 586 unfurnished and 667 furnished were used for living and sleeping purposes. There was a slight reduction in the number of houses on the register as compared with the previous year. This is owing to the fact that during 1930 many houses which were registered as Houses Let-in-Lodgings were demolished in connection with the new street and slum clearance schemes. In many instances, the persons dispossessed have found accommodation in other houses where the rent of the rooms exceeds 5s. (unfurnished) and 7s. 6d. (furnished) weekly, and, consequently, these places do not come within the scope of the existing bye-laws as to Houses Let-in-Lodgings. It should be mentioned that when the proposed new Bye-laws come into operation a house in which the occupier resides and more than one family is lodged will be deemed to be a house let-in-lodgings; this, there is no doubt, will cause a considerable increase in the number of registered houses let-in-lodgings in the City.

The total number of visits paid to houses let-in-lodgings was 7,392 ; these include 11 night visits ; 897 notices were served and 931 verbal cautions were given in respect of various infringements which were found. During the year it was not necessary to institute legal proceedings.

Three cellar dwellings were closed during the year.

Factory and Workshop Acts. At the end of the year there were 1,058 workshops and 100 workplaces on the register, compared with 1,069 workshops and 102 workplaces at the end of 1929. 3,518 inspections were made of factories, workshops and workplaces, and, in addition, there were 999 revisits. 375 offences against the Acts were found, chiefly, failure to carry out periodical cleansing of workshops, failure to send in lists of outworkers at the stipulated times, and offences regarding means of escape in case of fire. 377 notices were served and at the close of the year 371 notices had been complied with.

H.M. Inspector of Factories notified this Authority of 18 cases where matters required attention under the Public Health Acts (for particulars see Appendix 16, page 247). These matters were dealt with, as well as three cases which were reported to be outstanding at the end of 1929.

H.M. Inspector of Factories was notified of 36 workshops in which either protected persons were employed or in which the appropriate abstract was not affixed.

At the end of last year one workshop was reported which was without a proper water supply. This lack has been remedied this year.

Ten water-closets have been provided this year, 9 at factories and workshops and one at a shop, where the accommodation has been insufficient or where separate accommodation was not provided for each sex.

Bakehouses are reported upon in the section relating to " Food."

Outworkers. There were 308 persons engaged in outwork, viz., 158 males and 150 females. The employers number 106. The principal trades in which these people are engaged are net braiding and tailoring. All the places were visited at least once in the year, and in no case did we find anything to which exception could be taken.

Appendix 16 (pages 243 to 246), gives the details required by the Home Office.

Means of Escape in Case of Fire. Special inspections were made of the means of escape in case of fire provided at factories and workshops. 45 inspections were made of factories and 86 of workshops ; 14 fire escapes were found which did not conform to the requirements. During the year, 21 fire escapes were placed into proper order, and at one factory, means of escape in case of fire, consisting of an external iron stairway, were provided.

New Factories, Workshops, etc. Plans were submitted for examination affecting 32 premises. These plans met with our requirements.

Factory Steam Whistles. An application was received for sanction to use a steam whistle at a factory. After the usual investigations had been made, a certificate was issued. There are 74 registered users of steam whistles.

The Shops Acts. There are 7,150 shops on our registers ; and 13,822 inspections have been made. 561 infringements were found, principally, failure to exhibit the necessary notices, and cases where shops wherein more than one trade or business is carried on were found to be open after the closing hour without the necessary steps having been taken to comply with the statute, *i.e.*, either the required notices were not exhibited and/or the goods not allowed to be sold were not covered up.

Proceedings were instituted in one case. The case has been adjourned, the defendant being out of the country.

Cinemas and Theatres. The Workshop, etc. Inspectors visited all the cinemas and theatres to see whether or not the places were clean and the means of ventilation ample and satisfactory. For the latter purpose, special readings were taken with a Kata thermometer.

There are 5 theatres and 25 cinemas in the City, and 3 places of worship and a dance hall which are licensed under the Cinematograph Act, 1909.

The total number of inspections was 238.

The sanitary condition of the premises was satisfactory.

Ten tests were made of the atmospheric conditions in 10 cinemas, and the results were satisfactory.

Rag Flock Act. Twelve samples of rag flock were obtained, and these, upon analysis, were found to comply with the standard of purity fixed by the Rag Flock Regulations.

Fabrics (Misdescription) Act. No samples were taken, as the Inspectors could not find any premises where declared non-inflammable materials were being sold.

Public Sanitary Conveniences. These places were regularly visited by the Woman Sanitary Inspector, and from the beginning of the year up to the time of her leaving this Authority to take up another appointment in November, she had made 4,504 inspections. These inspections were made by her in addition to the work which she carried out as an inspector under the Factory and Workshop and Shops Acts.

Canal Boats. The report of the Canal Boats Inspector is printed as Appendix 18 (pages 251 and 252). Visits of inspection numbered 1,393 ; at the end of the year particulars of 856 canal boats were on the local register.

Tents, Vans and Sheds. At the end of the year (1930) there were known to the Department 101 vans, &c., occupied as dwellings in various parts of the City. Ninety-three of these were situated in localised areas and as a result it was possible for the Inspectorial Staff to keep them under constant supervision. The City Bye-laws with regard to tents, vans and sheds used for human habitation require, among other things, that any land used by tents, vans and sheds, &c., shall be provided with a sufficient supply of wholesome water, and that, for the use of the occupiers of tents, vans and sheds, &c., there shall be provided sufficient privy accommodation and receptacles for refuse. There were no contraventions of the Bye-laws during the year 1930.

Under Section 45 of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1930, the provisions of which Section came into operation on the 1st August, 1930, no tent, van, shed or similar structure used or intended to be used for human habitation shall be placed or kept on any land within the City without the previous approval of the Corporation ; and it shall not be lawful for any person without the previous approval of the Corporation to let or permit to be used any land for occupation of any tent, van, shed or similar structure used or intended to be used for human habitation unless and until such land is provided with sufficient roads and sewers and furnished with a separate supply of water to the satisfaction of the Corporation. Sub-section 3 exempts from the provisions of this section any tent, van, shed or similar structure which is not used or intended to be used by the occupier as a sole or principal means of habitation for an unbroken period of at least three months ; or any person dwelling in any tent or van or similar structure who is a roundabout proprietor, travelling showman or stallholder not being a pedlar or hawker.

At the end of the year the question of taking action under the above-mentioned Section was being considered in respect of certain lands within the City, the tents, vans or sheds, &c., on such lands being of a semi-permanent character.

Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920-23. During the year three applications were made in respect of houses which were not kept in a reasonable state of repair. In one case the certificate was issued to the tenant of the house ; in another the owner carried out the works necessary to put the house into a reasonable state of repair before the certificate could be issued ; and in the other the house was demolished before the certificate could be issued. In the case where the certificate was granted the owner subsequently carried out the works necessary to put the house into a reasonable state of repair.

Hull Fair. Hull Fair, one of the largest pleasure fairs in England, is an annual institution which owes its inception to powers contained in the first Charter granted to the City by Edward I in 1299. This year (1930) there were 283 vans and 2 tents on the fair ground and in the immediate vicinity ; they were occupied by 665 adults and 184 children. In addition, a number of adults, principally night watchers were found housed in refreshment booths. A total of 2,177 visits were paid to the vans, &c., by the Sanitary Inspectors, and enquiries made as to the health of the occupants. No overcrowding was discovered. Two cases of sickness were discovered and in each case a private medical practitioner was called in to attend to the patient.

The waterclosets and urinals already on the fair ground were, as last year, augmented by temporary sanitary conveniences consisting of pail closets, and carts were provided by the Authority for the reception of refuse. Arrangements made by the Public Cleansing Department allowed for the removal of the whole of the refuse (including road sweepings) by eleven o'clock each morning. The conveniences and refuse carts were disinfected daily after the removal of the contents.

The lodging house inspectors visited 929 houses in the streets adjacent to the fair ground and found 54 houses in which lodgers were taken—117 males and 24 females. No infringements of the bye-laws were found, the houses being well conducted and clean. Night visits were also made to registered lodging houses situate nearer to the fair ground and it was ascertained there was ample accommodation for lodgers.

Handbills drawing attention to the provisions of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, were distributed: 85 inspections with regard to smoke abatement were made ; 25 verbal cautions were given, and in three instances where smoke was being emitted in such quantity as to be a nuisance, letters of caution were addressed to the offenders.

The Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act took samples of sweets, milk and ice cream in and within the vicinity of the fair, all of which were reported by the Public Analyst to be of satisfactory character.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. One rat catcher is employed upon this work : and a drainage attendant spends a small part of his time in assisting him. The Authority's Sanitary Inspectors are appointed as officers under the Act, and they enquire into all cases of rat infestation, and where necessary give advice as to the best action to be taken. The total number of rats killed was 3,749, and they were secured by the following means :—

By traps (Nipper and Wire)	61
„ ferrets and dogs	3679
„ poisons	9
	<hr/>
	3749
	<hr/>

All the rats caught were brown rats and they were caught at the following types of properties :—

Shops	417
Business Premises, including Warehouses	494
Dwellings, including Outhouses	1375
Other Lands and Premises	1463

The number disposed of in 1929 was 3,606 and in 1928, 3,227.

It may be assumed that the number given of rats killed by poisons is below the number actually destroyed, as many rats would no doubt be poisoned and die in their holes and their bodies would not be found.

A total of 176 baits of a poisonous preparation known as “ Kilbits ” were laid, and 120 of these were taken.

The City Bacteriologist has examined 11 of the rats but found no evidence of plague infection.

During the year 743 complaints, mostly from occupiers of dwelling houses, were received of infestation of premises by rats. As is indicated above, these were investigated by the Rat Officers, and information as to methods of destroying rats was given. Where necessary, action was taken by the rat catchers.

Informal communications were in a number of instances addressed to persons whose premises were rat infested, requesting them to rid the premises of rats and to take steps to prevent infestation, but no formal action was taken during the year.

No special action was taken during “ National Rat Week ” from the 3rd to the 8th November, in view of the fact that the Corporation is taking action all the year round.

GENERAL SANITATION.

Open Spaces. From a return prepared by the City Engineer, it appears that there are in the City and immediately adjoining it, 506 acres of Public Parks, Gardens, Recreation Grounds and open spaces owned by the City. They include 39 football grounds, 20 cricket grounds, 14 grass and 39 hard tennis courts, 16 bowling greens, eight greens for putting or clock golf, and 18 playgrounds for children. The Municipal Golf Course, Willerby Road, containing 103 acres, comprising 18 holes, was completed in May, 1930, and has been very successful. There are now under construction and nearing completion three flat bowling greens, one crown green and five hard tennis courts; also two new recreation grounds containing 27 acres. Educational Institutions, including the University College and Hymers College, have the use of over 280 acres of ground for school sports, and private sports grounds used by different clubs and organisations associated with places of worship and large manufacturing firms occupy over 200 acres. The land used for public allotments is 357 acres. The importance to the public health of developing facilities for open-air recreation, cannot be over-rated. The pity is that there are such small facilities in the centre of the City where the population is densely packed in "unhealthy" areas.

Public Baths. The total attendances at the baths during 1930 was 594,527, of which 455,003 were for swimming and 139,524 for slipper baths.

Public Washhouses. The public washhouses, to which additional washing machines were installed last year, are being used to the full limit of the plant. A site for the erection of an additional washhouse has been acquired to meet the increased demand of this service.

Vapour, Electrical and Medicated Baths. These baths were established in 1927 on land adjoining the Beverley Road Baths: the entrance is in Epworth Street. Radiant heat, light treatment, vapour baths, and brine, sulphur, alkaline, acid, iodine, chalybeate and other medicinal baths have been provided; provision is also made for ionic medication and Schnee Baths. Certain alterations and extensions have been made giving double the accommodation originally provided for both the electric and the light sections. A Vichy douche and an Aix douche have also been installed, and better lounge and dressing accommodation have also been provided. The number of attendances at these baths during 1930 was 13,524, including electrical treatment, 4,337; vapour baths, 4,188; artificial sun baths, 2,410; and medicated baths, 78. Included in these attendances are 788 persons who received various treatments at reduced rates.

Mortuary. The public mortuary is situated in a disused burial ground in Castle Street. Attached is a properly equipped post-mortem room for the use of medical practitioners, at which 198 post-mortem examinations were held in 1930.

There is no Coroner's Court, and inquests are usually held in a room at the Hull Royal Infirmary.

Dr. John Divine, His Majesty's Coroner for the City, has kindly furnished the following statistics in relation to inquests, post-mortems, etc., held in the years 1926 to 1930.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Inquests and post mortems (including post mortems where inquests were found to be unnecessary)	322	383	385	421	389
Enquiries, etc., in connection with which there were no post mortems	37	62	79	87	103
	<hr/> 359	<hr/> 445	<hr/> 464	<hr/> 508	<hr/> 492
Inquests with Jury, exclusive of adjournments	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 53	<hr/> 60	<hr/> 83	<hr/> 88
Bodies at—					
City Mortuary	173	204	187	198	157
Anlaby Road and Beverley Road Public Assistance Institutions, Hull Royal Infirmary, Children's Hospital, etc.....	186	241	277	310	335
	<hr/> 359	<hr/> 445	<hr/> 464	<hr/> 508	<hr/> 492

Deaths from Road Vehicular Accidents. Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1926, 13 (2) (d). The Coroner has also been good enough to make the following observations on the fatal road accidents which occurred in his area during 1930.

Inquests with jury are required in all fatal accidents due to the use of a vehicle in a street or "public highway." During 1930, 41 such inquests were held. Eight of these, with 9 deaths, occurred outside the City boundary. The number of inquests in the City in 1930 was the same as in 1929, namely, 33, with one death in each case.

Briefly the facts established were :—

1. Female, aged 69 years. Passenger in motor bus which crashed at Blue Bank, near Whitby. Daylight.
2. Male, aged 37 years. Passenger in motor bus which crashed at Blue Bank, near Whitby. Daylight.
3. Male, aged 84 years. Stepped off kerb without looking in front of oncoming push cyclist. Daylight.
4. Male, aged 82 years. Pedestrian. Stepped off kerb into roadway in front of oncoming motor car. Dark.

5. Male, aged 19 years. Motor cyclist riding astride of tram metals and skidded into track of oncoming motor car and a collision took place. Daylight.
6. Female, aged 64 years. Pedestrian. Walked round back of stationary tram-car and was knocked to the ground (not a passenger). Dark.
7. Male, aged 8 years. Alighted from a tram-car and ran round back to opposite side of road when he was struck by a motor bus and run over. Dark.
8. Male, aged 3 years. Pedestrian. One of three children who stepped off kerb in front of a stationary bus, turned back and ran across road towards opposite side in front of an oncoming motor lorry and was run over. Dark.
9. Male, aged 23 years. Pedestrian. Stepped off kerb, without looking, into track of oncoming car and knocked down.
10. Female, aged 70 years. Pedestrian. Stood on pavement and walked into roadway, half turned towards oncoming traffic—knocked down by bus. Dark.
11. Male, aged 3 years. Pedestrian playing with other children and ran across road into an oncoming motor car and knocked down. Daylight.
12. Male, aged 45 years. Push cyclist. Eased up to allow bus to overtake him. Bus passed in safety, and cyclist commenced to cycle across the road but failed to observe a second bus, and was knocked down. Daylight.
13. Male, aged 18 years. Push cyclist. Collided with rear of stationary coal rully. Daylight.
14. Male, aged 49 years. Riding on trailer attached to motor lorry. Jumped off whilst in motion and run over. Daylight.
15. Male, aged 15 years. Push cyclist riding in front of bus, turned to off side in track of bus and was knocked down. Daylight.
16. Female, aged 64 years. Pedestrian. Stepped off kerb and walked into rear of motor lorry and knocked down.
17. Male, aged 14 years. Push cyclist. Defective brakes and collided with motor car. Daylight.
18. Male, aged 23 years. Pillion rider. Driver collided with footpath bursting front tyre and deceased thrown to ground. Dark.
19. Male, aged 30 years. Pillion rider. Driver pulled out of line of traffic and collided with car in front which did likewise. Daylight.

20. Male, aged 6 years. Pedestrian hanging on to rear of motor lorry and knocked to the ground. Daylight.
21. Male, aged 16 years. Pillion rider. Collision with stationary motor car (travelling fast). Daylight.
22. Male, aged 18 years. Motor cyclist. Collision with rear of stationary car (travelling fast). Daylight.
23. Male, aged 2 years. Pedestrian. Ran off kerb and collided with oncoming taxi cab. Fairly light.
24. Male, aged 27 years. Passenger on motor bus—standing on platform and thrown into roadway. Dark.
25. Male, aged 21 years. Motor cyclist. Collided with motor car emerging on to main road. Daylight.
26. Male, aged 47 years. Pedestrian walking across road when motor cyclist sounded horn and pulled out to pass. Deceased kept on walking and collided with cyclist. Dark and had been raining.
27. Male, aged 11 years. Push cyclist. Fell off cycle and struck head on ground—no collision. Daylight.
28. Male, aged 22 years. Crossing road and stopped for bus to pass, resumed walking and struck by taxi cab. Dark.
29. Male, aged 24 years. Push cyclist riding along side coal rully, met lorry proceeding in opposite direction, lost his balance and fell under rully. Daylight.
30. Male, aged 62 years. Pedestrian walking across road, hesitated and walked in front of oncoming bus and knocked to the ground. Daylight.
31. Male, aged 31 years. Motor cyclist. Collided with wooden fence—presumably in attempt to recover cap blown off by wind. Dark.
32. Male, aged 38 years. Pillion rider on above machine.
33. Male, aged 31 years. Motor car driver swerved to avoid child running across road and collided with motor lorry proceeding in opposite direction. Daylight.
34. Male, aged 4 years. Pedestrian playing on doorstep and stumbled in to roadway and was run over by approaching taxi cab. Daylight.
35. Female, aged 68 years. Crossing road and stopped, resumed walking and collided with oncoming motor cyclist and knocked to the ground. Daylight.

36. Female, aged 65 years. Pedestrian. Stepped off kerb into track of oncoming motor bus and knocked to the ground. Dark.
37. Male, aged 13 years. Push cyclist. Collision with push cyclist and fell under and was run over by a steam wagon. Daylight.
38. Female, aged 18 years. Push cyclist. Collision with push cyclist and fell under and was run over by a motor bus. Dark.
39. Male, aged 17 years. Motor cyclist (travelling fast) and collided with motor car at cross roads. Dark.
40. Female, aged 69 years. Pedestrian. Stepped off kerb without looking and was knocked down by push cyclist. Dusk.
41. Male, aged 5 years. Pedestrian. Playing and ran across road into track of oncoming car. Daylight.
42. Male, aged 56 years. Pedestrian. Stepped off pavement and was walking across the road when struck and knocked to the ground by approaching motor car.

From a summary of the particulars given above, it is found that the persons killed comprised 34 males and eight females. The age periods of the males were : under 5 years, 5 ; 5 to 15 years, 5 ; 15 to 25 years, 11 ; 25 to 45 years, 6 ; 45 to 65 years, 5 ; 65 to 80 years, 0, and 80 years and over, 2. The eight females were aged 18, 64, 64, 65, 68, 69, 69 and 70 years respectively.

A further summary of the persons killed is as follows :—

Pedestrians (21)—17 knocked down as a result of stepping off pavement or running across road, namely, two by push cyclists and 15 by motor vehicles—cars 5, buses 3, taxis 3, lorries 2 and cycles 2. Two others walked round the back of standing tram cars and were struck by other vehicles, one was run over through hanging on to rear of a motor lorry, and another jumped off a motor lorry whilst in motion and was knocked down. A passenger standing on the platform of a bus was thrown to the ground.

Push cyclists (7)—two collided with motor vehicles and one with a coal lorry. One fell under a rully, another fell off his cycle and struck his head on the ground, and two collided with other push cyclists.

Motor cyclists, etc. (13). Ten persons on motor cycles, including 4 pillion riders—7 (2 being pillion riders) collided with other vehicles, one driver and his pillion rider collided with a fence and another pillion rider with the footpath.

The remaining three cases were a motor car driver who collided with a motor lorry after swerving to avoid a child, and two passengers who were in a motor bus which crashed.

Disposal of the Dead. The City Engineer considers that the provision at present being made will meet the City's need for some time to come. These include a new eastern cemetery where 50 acres of land have been obtained, 16 acres of which have been laid out for cemetery purposes, including chapels, caretaker's and foreman's houses, etc. The cemetery is expected to be ready for opening in the autumn of 1931.

Cremation. The Crematorium is on a site adjoining the Hedon Road Cemetery. It was the first Municipal Crematorium in the country, and was opened on the 2nd January, 1901, the first cremation taking place on the 7th January of the same year.

<i>Year.</i>							<i>No. of Cremations.</i>
1901-5	....	....	....	....	....	....	83
1906-10	....	....	....	....	....	....	119
1911-15	....	....	....	....	....	....	123
1916-20	....	....	....	....	....	....	168
1921-25	....	....	....	....	....	....	222
1926 ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	55
1927 ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70
1928 ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	72
1929 ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	97
1930 ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	84
Total						....	1093

Schools. A separate report is issued by the School Medical Officer.

Training of Sanitary Inspectors. The arrangements made during the year 1927 for the practical training of Sanitary Inspectors in accordance with the Regulations of the Royal Sanitary Institute and the Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Examination Board have been continued during the year. During 1930, two persons applied for and were granted permission to undertake the course of training, both of whom had completed the course (150 hours each) by the end of the year.

In addition, arrangements were again made by the Local Education Authority for a course of lectures, in preparation for the examination for the certificate, to be given at the Technical College on two evenings a week for a period of thirty weeks, between September and April. There are two regular tutors, and lectures on

special subjects by Health Officers of the City and Port were also arranged. The fee for the course of lectures was the same as last year, *i.e.*, £1 1s. payable to the local Education Authority. At the commencement of the course 13 students enrolled, seven of whom completed the course of lectures. Four ceased to attend because it was ascertained that their educational attainments did not come up to the standard laid down by the Regulations of the Joint Examination Board ; and two, who had previously attended a course of lectures, ceased to attend after they had successfully passed the examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute and the Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Examination Board.

It is interesting to note that out of 10 persons who have taken a course of training with the Health Department, six have obtained the certificate of the Joint Examination Board.

HOUSING.

HOUSING.

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE CITY.

The Annual Report for the year 1925 was a survey report and gave a brief statement of the housing conditions prevailing at that time.

It was estimated then that the housing shortage was at least 3,000 houses in addition to any replacements which would be necessary in consequence of demolitions arising out of slum clearance.

During the years 1921-1930, 9,593 houses have been erected ; 5,292 have been erected by the Local Authority with State assistance, 2,667 by others with State assistance, and 1,634 by the Local Authority and by private owners without State assistance.

During that period approximately 1,617 houses have been demolished, either by the Local Authority under powers conferred by the Housing Acts or by private individuals.

In the years 1926-1930, 7,401 houses have been erected ; 4,225 by the Local Authority with State assistance, 1,982 by others with State assistance, 1,194 by the Local Authority and by others without State assistance, whilst 617 houses were demolished.

In the early part of the year the conditions set out in the previous annual reports relating to slum conditions became more acute. Under the legislation operative at that time there was no prospect of slum clearance on a large scale, but legislation was foreshadowed which would appear to give the Local Authority powers to effect considerable amelioration of the bad conditions existing, without undue strain on the City's finances and without inflicting injustices upon owners of property.

As mentioned in my Annual Report for 1929 the following resolution was passed at the meeting of the City Council on the 17th October, 1929 :—

“ That the Housing and Town Planning Committee be instructed to prepare and submit to the Council before April 1st, 1930, an accelerated programme on housing and that such a programme provide for :—

1. Subsidised houses to let.
2. Schemes for Slum Clearance and erection of houses in flats or otherwise for rehousing those displaced by the operation of the schemes.
3. Smaller modern dwellings containing two or three rooms.”

A special survey of slum property carried out on the instructions of the Housing and Town Planning Committee in order to ascertain, as far as possible, the number and position of those houses which could be dealt with by demolition either individually or by inclusion in unhealthy areas, was completed on March 26th, 1930.

Of the houses surveyed in the City, the report shows that 3,591 houses were unsatisfactory, 2,006 being in unhealthy areas and 1,585 isolated or in small groups, 146 of the latter being capable of being dealt with by repair.

The total number of inhabitants residing in these houses amounted to 14,858, 4,375 being under 10 years of age, and 10,483 being over that age.

About 60 per cent. of the tenants approached expressed themselves as willing to pay 6s. to 8s. a week in rent, but in the majority of instances, where the occupation of the tenant was that of a casual labourer, owing to the necessity of his being by the nature of his employment available for work at any time during the day, there was a marked unwillingness to accept the tenancy of a Corporation house except in a suitable district.

The effect of the report on this survey was to increase the need for new houses by an amount equivalent to any clearance which would ultimately be carried out.

When this report was considered, the text of the Housing (No. 2) Bill was available, and it was then obvious that in spite of alterations which might be made in committee stage during consideration of the Bill, the new Housing Act would have far-reaching possibilities.

On the 23rd June, 1930, a special sub-committee of the Housing and Town Planning Committee presented a report to the Council in which were set out full details of the number of alternative sites which had been inspected by the Committee together with recommendations for the purchase of some of these sites.

The Housing Act, 1930, became law in August, and one of the most important provisions in the new Act relating to the erection of houses was that it required the Local Authority to submit to the Ministry a statement under Section 25 with regard to the Corporation's housing activities for the quinquennial period commencing 1st January, 1931. I regard this statement as being so important as to merit its inclusion in full below :—

“ The Ministry of Health issued a circular, No. 1,153, pointing out what factors should guide local authorities in the preparation and submission of

information required and particularly setting out a form in which the information should be supplied to the Ministry. Paragraph 5 of the above-mentioned circular reads as follows :—

‘ In approaching the preparation of a statement the Council will have before them information of the housing needs of their area, and experience to guide them in estimating the number of houses that can, without unreasonably straining the financial and material resources available, be provided by them in the next five years, and the number of houses that it may be expected will be provided in the same period by private enterprise (including public utility societies and other voluntary agencies).’

The Medical Officer of Health reports that the housing needs of the City for the next five years are approximately 10,000 houses. This figure includes the need with regard to slum clearance as well as ordinary housing.

The City Architect reports that from information in his possession, he estimates that during the next five years, 500 houses will be provided by public utility societies and 2,200 houses by private enterprise apart from the utility societies.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the Corporation should provide, during the next five years, approximately 7,300 houses. These houses would be provided under the 1924 Act and the 1930 Act as follows :—

3,800 under the 1924 Act (Provision of additional houses).

3,500 under the 1930 Act (Re-housing for Slum Clearance Schemes, which latter will involve a displacement of a population of 14,000 people).

We are of the opinion that synchronization would best be achieved if the re-housing programme is spread over a period of five years.

The City Treasurer reports that at the present time there is a “ live ” list of applicants for houses as follows :—

Houses	....	....	....	....	1576
Flats	....	....	....	....	651
					<hr/>
					2227
					<hr/>

It should be borne in mind that these applications are from persons who are fully aware of the present rents which the Corporation are charging for their houses. It may be that if the rents are reduced the application list would be augmented.

The following is a copy of the form of quinquennial statement required to be forwarded by the local authorities to the Ministry of Health before the end of this year, and we suggest that the replies should be as set out :—

Name of local authority—City and County of Kingston upon Hull.

Population (estimated figure for middle of 1929) 299,900

Note.—The present boundary of the City was extended in April of this year, and the present estimated population is 308,200* (the Registrar General's figure).

Number of inhabited houses (according to rate books) 75,502
(including 4,738 "houses" part of hereditaments described in the rate books as "houses and shops").

A. Estimated production of houses by the local authority during the next five years 7,300

B. Estimated production of new houses of working class type by private enterprise during the next five years :—

(i) With subsidy under the Act of 1924 500
(ii) Under arrangements made under Section 29 of the Act of 1930 Nil
(iii) Otherwise 2,200

2,700

C. Estimated number of new houses to be allocated by the local authority during the next five years to the purposes of the Housing Act, 1930 (*i.e.*, the purposes mentioned in E and F) 3,500

D. Estimated number of new houses to be allocated by the local authority during the next five years to the purposes of the Act of 1924 (*i.e.*, new housing) 3,800

Total 7,300

E. Estimated number of houses to be demolished during the next five years—

(i) In clearance areas 2,010
(ii) In improvement areas (a) For opening the area } 200
(b) As unfit houses } approx.
(iii) Individual houses outside clearance and improvement areas 1,290

Total 3,500

*At the time this statement was prepared 308,200 was the figure supplied by the Registrar General; this has since been amended to 307,500.

F. Estimated number of persons to be displaced during the next five years :—

(i) By any of the processes mentioned in E	....	....	....	14,000
(ii) To abate overcrowding in improvement areas	....	....	....	150
Total	....	....	....	14,150

G. Estimated number of houses to be repaired under Part II of the Housing Act, 1930, during the next five years 250

J. R. HOWARD ROBERTS.

W. M. FRAZER.

C. H. POLLARD.

D. HARVEY.

It will be seen from the above statement that the Authority proposes to erect 7,300 houses within the next five years on the assumption that private enterprise will provide in addition 2,700 houses."

On April 1st, 1930, an extension of the City Boundary took place, whereby 4,033 acres of land, including 2,226 premises occupied by 7,466 persons, were brought into the City. As a result of this the land available for building was increased by an amount sufficient to cope with the needs of the next two or three years. It appears, however, that unless a further extension of the boundary takes place within the next few years it will be necessary for the Local Authority to contemplate the acquisition of sites either wholly or in part outside the present city boundary.

There is no land available for the erection of flats in or near the centre of the City other than that which is being utilised in connection with existing contracts. On the clearance of some of the unhealthy areas there will, of course, be a small amount of land made available for re-housing, but it should be clearly understood that this is only the case where Compulsory Purchase Orders are made.

The houses erected by private builders since 1925 are mainly of one type, namely, a "subsidy" house of five or six rooms, with bath and hot and cold water, but as practically all the new houses are for sale, only those persons who can afford to advance a fairly large sum of money can hope to benefit directly by the erection of this type of house. The withdrawal of the subsidy except in respect of houses built "to let" has not resulted in the erection of many houses, although the Sutton Trust were, at the end of the year, contemplating the erection of approximately 300 houses in the Marfleet Lane neighbourhood.

During the five yearly period under review the Corporation have found it expedient to refuse further guarantees to building societies under Section 92 (1) (b) of the Housing Act of 1925. In the period during which such guarantees were

afforded the Corporation found themselves compelled to acquire four houses, whilst 517 houses had been purchased by private buyers under these conditions. A further 158 such houses were brought into the City at the extension of the boundary on April 1st, 1930.

There is at present no reason to assume that there will be any change in the population other than a fairly even annual increase, as there is no immediate prospect of any change in the staple industries of the Port. Any large increase in trade with the Continent would, of course, lead to an influx of labour, and this might affect the housing situation.

Overcrowding. There is still much overcrowding, and, although exact information is very difficult to obtain, it is definitely more acute in those districts where the labouring classes have to live in houses which are near to their places of employment. The primary cause is largely economic and so long as the head of a large family is only able to pay the rent of a small house so long will undesirable conditions obtain. When, however, there appears to be a sufficiency of working class houses in Hull the Authority will be justified in taking the most drastic steps in connection with any cases of overcrowding.

At present, except in abnormal cases, legal action against overcrowding is productive of no lasting benefit, as those ejected simply take lodgings in another working class house, and overcrowding of that house results.

Fitness of Houses. Over 80 per cent. of the houses in the City are of the "Working Class" type, *i.e.*, of the type let at a net annual rental not exceeding £26, and they may be classified roughly as follows :—

- (a) The better class artisan type of house, constituting about 43 per cent. of the number of houses in the City.
- (b) The inferior terrace type of house, constituting about 32 per cent. of the total ; and
- (c) The slum houses, constituting about 5 per cent. of the total.

(a) *The Artisan type of House.*

Houses classed in this group are generally soundly built, with adequate light and free circulation of air, and with a yard or garden at the rear having secondary means of access.

(b) *The inferior Terrace type of House.*

In many of the older working class neighbourhoods there is a preponderance of three, four or five-roomed "terrace" houses, built in terraces containing from 10 to 30 houses or even more, and with a density of 60 houses to the acre, compared with 7.78 to the acre in the whole city, and 14.0 on the Corporation Housing Sites. The structural conditions vary considerably, many houses having $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch rear external walls, whilst a very large number are congested at the rear, and have no secondary means of access.

As will be seen by reference to page 54, privy conversions have been carried out so that now the only houses remaining under the old conservancy system are those in areas which are to be cleared or where there is no water supply or sewer accommodation.

(c) *The Slum House.*

The word "slum" is only applied here to those houses which in the aggregate constitute unhealthy areas, under Sections 1 and 7 of the Housing Act, 1930, or individual houses or groups of houses which could be dealt with under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930. These houses are, as a class, old (say 60 to 120 years), poor in structure, walls with the exception of the front walls being $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or half a brick thick, and they are usually without a damp proof course.

There are not many true back-to-back houses, but there are about 500 of the back-to-back type, in which there is no through ventilation owing to the house backing on to a factory or other property. Thus, the remedy, common in some parts, of combining two back-to-back houses to form one house with through ventilation, cannot be applied to these houses.

These houses are generally situated in narrow courts in congested districts, and are without adequate light and ventilation. The water tap is usually within the area of the court, and is for the common use of the occupants of all the houses in the court. The sanitary conveniences are also in most cases in the area of the court, and in many cases are common to the occupants of more than one house.

The defects in these houses are mostly of a permanent character, and their congested situation renders demolition the only remedial measure, as by that means, more light and air can be brought to the remaining houses or areas.

Construction of Houses. During the year the Corporation have erected 714 houses and flats as under :—

Situation.	No. of houses erected under—		Total.
	State Aided Schemes.	Otherwise.	
North Hull Estate	126	4	130
Derringham Bank Estate	362	20	382
New Town Buildings	—	72	72
Hedon Road	—	18	18
Humber Buildings	—	54	54
Barnsley Buildings	—	24	24
Westcott Street	—	34	34
Total	488	226	714

This brings the total number of houses and flats erected by the Local Authority to 5,518 ; 5,292 of these being under State Aided schemes, and 226 being erected in connection with new Street Works.

The houses constructed since the War are of four main types, particulars of which are given below :—

Site.	Parlour 3 bedroom	Non-parlour 3 bedroom type.	Non-parlour 2 bedroom type.	Non-parlour 1 bedroom type.	Total.
Cottingham Road	630	140	40	—	810
Hessle Road	734	436	272	—	1442
East Hull	1146	714	498	—	2358
Derringham Bank	204	236	176	—	616
12/3 Scheme	25	45	—	—	70
Westcott Street	12	12	10	—	34
<i>Flats.</i>					
New George Street	—	—	10	10	20
Southcoates Lane	—	24	48	—	72
Madeley Street	—	18	24	12	54
Barnsley Street	—	12	12	—	24
Hedon Road	—	—	18	—	18
	2751	1637	1108	22	5518
Of which there were erected during 1930	228	236	238	12	714

In addition to the 714 houses erected by the Local Authority, private builders have erected during the year 379 houses, all of which were without grant either from the State or the Local Authority. This makes a grand total of 1,093 houses erected during the year as compared with 581 houses in 1929.

It is known that 398 houses were demolished for various reasons during 1930 and six houses were rendered unuseable: this makes the increase during the year in the number of dwelling-houses in the City 689.

The following table shows the housing progress which has been made since 1921 :

NUMBER OF HOUSES BUILT, 1921-1930.

Year.	With State Assistance.		Without State Assistance.		Total.
	By Local Authority.	By Others.	By Local Authority.	By Others.	
1921	217	—	—	69	286
1922	334	—	—	42	376
1923	12	—	—	109	121
1924	162	134	—	79	375
1925	342	551	—	141	1034
1926	1006	737	—	148	1891
1927	1269	596	—	159	2024
1928	1008	303	—	167	1478
1929	454	346	—	115	915
1930	488	—	226	379	1093
Totals	5292	2667	226	1408	9593

The Corporation's building programme for 1931 includes the erection of 36 flats, 395 houses and 12 shops in completion of existing contracts.

Schemes have been drafted in respect of 102 flats and 1,032 houses, but these have not yet been formally sanctioned. It is probable that in addition to these some 802 houses will be put in hand during the year.

In all schemes in hand, or contemplated, bricks are being used in preference to concrete or other patent type of construction. In the case of the exposed suburban estates the newer houses have external cavity walls resulting in a more even internal temperature with an absence of dampness in the walls of the living rooms.

The "Cookanheat" stoves installed in the earlier years were necessarily low in price, and it has been found necessary to instal later patterns in some cases. During the year 129 such installations were made. There are now 2,648 Corporation houses or flats which are fitted with "Cookanheat" installations.

The Corporation Housing Estates are wired for electric lighting throughout, excepting in the case of the East Hull Estate and a portion of the North Hull Estate.

Electricity is being used more and more on the Corporation housing estates, and there are now 26 houses fitted with electricity for all purposes, including cooking and washing, by the Corporation as an experimental measure. In addition to this, many of the tenants have, by arrangement with the Electricity Department, installed electric cookers and other electrical domestic appliances. In the case of those houses which were not wired for electric lighting many of the tenants, taking advantage of the Corporation's Assisted Wiring Scheme, have had electricity installed for lighting, and in many cases for other purposes. Further, in connection with the slum re-housing schemes, it is proposed to provide 100 all-electric houses during 1931, such houses having one coal fire in the parlour only.

GENERAL ACTION TAKEN AS REGARDS UNFIT HOUSES.

(a) Under the Public Health Acts.

During the year 553 statutory notices were served under the Public Health Acts, mostly in respect of nuisances existing in dwelling houses.

At the end of the year 113 notices were not complied with and will be reported upon next year. Those complied with during the year include the 159 mentioned as outstanding in the Medical Officer of Health's 1929 Report.

Informal Action.

Notices were served in respect of 7,526 dwelling houses, and 7,383 houses were rendered fit in pursuance of informal notices.

(b) *Under the Housing Acts.*

In accordance with the provisions of the Housing Consolidated Regulations, house-to-house inspection was carried out in connection with 585 dwelling houses and of these 433 were found to be in such a state as not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. These were dealt with informally, except in the case of 26 houses, when statutory notices were found to be necessary.

Prior to the passing of the Housing Act, 1930, 24 houses were formally represented as unfit. Closing Orders were made in respect of 20 houses, 12 of which were represented last year. One dwelling-house was rendered fit, the Closing Order being determined, and in one case an undertaking was given that the house would not be re-let. Demolition Orders were made in respect of three houses, and four houses were demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.

On the passing of the Housing Act, 1930, after careful consideration had been given to the legal aspects of the case, it was decided that in order to facilitate the carrying out of the re-housing programme, it would be better to commence proceedings anew in respect of those houses which had been represented under the 1925 Act, but which had not been demolished. Official representations were made in respect of 126 houses, of which 17 had already been represented under the 1925 Act. Demolition Orders were made in respect of 14 houses, whilst undertakings in respect of three houses were given under Section 21 of the new Act. Details of the number of houses dealt with under the respective Acts are shown very clearly in Appendix 19. As a result of informal action by your officers, eight houses were voluntarily demolished by the owners, formal representation thus being unnecessary.

Further demolitions have taken place during the year on the area of the Hull (New George Street) Improvement Scheme, 1923, 28 houses being thus cleared, making a total up-to-date of 110 houses.

Extensive demolitions have taken place on the area of the new street from Paragon Station to Beverley Road, 296 dwelling houses being cleared during the year. In addition to this, 20 houses were demolished in connection with the Regent Street widening, three houses were demolished in connection with the new North Bridge Scheme, and 29 houses were demolished voluntarily by owners or in connection with minor street improvements.

Unhealthy Areas. Immediately on receipt of the various administrative memoranda issued by the Ministry of Health in connection with the Housing Act, 1930, I made representations to the Housing and Town Planning Committee (on 29th September, 1930) of four clearance areas. A Clearance Order was made by the City Council on the 9th October, 1930, in respect of the Canning Street

clearance area, whilst Compulsory Purchase Orders were made in respect of the other three areas. Brief particulars of these areas are shown in the table below :—

Description of Area.	Extent in Acres.	Number of dwelling houses.	Number of other buildings.	Number of persons to be dispossessed.	Nature of Order.
Sykes Street Area (No. 1)	1·857	121	5	614	Compulsory Purchase Order.
Sykes Street Area (No. 2)	·842	57	2	305	Compulsory Purchase Order.
Aldbro' Street Area	·53	50	Nil	174	Compulsory Purchase Order.
Canning Street Area	1·26	130	5	451	Clearance Order.
Total	4·489	358	12	1544	

The Canning Street clearance area is a portion of the area which has been reported upon on many previous occasions as area "F." It was not possible to prepare a scheme for the whole of this area as part of the work of clearance had been effected by the works in connection with the New Street. A Clearance Order does not, of course, involve the purchase by the Corporation of the cleared site, the land remaining in the possession of the individual owners.

The Aldbro' Street, Sykes Street (No. 1), and Sykes Street (No. 2) areas have already been reported on frequently, but owing to the difficulty of providing an adequate "Improvement Scheme," and owing to the uncertainty of the projected legislation, final steps were not taken with regard to dealing with these areas. Under the terms of the Compulsory Purchase Orders made by the City Council, the Local Authority will be empowered to purchase the whole of the properties which remain within the scope of such Orders, after confirmation by the Minister of Health, and will carry out re-housing operations on the cleared sites, in order to prepare in advance for the clearance of further areas.

In connection with these four areas the Local Authority propose to erect 102 flats at Newtown Buildings, Hedon Road, 144 dwelling houses on the Barnsley Street site, and 23 flats on the site of the Hull (New George Street) Improvement Scheme, 1923, to accommodate in all 1,180 persons. It is at present intended to re-house the balance in houses to be erected on the Endyke Lane Estate.

All the above-mentioned areas are subject to confirmation by the Minister of Health, and the public inquiry was fixed for January 21st to 23rd, 1931, when it took place, after the conclusion of the year now being reported on.

Further steps with regard to slum clearance depend to a very great extent upon the outcome of this inquiry. If no unforeseen difficulties are encountered, there is every prospect that slum clearance will actually take place at a fairly rapid rate, covering the whole of the houses reported on in the five-yearly report mentioned on page 78.

My inspectors report that during their investigations the general opinion of the persons likely to be dispossessed is favourable towards the re-housing schemes as projected. There is not any serious objection raised to the Corporation's proposals provided that the new houses will be available at a rent which can be paid by the ordinary dock labourer, and provided that there are cheap and convenient transport facilities.

General Programme of Clearance of Individual Slum Houses. In the course of the general survey of slum property, 1,585 houses were reported upon as being unfit, 146 of these being capable of being dealt with by repair.

It is anticipated that Demolition Orders will be sought in the case of practically the whole of the 1,439 houses. In any large scheme of slum clearance satisfactory synchronization of the various steps is an essential. This, I find, can best be effected by dealing with individual houses concurrently with unhealthy areas, so that the number of persons to be dispossessed at any one time coincides with the accommodation made available at that same date.

There is every reason to anticipate that the whole of these houses will be cleared as and when the five-yearly programme is completed.

Houses-Let-in-Lodgings. Slum clearance, involving the dispossession of large numbers of persons at any one time, will, because of the unwillingness of a certain number of these to go into new houses erected by the Corporation, result in overcrowding of the larger houses in the older districts of the town. This overcrowding may not be of a type which can be dealt with by the Public Health Department, but may simply take the form of the splitting of large houses into a number of tenements.

The byelaws relating to houses-let-in-lodgings at present in force in the City are only applicable to those houses where the individual room rents are not greater than 5/- in the case of an unfurnished room to 7/6 in the case of a furnished room. It is obvious, therefore, that unless the housing conditions of this City are going to be permitted to become worse in this particular direction, new byelaws applying to houses in which the room rents are higher than those set out above, must be put into operation at the earliest possible moment. It is hoped that this may be effected when the general revision of the byelaws takes place on 1st April, 1932.

FOOD INSPECTION.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply. The inspection of dairies and of retail purveyors' premises, and the supervision of bottling and wholesale establishments in the City is carried out by the staff of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. Cowsheds and cows are inspected by the staff of the Chief Food Inspector.

The following figures show the amount of milk consumed daily in Hull :—

Amount arriving by road	....	....	....	....	14,400	gallons
" " rail	....	....	....	....	2,300	"
" produced in the City	....	....	....	....	3,800	"
Total	....	....	....	....	20,500	"

Included in the above figure is an amount of approximately 3,000 gallons of milk of special designation, *i.e.*, "Certified," "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)," "Grade A," and "Pasteurised."

The amount of milk consumed in the City appears to be increasing slightly and is now 0·54 pint per person per day.

Retail Purveyors and Dairymen. 361 applications for registration were dealt with, compared with 347 in the previous year.

Of the 361 applications, 277 were for the sale of milk in bottles only.

There are about 1,400 milk traders on the registers, the great majority being persons who have small businesses of a general nature, and who sell very small quantities of milk for the convenience of their customers. More than 1,000 of these traders sell bottled milk only.

The 361 applications were dealt with as under :—

Retail Purveyors granted registration	....	....	....	....	....	277
Dairy premises registered	....	....	....	....	....	42
Producers, cowkeepers and wholesalers granted registration	....	....	....	....	....	31
Applications withdrawn for various reasons, some on the representation of the Department	....	....	....	....	....	11
						<hr/> 361 <hr/>

Graded Milks. Eight dealer's and two supplementary licences for "Certified" Milk, two dealer's licences for "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" Milk: one bottler's, 4 dealer's and three supplementary licences for "Grade A" Milk, and one licence for "Pasteurised" Milk were issued during the year; a total of 21 licences.

The advantages of using milk of special designation are still not fully appreciated by a large section of the public. The amount of such milk sold in Hull, approximately 3,000 gallons per day, is but a small proportion of the total amount of milk consumed in the City, viz., 20,500 gallons. It may be mentioned incidentally that, apart from graded milks, some 2,900 gallons of "bottled" milk are sold daily in the City.

The Department endeavours to bring to the notice of the public the advantages of using these specially designated milks, and all possible assistance and information is given both to dealers and consumers. The Department has, with considerable success, encouraged producers to enter the "Yorkshire Clean Milk Competitions."

The price of "Certified" milk, "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" and "Grade A" milk is 4d. per pint. "Pasteurised" milk is the same price as ordinary loose milk, namely, 3d. a pint.

Designated Milks.—Bacteriological and Chemical Examinations. During the year 86 samples of designated milks were taken for examination for bacterial content, namely:—

"Certified" Milk	....	....	....	....	38
"Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" Milk	....	....	....	....	12
"Grade A" Milk	....	....	....	....	30
"Pasteurised" Milk	....	....	....	....	6

"Certified" Milk. The Ministry of Health again appointed the City Analyst to examine "Certified" Milk distributed in this area. The bacterial contents were:

Total Samples.	Bacteria per cubic centimetre.			
	Under 1,000	1,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 30,000	Over 30,000
38	15	10	9	4

The maximum for this grade of milk is 30,000 bacteria per c.c.

In one case *Bac. Coli.* was present in each of the three tubes examined and there was an excessive bacterial content as well; and in another case the bacillus was found in two of the three tubes. The Ministry of Health was notified of the results.

"Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" Milk. Twelve samples of "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" Milk were examined. The bacterial contents were :—

Total Samples.	Bacteria per cubic centimetre.				
	Under 1,000	1,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 30,000	30,000 to 100,000	175,000
12	3	5	3	—	1

The maximum for this grade of milk is 200,000 bacteria per c.c.

In one sample Bac. Coli was found to be present in 1/100th c.c. in each of three tubes examined.

"Grade A" Milk. The bacterial contents were :—

Total Samples.	Bacteria per cubic centimetre		
	Under 1,000	1,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 30,000
30	1	23	6

The maximum for this grade of milk is 200,000 bacteria per c.c., and it is satisfactory to note that during the year this maximum was not exceeded.

All the "Certified" "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" and "Grade A" milk sold in the City was produced in the East Riding, and the Medical Officer of Health of that Authority was notified of the result of every examination.

"Pasteurised" Milk. The six samples of "Pasteurised" milk examined were found to conform to the required standard. The bacterial contents were :—

Total Samples.	Bacteria per cubic centimetre.		
	Under 1,000	1,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 30,000
6	1	2	3

The maximum for this grade of milk is 100,000 bacteria per c.c.

A chemical analysis was also made of each sample of designated milk, and where any sample was found to be below the legal standard, the County Medical Officer of Health was notified, and further samples of the milk were taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act. All the repeat samples were genuine.

Full Bacterial Examination.

Total Samples.	Bacteria per cubic centimetre.		
	Under 1,000	1,000 to 30,000	30,000 to 200,000
9	—	6	3

In one case the *Bacillus Coli* test gave a positive result in two tubes inoculated with one-hundredth of a cubic centimetre of the milk, and in another instance a positive result was obtained in the three tubes examined. In both cases the producers were informed of the results.

Examination of Milk for Tuberculosis. Examinations of milk for tuberculosis by the Biological Test were carried out by Dr. W. W. Adamson, the Honorary Pathologist to the Hull Royal Infirmary.

Of 143 samples submitted for examination by the inoculation of guinea pigs, seven, that is, 4·9 per cent., showed the presence of tubercle bacilli. The percentage in 1929 was five. All but one of the positive samples were produced in the East Riding and in these six cases the Medical Officer of Health of that County Council was immediately notified under Section 4 (1) of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. In each case he gave the City Veterinary Officer the opportunity of inspecting, along with the County Veterinary Officer, the herd from which the infected sample had been produced.

Particulars of the action taken to trace the seven positive samples are :—

i. The Veterinary Officers clinically examined the herd concerned, and one animal was found to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder. The animal was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, when the result of the clinical examination was confirmed.

ii. The Corporation's Veterinary Officer examined the herd. Group samples were taken for biological examination. These showed that tubercle bacilli were not present. It is to be noted that five cows were removed from the herd and slaughtered after the original sample was obtained and before the group samples were taken.

iii. The herd was examined by the East Riding Veterinary Officer accompanied by one of the Corporation's Veterinary Officers, and group samples were taken. In addition, a special sample was taken from one cow with an udder abnormality. The latter sample proved positive; and the animal was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order. It was found to have tuberculosis of the pleura, peritoneum, bronchial, mesenteric and mammary lymphatic glands.

iv and v. The herd of cows from which both these samples were obtained was examined by the Veterinary Officers. Group samples were taken, and a special sample was taken from a cow which showed some induration of the udder. Only one sample proved positive for tubercle bacilli. The animal was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, and on post-mortem was found to have tuberculosis of the lungs, pleura, peritoneum and udder.

vi. The Veterinary Officers examined the herd. The East Riding Veterinary Officer took group samples. These proved negative for tubercle bacilli. A further sample was later obtained from the same producers and was submitted to biological examination, but tubercle bacilli were not found.

vii. A clinical examination was made of the herd by the Veterinary Officers and samples of milk were obtained. One sample showed the presence of tubercle bacilli, and the animal was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, when tubercle was found in the lungs, pleura, peritoneum, spleen and udder, also in the bronchial, mesenteric and mammary lymphatic glands.

Two guinea pigs which were inoculated from one sample of milk died from causes other than tuberculosis. A further sample of milk from the same source was obtained and was submitted to biological examination: a negative result was given.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, etc. Examinations were made of 501 milk churns and 458 handcans, as well as vehicles. In 29 cases they were unsatisfactory. In most cases these were contraventions of Article 6 of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, *i.e.*, there was failure to have the name and address of the vendor marked on the vehicle or receptacle. Some of the milk receptacles did not comply with Article 29 of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 owing to the fact that the lids were ill-fitting. Letters of caution were sent or verbal cautions were given in all cases.

In three instances there were breaches of Article 28 of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, where churns were being returned unwashed. The consignee concerned was informed by letter of the requirements.

In two cases it was found that Article 31 of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, was being infringed, inasmuch as milk was being transferred from one receptacle to another in a railway station. A letter was sent to the consignee requesting him to discontinue the practice.

Tuberculous Cows in the City. The biological test is done on samples of milk sent into the City: the method adopted to discover tuberculous milk produced in the City is by periodical inspection, by the Authority's Veterinary Officers, of the cows kept in the City cowsheds.

During the year there were 1,741 examinations of cows for clinical signs or symptoms of Tuberculosis. Seven udders were found to be slightly indurated and milk samples were taken from each. In no case was the tubercle bacillus found in the milk on bacteriological examination.

In addition to the above suspected cases, four cows were found in City cowsheds to be suffering from Emaciation and Chronic Cough and were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

The Tuberculosis Order, 1925. The Chief Veterinary Officer reports :—

“Two cases of suspected Tuberculosis were found by Officers of the Department. The animals were slaughtered and post-mortem examinations revealed Generalised Tuberculosis. The minimum compensation was paid under article 9 of the Order.

In consequence of Tuberculous milk being found in the City, the Veterinary Inspector in conjunction with the Veterinary Inspector to the East Riding County Council examined 111 cows in East Riding cowsheds, one of the cows being slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.”

Cowsheds. There are 80 registered cowsheds in the City which provide accommodation for 1,461 cows. During the year a Veterinary Inspector paid 279 visits to the cowsheds, and four informal notices were served for the abatement of nuisances and registration of premises, these notices being complied with under the supervision of the Department. A Veterinary Inspector visits each cowshed four times per annum.

The above cowsheds include 28 brought within the jurisdiction of this Authority on the extension of the City boundary on the 1st April, 1930. It is gratifying to record that notices sent to the cowkeepers with regard to structural alterations required under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, at the cowsheds in the added area have been complied with.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, and Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927. Included in the reports of samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are six informal samples of condensed milk and three informal samples of dried milk. All but one were satisfactory. The excepted sample whilst returned as genuine, contained slightly less milk solids than is required by the Regulations. A further sample is to be obtained.

Ice Cream. Six hundred and sixty-two inspections were made of places where ice cream was manufactured or sold.

During Hull Fair Week five samples of ice cream were obtained within the precincts of the fair. They were found, upon examination, to be satisfactory.

On the 1st August this year, Royal Assent was given to an Act, which, *inter alia*, gives the Corporation power to require the registration of premises where ice cream or other similar commodity is manufactured or sold. The provisions do not come into operation until the 1st January next, and it is anticipated that the local authority will then be able to deal with a number of somewhat unsatisfactory premises which they are rather handicapped in controlling at present.

Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts. The number of samples examined was 1,247, of which 48, or 3·8 per cent. were adulterated; the corresponding percentage for 1929 was 4·5: in that year 1,214 samples were taken. In England and Wales in 1929 5·4 per cent. of the samples analysed were found to be adulterated.

Samples of (Raw) Milk taken in Hull numbered 655, of which 29 or 4·4 per cent. were "not genuine." The percentage for 1929 was 5·4.

Other samples reported against were butter (6), sweets and dripping (3 each), compound liquorice powder, prescriptions, and red polony (2 each), and white pepper and sausages (one each). The footnotes to appendix 20 (see page 259) give particulars of other samples to which exception was taken.

In 25 cases legal proceedings were instituted, particulars of which are set out in appendix 21 (pages 260 and 261).

Full particulars of the samples analysed are set out on appendix 20 (pages 257-259). Further, the City Analyst, Mr. A. R. Tankard, F.I.C., F.C.S., publishes in his Annual Report full details concerning the work done under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Appeal to Cow Samples. During the year four "Appeal to Cow" samples were taken in following up samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. All four were found to be below the standard for milk-fat.

Labelling of Margarine. Of six samples of margarine, five were found to be not labelled, and the wrappers were not satisfactorily lettered. The vendors were cautioned by letters from the Medical Officer of Health.

"Dirt" in Milk. Twelve samples of milk were taken specially for examination for "dirt." Six were returned as clean milk, four were reported as of passable quality, and proceedings were instituted in two cases.

Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1927. Of the samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 995 were examined for preservative; nine were found to contravene the Regulations; details of these samples and the action taken are set out in appendix 22 (page 262).

Obstruction of Sampling Officer. Whilst a sample of lard was being taken under the provisions of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, a vendor adopted obstructive tactics towards the Sampling Officer. The Cleansing and Sanitary Committee interviewed this person and reprimanded him.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs. Seven inspections have been made of premises at which fertilisers and feeding stuffs were sold. Three contraventions were found, each case being failure to exhibit the required statutory declaration with regard to feeding stuffs. Letters of caution were sent to the dealers. At the request of an outside authority two samples of feeding stuffs were obtained. These were found to be genuine.

During the year the principal officer engaged in the execution of the Act retired on superannuation, and one official sampler died. These largely were the causes for less action being taken than in the preceding year.

Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. Two inspections were made of premises occupied by persons licensed for the sale of poisonous substances used for agricultural and horticultural purposes. In both cases it was found that poisons were being kept and sold in accordance with the Regulations. For the same reasons as those indicated in the section devoted to fertilisers and feeding stuffs, reduced action was taken this year.

Wholesale Dealers in Margarine. Two applications for registration were received and both were approved. There are altogether 64 firms on the register. Information regarding these registrations is transmitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as occasion arises.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929. One application was received for registration under this Act during the year. Enquiries were made and certain recommendations of the Corporation were adopted. The premises were then registered.

Bakehouses. There are 160 bakehouses on the register, viz., 56 factories and 104 workshops. 589 Inspections were made compared with 552 last year ; 48 cases were found where cleansing was necessary, and in six other instances matters required rectification. The cleansing in all instances has been done, in most cases without it being necessary to serve a notice, and five of the other defects have been dealt with ; and in the remaining case the matter is in hand.

Refreshment Room Kitchens and other Workplaces. There are 88 refreshment room kitchens on the register, at which 64 males and 326 females are employed. These places were regularly visited by the Woman Sanitary Inspector up to the time of her departure, and since then they have been visited by the male inspectors. The premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

There are 12 other workplaces, at which are carried on such work as fruit sorting, tea packing, car cleaning and bottle washing. These workplaces were inspected and were found to be in order.

WORK OF THE FOOD AND VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The following is a summary of the report of Mr. H. P. Lewis, M.R.C.V.S., the Chief Food Inspector : much of the work described in the preceding section is also done by this Department.

Scope of Work. Food inspection is carried out by the Chief Food Inspector and his five assistants, one of whom is a qualified Veterinary Inspector. Their duties include the inspection of the cattle and fish markets, the slaughterhouses, and of all meat, fish and fruit sold in the City, of cowsheds and cows therein, and of all retail shops, other than dairies, where food is sold. Milkshops and Dairies are under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Staff. The Food Department is also responsible for the inspection of food for the Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority, for examinations and reports under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, and the Orders of the Ministry of Agriculture and for the supervision and treatment of the horses, cattle and other stock belonging to the various Committees of the Corporation. A further responsibility is the administration of the Performing Animals (Regulation) Act, 1925. The Veterinary Inspectors also act on behalf of the Police in cases of alleged cruelty to animals.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926. The Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, relating to the marking of imported eggs came into operation on the 21st April, 1929. The enforcement of the regulations at the time of importation is carried out by the Officers of H.M. Customs. The Officers of this Department have carried out as far as possible the requirements of the Act when the eggs have reached the premises of the wholesale and retail traders.

It was soon evident that several persons in this City were engaged in the practice of removing the importation stamp from foreign eggs in order that such eggs could be sold as English eggs at a higher price. Considerable time was devoted by Officers of this Department in the detection of these persons.

Two prosecutions were instituted, one of which was a third offence. Fines totalling £31 were inflicted, with costs amounting to £11 11s.

Apples, sultanas, currants, raisins, oat products and honey have all been scheduled under the above Act, and steps have been taken by verbal and printed notification to acquaint traders with the requirements of the Act and the enforcement of the various regulations.

Fish Dock Office, St. Andrew's Dock. One of the Inspectors of the Department is mainly engaged in the inspection of fish and game at the Fish Dock and shops.

Slaughterhouses. There are 44 private slaughterhouses in the City, including two (in respect of which annual licences have been granted) brought within the area on the extension of the City on the 1st April, 1930, viz. :—

Registered	....	....	....	....	....	5
Old Licences	....	....	....	....	....	9
Licences renewable yearly	....	....	....	....	....	30

Two " Annual " slaughterhouses were removed from the register during the year.

One licensee holding an old licence died during the year and an application has been received from his successor for an annual licence, which was granted.

One person is carrying out his business on unregistered premises, an old licence having originally been held for this slaughterhouse, the holder of this licence being now deceased. The present occupier has been requested to apply for an annual licence but having failed to do so the matter has been placed in the hands of the Town Clerk.

- (a) The " Registered " slaughterhouses are those which were in use as slaughterhouses at the time the sections of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to slaughterhouses, were brought into force by the Kingston upon Hull Improvement Act, 1854, and have continued to be used as slaughterhouses.

b) The " Old Licences " are in respect of the slaughterhouses licensed between 1854 and 1891, the original licensees still being in possession of and using the premises as slaughterhouses.

(c) The " Yearly Licences " refer to slaughterhouses not coming within either of the two categories (a) and (b) above, where the Corporation grant licences from year to year only in accordance with their powers under Section 29 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, adopted in 1891.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered in 1930 as well as in 1929 and 1928 at the respective classes of slaughterhouses :—

	Cattle (& Calves).	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total 1930.	Total 1929.	Total 1928.
5 Registered Slaughterhouses	2,403	6,364	930	9,697	9,884	9,313
9 Licensed Slaughterhouses (Old Licences)	1,280	5,107	980	7,367	10,148	14,856
30 Licensed Slaughterhouses (Yearly Licences)	14,763	41,836	20,949	87,548	72,403	68,827
1930	18,446	53,307	22,859	104,612	—	—
1929	17,655	54,292	20,488	92,435	92,435	—
1928	17,778	54,558	20,660	92,996	—	92,996

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. During the year these Regulations have been well observed.

The number of notifications relative to the inspection of meat received at the Food Office during the year was 652.

It is still difficult to keep those engaged in the transport and handling of meat alive to the requirements of the Regulations, and cautions have from time to time been administered.

Unsound Food. Condemned meat is sold to a salvage firm which manufactures manure and meal from it.

Condemned fish is disposed of to the Hull Fish Meal and Oil Company, whose premises adjoin the Fish Dock.

The following is a summary of unsound food surrendered or seized during the year :—

SUMMARY OF UNSOUND FOODSTUFFS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Meat	91	7	1	0
Fish	518	7	1	11
Fruit	38	18	3	1
Tinned Goods	10	16	3	13
Shellfish	2	11	3	20
Bacon	—	1	1	6
Ham	—	—	1	13

In addition to the above, the following seizures of miscellaneous foodstuffs were made :—

Mussels	2 bags
Crabs	65 „ and 300
Winkles	3 „
Whelks	1 „
Shrimps	29 „
Prawns	49 tins
Liquid Egg	1 tin
Cream	75 jars
Lobsters	35 tins
Crayfish	37 „
Maws	19½ barrels
Salted Meat	2 „
Rabbits	1710
Hares	24
Salmon	17
Birds	282 and 4 cases

Agreements for Destruction of Unsound Foodstuffs. Three thousand and twenty agreements for the destruction of unsound foodstuffs were entered into by the owners and the Food Inspection Branch of the Health Department, viz. :—

	1928	1929	1930
Meat	1,812	1,535	1,559
Fish	570	600	649
Fruit	31	65	71
Tinned Goods....	783	707	741
	<u>3,196</u>	<u>2,907</u>	<u>3,020</u>

Bacteriology. In addition to the ordinary routine examinations, special microscopical preparations were made and examined from the blood and tissues of 309 animals for the detection of the Anthrax Bacillus, all with negative results.

Fruit. One thousand and forty packages of fruit, &c., were dealt with in the Corporation warehouse for the purpose of sorting under supervision : 538 packages were found to be unsound.

Food Preparing Premises, Meat Factories, &c. There are fifty-two food preparing premises in the City, which are regularly visited by the Inspectors.

Particulars of Fish Landed from Trawlers, &c. The Department has an office on the Fish Dock, and an Inspector devotes practically his whole time to inspecting fish at the docks and fish shops.

				<i>Estimated Weight of Fish</i>			<i>Weight Unsound</i>		
				<i>No. of Trawlers.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts. Qrs.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts. Qrs.</i>	
Iceland	....	....	....	1,480	84,588	0 0	310	4 3	
North Sea	....	....	....	1,255	17,865	0 0	44	1 2	
Faroe	....	....	....	414	10,348	0 0	10	16 2	
White Sea	....	....	....	457	32,705	0 0	71	13 0	
Norway Herrings	....	....	....	116	26,564	0 0	49	12 0	
Greenland	....	....	....	2	2,076	0 0	—	— —	
Rail	....	....	....	—	785	0 0	4	3 2	
Norway Mackerel	....	....	....	12	265	0 0	0	14 3	
Norway Fish	....	....	....	—	1,871	0 0	6	4 2	
Bear Isle	....	....	....	524	45,512	0 0	17	19 3	
Totals	....	....	....	4,260	222,579	0 0	515	10 1	

Food Inspection in Shops. The 410 butchers' and pork butchers' shops and other shops where meat is sold were visited from time to time throughout the year.

Fish and Game Shops. In the City there are 319 fried fish, 91 fish and game shops, 8 shellfish shops and 53 smokehouses. These premises are visited regularly by the Inspectors with a view to maintaining a supply of fresh and wholesome food-stuffs and general cleanliness of the premises and utensils.

Miscellaneous Visits and Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts. Appendix 23, (pages 263 to 266), gives details of the inspections paid by the Food Inspectors, and contains the Chief Veterinary Inspector's Report on the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The material for this section has been supplied largely by Dr. J. Yule, Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and by Dr. H. Mason Leete, Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Disease Hospitals.

Appendix 24, on page 267 shows the numbers of the cases of the various diseases and gives the age periods and the distribution of the cases over the various Wards in the City.

The total number of cases of infectious diseases brought to the notice of the Department during 1930 was 6,502; this compares with 5,176 for the previous year, but as the known cases of Measles, of which there was an unusual number in 1930 are included, a comparison of the figures excluding Measles shows a decrease in the compulsorily notifiable infectious diseases. This is most apparent in regard to Scarlet Fever, 398 cases less, and Pneumonia, 132 cases less than in 1929, although 244 more cases of Chicken Pox were notified in 1930 than in the previous year.

During the past five years the total number of cases dealt with is shown below, with the cases of Measles, a non-notifiable disease, given separately.

				<i>Compulsory Notifiable Diseases.</i>	<i>Measles.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1930	....	....	....	4,051	2,451	6,502
1929	....	....	....	4,283	890	5,173
1928	....	....	....	3,854	466	4,320
1927	....	....	....	3,688	750	4,438
1926	....	....	....	3,849	645	4,494

Appendix 25 on page 268 gives a summary of the above cases, including the number of deaths and the number of cases removed to Hospital.

With the exception of the outbreak of Measles during the last quarter and a group of cases of Para-Typhoid Fever during April to June, there was nothing approaching an epidemic at any time during the year.

In a review of the incidence of Infectious Diseases in the City during the last five years, the salient features are 37 cases of variola minor in 1926, a continuation of the outbreak which commenced in 1925; an outbreak of Poliomyelitis (109 cases) in 1927; during 1928—70 cases of Variola Minor and an increased prevalence of Scarlet Fever throughout the year resulting in 1,006 cases; Influenza was prevalent in the early part of 1929, when there were 216 deaths from that disease and 488 from Bronchitis and Pneumonia during the first quarter of that year.

Spread over the four quarters of the year, notifications of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox were received as under :—

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Diphtheria	306	169	145	236	856
Scarlet Fever	154	118	137	129	538
Chicken-pox	857	726	176	108	1,867

The following table gives the notification-rates per 1,000 of the population for the principal notifiable infectious diseases, and a comparison with the rates for England and Wales, for the past five years :—

	Small- pox (variola minor).	Scarlet Fever.	Diphth- eria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal		Erysip- elas.
					Fever.	Pyrexia.	
1930							
HULL	—	1·76	2·83	0·11	0·09	0·15	0·55
England & Wales	0·29	2·76	1·84	0·07	0·06	0·14	0·45
1929							
HULL	0·00	3·12	2·84	0·03	0·06	0·15	0·54
England & Wales	0·28	3·05	1·59	0·07	0·06	0·14	0·45
1928							
HULL	0·24	3·34	2·26	0·02	0·05	0·05	0·51
England & Wales	0·32	2·61	1·55	0·09	0·06	0·14	0·42
1927							
HULL	0·00	1·84	2·52	0·01	0·06	0·07	0·37
England and Wales	0·38	2·16	1·33	0·09	0·05	0·14	0·38
1926							
HULL	0·13	1·78	2·52	0·03	0·06	0·03	0·49
England & Wales	0·26	2·10	1·31	0·07	0·07	0·19	0·38

The large reduction in the notification rate for Scarlet Fever is noteworthy. With the exception of Smallpox, the other rates are slightly higher than those for the whole country. The Diphtheria rate is practically the same as last year and is still above that for the whole country although an increase of 0·25 is shown in the rate for England and Wales for the year 1930, compared with that for 1929.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases. The statistics referring to deaths from these diseases are given on page 269.

Scarlet Fever.

	No. of Cases notified.	Removed to Hospital.	Percentage of Cases removed.	Deaths.	Case Mortality.	Death rate per 1,000.
1926	523	394	75%	6	1.15%	0.02
1927	547	444	81%	4	0.73%	0.01
1928	1,006	716	71%	11	1.09%	0.04
1929	936	720	77%	2	0.21%	0.01
1930	538	450	84%	5	0.93%	0.02

The number of cases notified during the year was 538. This is 398 less than in the previous year. This large reduction following on that reported during 1929 is rather gratifying as the number of notifications of this disease had steadily increased during the previous seven years from 268 in 1922 to almost four times that number in 1928, namely, 1,006. The deaths in 1930 numbered five, which is three more than in 1929; the death-rate was 0.02 per 1,000 of the population. Two of the deaths occurred at the Evan Fraser Hospital, two in voluntary hospitals in the City, and one, a boy of seven years, at his own home. The case mortality was 0.93 per cent. compared with 0.21 in 1929. The two deaths amongst the patients in the Evan Fraser Hospital represent a case mortality, for hospital treated cases of 0.44 per cent. Eighty-four per cent., namely 450, of the cases notified in 1930 were removed to the City Hospitals. There were 26 secondary cases, *i.e.*, cases occurring in a family within four weeks of the onset of a previous case; in three instances, two secondary cases in the same house, and at another house there were three secondary cases. There were also 12 "return cases," *i.e.*, cases occurring within four weeks of the return home from hospital of a patient who had been treated there for Scarlet Fever. The return cases were 2.6 per cent. of those discharged and the infecting cases 2.4 per cent. of those discharged: in one instance two of the return cases were in the same house and followed the discharge from hospital of one patient.

In all cases thorough investigations were carried out with the object of tracing the source of infection and preventing further spread, but no unusual circumstances warrant inclusion in this Report.

Practically all the cases were of the mild type of Scarlet Fever which has now, for a number of years, been prevalent in the country. Our hospital accommodation was sufficient at all times during the year to meet the demands of Scarlet Fever cases, and consequently the replacement of hospital treatment by nursing and supervision at home was not considered advisable.

Diphtheria.

	No. of Cases Notified.	Removed to Hospital.	Percentage of Cases Removed.	Deaths.	Case Mortality.	Death rate per 1,000.
1926	742	676	91%	18	2.4%	0.06
1927	747	688	92%	33	4.4%	0.11
1928	674	618	92%	21	3.1%	0.07
1929	852	800	94%	37	4.6%	0.12
1930	856	801	94%	47	5.5%	0.15

Eight hundred and fifty-six cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year ; this is only four more than in 1929 but the number is still the largest recorded for twenty years. The number of deaths, 47, is ten more than in 1929. The death rate was 0.15 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.12, 0.07 and 0.11 respectively for the three previous years. The case mortality was 5.5 per cent. against 4.6, 3.1 and 4.4 respectively for 1929, 1928 and 1927. Among the persons notified as suffering from Diphtheria, eight fatal cases occurred where the cause of death was certified to be due to some disease other than Diphtheria. The case mortality of the patients admitted to the infectious diseases hospital during the year and whose deaths were certified as due to Diphtheria was 5.5 per cent. One of the deaths occurred in another hospital in the City, and three at their own homes. Ninety-four per cent., or 801 of the cases notified were admitted to the City hospitals. Eighty-six secondary cases occurred ; in two instances there were three secondary cases in one house, in nine houses two secondary infections were reported and at another house five further cases were removed to hospital after the occurrence of the first case. There were four return cases. These return cases occurred despite the fact that no patient is discharged from hospital until two consecutive nasal and faucial swabs have been obtained. The return case-rate was 0.47 per cent. of those discharged, and the infecting cases were 0.47 per cent. of those discharged.

Eighty-two of the notified cases were " positive swab " cases taken at the schools or the school clinic by one of the Assistant School Medical Officers ; 44 of these were secondary cases which came to notice after being swabbed as " contacts " before being allowed to return to school ; in many of these patients there were no clinical signs of a Diphtheritic infection.

These figures as to incidence pay no regard to errors of diagnosis which occur sometimes in this disease, as practitioners are urged to send cases which appear clinically to be Diphtheria into hospital without waiting for bacteriological confirmation. Reference to the Report by the Medical Superintendent of the

Infectious Diseases Hospital on pages 126 to 130 and appendix 29, page 273, shows that of the cases admitted into hospital, 52 were re-diagnosed as suffering from some disease other than Diphtheria, and 69 were "carriers" with no clinical symptoms.

It is no unusual thing to find a patient coming into hospital with extensive formation of membrane and other indications of severe diphtheritic infection who has been seen for the first time by a doctor on the day of admission. The treatment of a throat at home for three or four days without seeking proper advice may have tragic consequences, and in many of our fatal cases this was the history. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that any sore throat in a child—even if the symptoms are not very marked—should be an indication for seeking medical advice without any loss of time. Proper treatment during the first two days is nearly always efficacious, during the third or fourth day it may or may not be successful, but after the fourth day the chances that specific treatment will have much material effect are remote.

Specimens from 30 persistent "carriers" of bacilli which appeared to be Diphtheria, were sent to the Clinical Research Association for virulence examination; 14 of these specimens were avirulent and 16 were virulent.

An increased dosage, and earlier administration of Diphtheria anti-toxin appear to be following the issue of the leaflet which goes to the doctor with the result of every positive swab, suggesting that at least 8,000 units should be given even in a mild case. Anti-toxin is kept at the various Police Stations throughout the City, so as to be readily available at any time for the use of medical practitioners. During the year, 47 phials of 8,000 units and 11 prophylactic doses of 500 units were obtained and used by various medical practitioners in the City. This anti-toxin was provided free of charge in necessitous cases, but where the patients, or parents of the patients were able to pay, a charge was made of the actual cost or part cost of the serum.

During the year 1,182 swabs, taken from persons who had been in contact with a case of Diphtheria, were examined by the City Bacteriologist. The results were :—

Total No. Examined.	Result.		
	Positive.	Doubtful.	Negative.
1,182	52	21	1,109

A report on all examinations, etc., carried out during the year by the City Bacteriologist appears on page 280.

Schick Testing and Immunisation against Diphtheria. The Education Department has during the year co-operated with the Health Department in the campaign against Diphtheria by having distributed in the schools leaflets explaining to the parents of school children how they may prevent the spread of the disease by having their children Schick-tested, and if necessary, immunised. A special clinic has been held each week at the Maternity and Child Welfare Dept., 12 Hanover Chambers, and 53 cases over five years of age, including one adult, have been Schick-tested. Of these, 39 were found to be positive and received a full course of immunising inoculation. A further 39 children under five years of age, who were not Schick-tested, also completed a full course of inoculation. Toxoid anti-toxin was used in every case. There were no ill-effects and no case of Diphtheria occurred amongst the children who had been immunised or declared Schick negative.

Schick re-testing was carried out in 20 cases, at least 12 months after previous immunisation. In every case the Schick re-test was negative.

An additional session has been established for the convenience of the residents of East Hull at the East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street, at 4-15 every Monday afternoon.

During the year 23 cases were Schick-tested, this number including one adult and one child under five years of age. Of these, 16 cases were found to be Schick-positive, and were immunised.

One child, who was tested twelve months after an attack of Diphtheria, was found to be negative.

Active immunisation is carried out by giving three doses at weekly intervals of one c.c. each of Burroughs Wellcome's Diphtheria Prophylactic T.A.M. No ill-effects have resulted from these injections.

The Clinics are held at the East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street, as above mentioned, and at 12 Hanover Chambers (back of the Guildhall) at 4-15 every Monday afternoon.

Measles. An outbreak of Measles occurred in the City during the latter part of the year. Altogether, 2,451 cases were brought to the notice of the Department during the year and these were recorded as follows :—

1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
12	20	124	2,295

As Measles is not a notifiable disease, it is obvious that the actual number of cases in the City, especially during the period of the outbreak, was far greater than the above figure. The majority of the cases investigated were visited as a result of the patients, or contacts, being absent from school on account of the disease in the house, lists of the absentees being forwarded to the Health Department by the Education Department. Others, of course, were discovered by the Health Visitors and some were traced through the Relieving Officers, to whom application was made for hospital treatment. Twenty-six notifications came from medical practitioners, but the majority of these were cases of sequelæ of Measles. In only 43 cases was a direct notification received from parents that Measles existed in the house.

During the outbreak precautionary steps were taken where necessary and although no accommodation is actually yet allocated for Measles cases at our Infectious Diseases Hospital, one of the existing blocks was set apart and 56 complicated cases were admitted. Sixty other cases were isolated and treated in the Institution Hospitals.

Handbills setting out the precautions to be taken were distributed through the schools chiefly affected, although the outbreak was general throughout the City.

In six cases of Measles dealt with by the Department, the Corporation arranged for the services of District Nurses. They paid 63 visits—all the children recovered.

Measles investigation was done by the Health Visitors, who visited all the houses reported, or suspected, to be infected with the disease. 2,698 first visits, and 187 re-visits were made during the year by the staff engaged on this work.

One hundred deaths from Measles were recorded during the year, 97 of which occurred during the last quarter. Most of the deaths were of children between the ages of one and five years, as shown below :—

	Under 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 5 years.	5 years to 15 years.	Total.
1st Quarter	—	—	—	—	—
2nd „	—	1	—	—	1
3rd „	1	—	—	1	2
4th „	17	34	33	13	97
	18	35	33	14	100

The Measles death-rate was 0·33, which is shown below in comparison with the number of cases recorded, number of deaths, and death-rates for the previous four years :—

		No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.
1930	....	2,451	100	0·33
1929	....	890	64	0·21
1928	....	466	17	0·06
1927	....	750	23	0·08
1926	....	645	39	0·13

This outbreak of Measles has again emphasised the need for a more satisfactory method of dealing with this disease. Statistics with regard to infectious diseases show that Measles produces more deaths amongst children than most of the commoner infectious diseases collectively. Many of these deaths might be averted did we have early notification of the cases, and thus be able to render assistance, such as hospital treatment or home nursing, at a time when beneficial treatment would effect its object.

It is also unfortunate that at the present time our hospital accommodation for cases of Measles is very limited, and had it not been that the numbers of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria patients in the infectious diseases hospitals were low for the time of the year, it would not have been possible for us to set aside more than a few beds for Measles cases during the outbreak. This, however, will be remedied as the total accommodation at the City Hospital increases, but it should be borne in mind that it is not practicable to set aside, for the nursing of Measles only, a large number of beds, as it is necessary to discriminate between cases where hospitalisation is necessary and, except during outbreaks, many of the beds could be utilised to advantage for other diseases.

Whooping Cough. Sixteen deaths from Whooping Cough were reported during the year, giving a death-rate of 0·05 per 1,000 of the population against 71 deaths and a rate of 0·24 per 1,000 during 1929, and 21 deaths and a rate of 0·07 per 1,000 during 1928. Nine of the deaths were infants under one year ; five were children between one and two years old ; and two were between two and five years old. This is the lowest mortality rate for Whooping Cough since 1920.

Whooping Cough is not a notifiable disease, and, apart from the cases reported by the School Medical Department or the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, generally speaking, not until death takes place and notification thereof is received from the Registrar of Births and Deaths, has the Department any knowledge of cases of Whooping Cough. The Department was only aware of two of the fatal cases before death occurred. All cases are visited by the Health Visitors, who give

advice to the parents. During the year, 379 actual and a number of suspected cases were brought to the notice of the Department: the total number of visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year to cases or suspected cases was 442—437 first visits and 5 re-visits.

Diarrhoea. Forty-one deaths of infants under two years of age were recorded during the year compared with 133 during 1929. The death-rate per 1,000 births was 6·5 against 21·8 for 1929 and 11·8 for 1928. The total number of deaths at all ages from this disease was 51, which is 108 less than were recorded in 1929.

The death-rate per 1,000 of the population from this cause was 0·17, and it is gratifying to report that this is the lowest mortality rate for this disease recorded in the City. The death-rates for the previous four years are as follows:—0·53 in 1929, 0·27 in 1928, 0·21 in 1927 and 0·40 in 1926. The Health Visitors made 62 first visits to cases of Diarrhoea in children, and 9 re-visits. Further reference is made to Infantile Diarrhoea in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section (page 188).

The following table shows the age period of the deaths as compared with those for 1929:—

	Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2 years.	2 years and under 5 years.	5 years and over.	Total.
1930	37	4	3	7	51
1929	118	15	9	17	159

Enteric Fever.

	No. of Cases Notified.	Removed to Hospital.	Percentage of Cases Removed.	Deaths.	Case Mortality.	Death Rate per 1,000.
1926	10	8	80%	2	20%	0·01
1927	4	3	75%	1	25%	0·00
1928	7	4	57%	3	43%	0·01
1929	9	7	77%	2	23%	0·01
1930	35	30	85%	3	8·5%	0·01

Thirty-five cases were notified and three deaths occurred during the year compared with nine cases and one death in 1929. The three deaths occurred at the City Hospital, Cottingham; bacteriological confirmation of the diagnoses was obtained. Thirty of the notified cases were admitted to the City Hospital, five of whom died, two of the deaths being certified as due to Cellulitis and Ulcerative

Endocarditis respectively ; in each of these cases the agglutination test for the typhoid group of organisms was negative. With six exceptions the diagnoses in the remainder of the cases were confirmed bacteriologically. One case admitted for observation was found to be suffering from Broncho-Pneumonia.

As will be seen from the above table the number of cases during 1930 is greatly in excess of those recorded during recent years.

The increase was due to an outbreak of Para Typhoid " B " during the period April to June.

The following report gives information relating to the cases which occurred during the first half of the year, with special reference to the group of cases of Para-Typhoid " B."

The number of cases of Enteric Fever which occurred during the first six months of each year and the total number per annum in the years 1921-1930 are shown in the table hereunder :—

Year.	January 1st to June 30th.	Total for Year.
1921	5	20
1922	2	6
1923	4	12
1924	3	23
1925	12	26
1926	3	10
1927	2	4
1928	5	7
1929	2	9
1930	27	35

It will be seen therefore that apart from the year 1925, there had, prior to 1930, been no untoward incidence of the disease in the City for a number of years. It is of interest to note, however, that of the 23 cases returned for 1924, ten occurred in the month of October.

During the week ended 4th January, 1930, two cases were notified, a woman aged 25 years, and a man aged 34 years, a ship's painter ; both were admitted to hospital. The former died three days after admission—re-diagnosed as puerperal septicæmia ; bacteriological examination of the blood gave a negative result for

Typhoid organisms. In the other case the man was discharged after 25 days in hospital, his illness being diagnosed as Enteritis. He showed no clinical signs of Enteric Fever, and examination of the fæces and urine in hospital gave negative results.

On the 22nd January two further cases occurred, a man aged 45 years, a riverside worker, and another man, aged 28 years, a railway shunter; both were admitted to hospital. They were discharged after a short stay in hospital, 15 days and six days respectively. The diagnosis in the first case was Lumbago and in the second Dyspepsia. In both cases the Widal reaction showed agglutination only in the lower dilutions to one or other of the typhoid-paratyphoid organisms.

Another case occurred in January. On the 28th a man aged 54 years, a general labourer, was admitted to hospital after a positive widal examination. He was discharged on the 6th February, nine days after admission, diagnosed as Scabies.

It is significant to note that on enquiry being made, it was found that all these four men had served in the army during the War and had been inoculated with T.A.B. vaccine. This points to agglutination in higher dilutions than normal persisting in these cases for more than 10 years after the last inoculation, and indicates the value of repeating the agglutination test in such cases and obtaining, if possible, a positive result in a higher titre before a definite diagnosis is made on the serological findings.

The usual investigation was made and disinfection, etc., carried out after each of these cases. None of the circumstances in any of the cases led us to think that any special action was necessary, and in view of the fact that none of the patients showed any clinical signs of the disease, enquiries regarding the cases were not pursued further.

Three cases were notified on the 8th February, a boy aged three years, living with his grandmother; the grandmother aged 69 years; and his mother aged 23 years, who resided at another address. All were admitted to hospital the same day. The boy and his mother were discharged after being in hospital 103 and 105 days respectively; "B" Typhosus was found in the fæces in one case, and in the urine in the other. The grandmother was discharged after being in hospital 66 days—diagnosis Typhoid Fever. Bacteriological confirmation of the disease was obtained whilst she was in hospital.

These cases presented no circumstances calling for special consideration.

The boy had been under medical treatment at home for a week or two, and the diagnosis of Typhoid was not made by the medical practitioner in attendance until the onset of a similar syndrome in the case of the mother.

On the 22nd February a man aged 27 years, a brake-fitter at the local railway works, was admitted to the Royal Infirmary. On the 26th February he was notified to this Department as suffering from Para-Typhoid "B." There was a history of an illness commencing on the 8th February with a severe cold followed by constipation until the 20th February, when, after a violent attack of diarrhoea lasting 36 hours, he was removed to the Royal Infirmary. In this case the actual source of infection could not be traced after thorough investigation.

No further case was reported until the 1st April, when a woman aged 43 years was transferred from one of the Institution Hospitals to the City Hospital after bacteriological examination confirmed the diagnosis of Typhoid Fever; she gave a negative result for Para-typhoid "A" and "B." This woman was admitted to the Institution Hospital on the 31st March suffering from abdominal pain and diarrhoea, the illness having commenced on the 28th March. Death occurred on the 3rd April.

On the 2nd April, a woman aged 29 years was admitted to the City Hospital for observation as a possible case of Typhoid Fever. The diagnosis was proved both clinically and bacteriologically.

On the 15th April the first three of a group of 11 cases were notified, a boy of nine years, a girl of eight years, and another girl of four years. The first two were admitted to hospital the same day; the Widal reaction in both cases showed agglutination to *Bacillus Paratyphosus B*.

The last case had been under observation for several days in the Royal Infirmary and was discharged from that institution and isolated at home. A Widal reaction done subsequent to discharge from hospital showed agglutination to *Bacillus Paratyphosus B*.

Particulars of all the cases which occurred during the first half of the year are given in the table on page 119.

The last two cases included in the list, although not occurring in the City, have some connection with our group of cases. A letter was received from the Medical Officer of Health, Cleethorpes, informing us of the first of these two cases,

and as the boy had been staying in Hull prior to the onset of illness, it is possible that he contracted the infection here. The address at which the second case occurred is situated just outside the City boundary in the area of the Sculcoates Rural District Council. From the information received from the Sanitary Authority of that area after investigation had been made into the circumstances, no common source of infection for that and any of our cases was brought to light.

It will also be noted from the list of cases that in only one instance did two cases occur in one house.

The cases were not confined to any particular locality in the City, but were spread over practically the whole area.

From the strict enquiries made, the consumption of food likely to be the carrying agent of the infection was very limited. In cases Nos. 11 and 18 crab had been eaten, but only on the one date, *i.e.*, about eight days prior to the onset. Case No. 12 had also had crab—13 days prior to the onset. In this case there was also a record of potted meat having been eaten 11 days before the onset.

A sample of potted meat was obtained from the same shop from which the previous purchase had been made, but on examination by the City Bacteriologist no evidence of the typhosus group of organisms was found. Apart from case No. 18, who appears to have been in the habit of eating about three crabs a week, none of the cases gave any history of possible food infection. The weather was too cold for ice-cream and none of the patients had eaten any. The only common factor with regard to seven of the cases was the milk supply, and on this the effort of tracing the source of infection was concentrated. The milk dealer concerned was a large firm who handle about 2,000 gallons daily, which is brought into Hull from farms situated in the country round about the City. A visit was paid to the premises of the firm and it was found that all the milk was pasteurised before being delivered to their customers. After pasteurisation, about 100 gallons are bottled and the remainder is distributed in churns to branch depots in the City. At the depots it is transferred to other churns, which are taken round on hand carts by roundsmen and used by them for re-filling their hand cans during the course of distribution. The pasteurisation should, of course, under ordinary circumstances kill any Paratyphoid "B" organisms. In view of this, and owing to the widespread area between the infected houses, it could only be conjectured that if the milk was infected after pasteurisation, the "carrier" would be located at the central depot, or at the two branch depots from which the milk was distributed to the infected houses concerned. A list of the farms from which the milk was obtained was

supplied by the firm in question ; the members of the staff employed in handling the milk at the central and branch depots were questioned as to the recent state of their health, etc., and a sick list of the staff for the past few months was obtained. From these employees, a girl who worked on the pasteurising plant, a motor lorry driver who assisted to transfer the milk from the lorry into the churns at the branch depot, and one of the roundsmen who had a history of diarrhœa a few weeks previous to the enquiry, specimens of fæces and urine were obtained, but " negative " results were obtained in all three cases. Blood from the girl also proved " negative " to an agglutination test.

From the list of milk producers supplying the firm with milk, none was found to be the source of supply to any of the other infected houses who did not obtain milk from the firm concerned.

It was therefore impossible to carry out investigations any further in this direction.

A coincidence of the cases Nos. 19, 20 and 21 was that milk was supplied to these houses by one milk distributing firm. Accordingly a visit was paid to the premises of this firm, but after inspecting the method of dealing with the milk, little hope of tracing the infection through this agency was entertained. This firm deals with approximately 5,000 gallons per week. The bulk of the supply is drawn from large wholesale receivers at Leeds, North Yorkshire, Glasgow, and Stranraer, Scotland ; smaller quantities are obtained from four local producers in the vicinity of Hull. None of the latter were suppliers to any other milk dealer connected with the cases. After arrival at the firm's premises the milk is first pasteurised at a temperature of 145°—150°F. ; it is then clarified, passed from there through a homogenizing process, and, after being hygienically bottled, is sterilised at a temperature of 210°—212°F.

Empty bottles are efficiently dealt with on bottle-washing machines, and as there is no human contact with the milk after the stoppering of the bottles before sterilisation, no contamination can occur through this source. The sick list for the staff of this firm for the past six months has been nil.

The only medium of conveyance of the infection common to all the cases was water, but the City's water supply is practically beyond question as to its purity. Samples were, however, obtained and submitted to examination for the presence of typhoid bacilli, but in all the cases a negative result was obtained. The samples were taken from the taps in several of the infected houses.

PARTICULARS OF THE CASES OF ENTERIC FEVER.—JANUARY TO JUNE, 1930.

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No.	Sex.	Age.	Date Notified.	Date of Onset.	Date admitted to Hospital.	Bacteriological Examination.	Milk Supply. Dealer No.	Food.	Remarks.
1	Male	34	4th Jan.	9th Dec., 1929	4th Jan.	Stools, etc., negative in Hospital. Positive to Bac. Typhosus after discharge.	Tinned	—	Re-diagnosed Enteritis.
2	Do.	45	22nd Jan.	2nd Jan.	22nd Jan.	Pos. Bac. Typhosus and Para-Typhoid "B"	9	—	Re-diagnosed Lumbago.
3	Do.	28	Do.	10th Jan.	Do.	Pos. Para-Typhoid "B"	13	—	Re-diagnosed Dyspepsia.
4	Do.	54	28th Jan.	14th Jan.	28th Jan.	Negative	No regular milkman	—	Re-diagnosed Scabies.
5	Do.	3	8th Feb.	About one month previous.	8th Feb.	Urine Negative. Stools Pos. Para-Typhoid "B"	7, 4 & 15	—	—
6	Female	69	Do.	5th Feb.	Do.	Negative	7, 4 & 15	—	—
7	Do.	23	Do.	6th Feb.	Do.	Stools negative. Urine Pos. Para-Typhoid "B."	7	—	—
8	Male	27	28th Feb.	8th Feb.	22nd Feb.	Pos. Para-Typhoid "B"	1	—	Admitted to the Hull Royal Infirmary.
9	Female	43	1st April	28th March	1st April	Pos. Bac. Typhosus	9	—	Died 3/4/30
10	Female	29	2nd April	21st March	2nd April	Pos. Bac. Typhosus	12	Fried Fish (date not known)	—
11	Male	9	15th April	3rd April	15th April	Pos. Para-Typhoid "B"	1	Crab—26/3/30	—
12	Female	8	15th April	3rd April	15th April	Do. do.	1 & 2	Crab—21/3/30	—
13	Do.	4	15th April	5th April	—	Do. do.	3	Potted Meat—23/3/30	—
14	Male	10	16th April	2nd April	—	Do. do.	4 & 5	—	—

No.	Sex.	Age.	Date Notified.	Date of Onset.	Date admitted to Hospital.	Bacteriological Examination.	Milk Supply-Dealer No.	Food.	Remarks.
15	Do.	47	17th April	Not ill	17th April	Positive—all tests	1	—	Father of Case 2.
16	Do.	5	18th April	6th April	18th April	Pos. Para-Typhoid "B"	1	—	—
17	Do.	7	22nd April	3rd April	24th April	Do. do.	6	—	Non-resident in Hospital in the City.
18	Do.	26	23rd April	12th April	23rd April	Pos. Bac. Typhosus & Para-Typhoid "B"	7	Crabs—eats about three each week.	—
19	Female	19	30th April	14th April	30th April	Pos. Para-Typhoid "B"	8 & 9	—	—
20	Male	3	1st May	26th April	1st May	Pos. Bac. Typhosus & Para-Typhoid "B"	10 & 9	—	—
21	Female	5	1st May	17th April	1st May	Pos. Para-Typhoid "B"	9	—	—
22	Do.	18	13th May	25th April	14th May	Pos. Bac. Typhosus & Para-Typhosus "A"	1 & 11 K	Tinned Crab—21/4/30	—
23	Do.	66	24th May	17th May	24th May	Negative	—	Fried Fish—24/4/30	Died 28/5/30. Re-diagnosed Cellulitis.
24	Do.	38	26th May	11th May	26th May	Pos. Bac. Typhosus	1 & 13	—	—
25	Male	18	4th June	26th May	4th June	Pos. Para-Typhoid "B"	16 & 14	—	—
26	Female	24	5th June	1st June	5th June	Pos. Bac. Typhosus	14	—	—
27	Do.	2	30th June	23rd June	30th June	Pos. Para-Typhoid "B"	9	—	—
	Male	6	—	4th April	—	Pos. Para-Typhoid Bac.	1	Milk supply to Hull address. (Case at Cleethorpes—Patient had been staying in the City prior to onset).	
	Female	7	—	—	—	Pos. Para-Typhoid "B"	(Resides	just outside the City Boundary).	

Encephalitis Lethargica. (Sleepy Sickness). Four cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified during the year ; two were alive at the end of the year and two proved fatal.

The total case-mortality for the year was therefore 50 per cent. Of the four cases notified, two were treated at home, one of whom was alive at the end of the year ; the remaining two received treatment at a voluntary hospital in the City, and one of these survived the attack. Another death occurred certified as Post Encephalitis Lethargica. The person was suffering from the after-effects of an attack of the disease which took place about three years ago, but of which the Department had never been acquainted. Periodic re-visits are paid to all Encephalitis Lethargica patients surviving an attack of the disease. The two surviving 1930 patients both suffered some after effects at the end of the year.

Appendix No. 27 on pages 270 and 271 shows the present condition, where information is obtainable, of those who are suffering from the after-effects of Encephalitis Lethargica. Forty-eight notified cases of Encephalitis Lethargica are known to be alive, but only twelve are reported to be now suffering from some after-effect. The appendix also includes information regarding the condition of six other cases reported by the School Medical Service to be suffering from the after-effects of an attack of Encephalitis Lethargica ; none of these six cases had been previously notified to the Department, but the history and condition of each patient pointed more or less to their having suffered from this disease.

In accordance with the instruction of the Ministry of Health, information was obtained as to whether persons notified to be suffering from Encephalitis Lethargica had been vaccinated or re-vaccinated just prior to the attack ; in no case had this occurred.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. Eight cases were notified, seven of which were fatal. These figures include one non-resident who was notified whilst in a hospital in the City.

The patient who recovered, a girl of 5 years, is reported to have been unfit for school at the end of the year owing to the after-effects of the attack. Whilst her general health was good, she had occasional attacks of dizziness. Her disposition appears to have undergone a change, and where formerly she was quiet and even tempered, she now has attacks of " bad temper " and if punished at all has " hysterics " followed by collapse.

Four other deaths were recorded during the year from Meningococcal Meningitis.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis. Seven cases of this disease were notified during the year, only one of which, a boy aged 5 years, was fatal. Of the six surviving cases, four still suffer from some paralysis of the limbs, and are receiving medical attention. Three of these, children aged 1 to 3 years, are receiving massage and electrical treatment at our Orthopædic Clinic with satisfactory results. There was also one case of Acute Polio-Encephalitis notified during the year.

Pneumonia. Forty-seven cases of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia and 335 of Acute Primary Pneumonia were notified: 101 of these 382 patients died. This is equivalent to a case-mortality of 26.4 per cent. The total number of deaths registered during the year from all forms of Pneumonia was 326.

Dysentery. Two cases of this disease were notified during the year. One, a woman aged 35 years, had been ill for seven weeks and had received in-patient treatment at one of the voluntary hospitals in the City for eleven days. She died at her home five days after her discharge from hospital. Bacteriological examination gave a positive agglutination for B. Shiga and Flexner Y. The other case, a woman, aged 21 years, was a non-resident who had been admitted to a voluntary hospital in the City for treatment early in December reported to be suffering from Ulcerative Colitis. Positive agglutination was obtained for B. Shiga and Flexner V and Y. She was still an in-patient at the hospital at the end of the year.

Malaria. Only two cases of Malaria were reported: in one case the disease had been contracted abroad and the other was a case of "induced" Malaria. As the actual place of residence of the latter patient was outside the city, it was not possible to "follow-up" the case with a view to ascertaining the result of treatment.

Eight other general paralysis patients who had been inoculated with Malaria in previous years, and a report about whom has been included in the Annual Report for preceding years, were visited periodically during the year. One is still an inmate of the Mental Hospital where he was admitted about five months after inoculation. Another is reported to be of moody and irritable disposition, which may be aggravated by unemployment. The other six are in good health.

Mosquito Control. During the late summer and autumn mosquitoes again invaded the Eastern portion of the City. More intensive investigations were made and although the principal breeding place of these pests was ascertained to be a large pond at the King George Dock on the property of the London and North Eastern Railway Company, pupae and larvae were found in agricultural drains and ditches in this area and in water butts on certain allotments. Representation was made to the Railway Company suggesting that steps should be taken to control the nuisance

but the steps they took, *i.e.*, paraffin spraying were not altogether successful, owing to there being large quantities of drifting timber along the edges of the pond. This timber moves about with the changes of wind and has a tendency to break the tension of the film of oil on the surface of the water. With regard to the ditches and ponds, etc., precautionary measures were taken in order to prevent the possibility of mosquito breeding. It was not until the later part of the year that a chemical (the product of a local firm) was discovered which, when applied would destroy larvae and pupae in high dilutions of 1 in 28,000. A pool which was treated with this chemical was practically devoid of insect life in a few hours after treatment. Through the kindness of the Director of the British Mosquito Control Institute, Hayling Island, samples of mosquito larvae and pupae obtained in ponds in the City were examined and the species present were identified as *Culex pipiens*, *Theobaldia annulata* and *Anopheles maculipennis*. As the result of a comprehensive report prepared by the Medical Officer of Health, the Corporation considered the question of Mosquito Control, and it was decided that an anti-mosquito campaign should be carried out during the coming year.

Anthrax. Three cases were reported during the year. Two of the patients were employed at a tannery and apparently contracted the disease whilst following their employment.

The history of the other case, a man aged 59 years, shows that whilst on holiday he used a new shaving brush for the first time. He commenced to be ill the same evening. Seven days later he returned to Hull, and was noticed to have swollen glands in the neck and a mark on the face which was suspected to have been a spot cut whilst shaving. He died two days after his return home and death was certified by his medical attendant as due to Anthrax. Careful bacteriological examinations were made of the hairs of the shaving brush but no evidence of Anthrax bacilli was found.

Smallpox. No case of Smallpox was reported during the year.

Vaccinations. The total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the Medical Officer of Health and the Medical Staff of the Health Department under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, during the year was seven. These were made up as follows :—

Primary Vaccinations	....	....	....	....	5
Re-vaccinations	....	....	....	....	2
					—
					7
					—

In each case a successful result was obtained.

The Vaccination officers report that 1,758 exemptions from vaccination were obtained during the year 1929 and 3,308 persons were vaccinated, mostly by the Public Vaccinators.

Public Vaccination. Section 2, paragraph 1, of the Local Government Act, 1929, transferred the functions of the various acts relative to vaccination to the Health Authorities, and, from the 1st April, 1930, these were carried out under the administration of the Medical Officer of Health, in accordance with the instructions, etc., contained in the Vaccination Order, 1930.

Public Vaccinators. At the time of the transfer of the Vaccination duties to the City Council six private medical practitioners acted as Public Vaccinators for the area of the Sculcoates Union within the City and two for the area of the Hull Union. Each Senior Medical Officer was the Public Vaccinator for the Institution in respect of which he held his appointment.

Only one change was necessitated amongst the medical men carrying out the duties of Public Vaccinators. Dr. Farbstein retired on superannuation at the 31st May, 1930, and was succeeded by Dr. D. R. Ferens. The latter, who commenced on the 2nd June, relinquished his duties on the 31st October, and Dr. C. A. Dean acted as temporary Public Vaccinator for the District until Dr. L. I. Hardy was appointed. He commenced on the 8th December and continued the duties until the end of the year.

The vaccinations performed by the Public Vaccinators during the year in accordance with the provisions of the Vaccination Acts and Vaccination Order, 1930, are as follows:—

District Number.	1st Qtr.		2nd Qtr.		3rd Qtr.		4th Qtr.		Total.	
	Prim.	Revacc.	Prim.	Revacc.	Prim.	Revacc.	Prim.	Revacc.	Prim.	Revacc.
3	102	3	77	—	109	1	73	—	361	4
5	82	3	85	2	72	1	80	—	319	6
6	88	—	55	—	69	—	58	—	270	—
7	51	—	38	—	50	—	62	—	201	—
8	102	—	67	—	1	—	77	—	247	—
9	67	—	43	2	80	—	82	3	272	5
10	155	1	133	—	184	—	102	—	574	1
11	89	—	64	—	85	—	63	1	301	1
	736	7	562	4	650	2	597	4	2545	17

Vaccination Officers. Prior to the first of April the duties of Vaccination Officers were carried out by Mr. H. Dean and Mr. H. Watson, for the whole area of

the Sculcoates Guardians both inside and outside the City, and by Mr. A. W. Walthall for the Hull Union area. As the two officers for the Sculcoates area retired on pension at the transfer of the Guardians' duties, and as the area taken over by the City Council was limited to that portion within the City, it was only necessary to appoint one other Vaccination Officer to deal with these matters, in conjunction with Mr. Walthall. Mr. W. P. Johnson was duly appointed and has since carried out the duties in respect of that part of the City allotted to him.

The return below gives information by the Vaccination Officers relating to the vaccinations done during the last nine months of the year 1930. It is, of course, impossible to give a complete vaccination return in respect of all the births registered during this period, owing to the time allowed by the Vaccination Acts for vaccination, etc., to be carried out.

Month.	Number of cases in birth lists received during month.	Number of certificates of vaccination received	Number of certificates of Postponement owing to :— (a) Health of Child.	(b) Condition of House.	(c) Prevalence of Infectious Disease.	Number of Statutory Declarations under Sec. 1 of the Vaccination Acts, 1907.	Number of certificates of insusceptibility or of having had SmallPox.	Number of cases in which parents have removed out of the district.	Number of cases otherwise not found.	Number of entries in lists sent to Public Vaccinators.
April	551	160	12	—	—	167	—	29	1	172
May	586	236	9	—	—	203	3	25	2	234
June	559	510	6	—	1	186	3	6	2	219
July	530	180	9	—	—	203	6	7	2	211
August	535	264	10	—	—	227	3	5	7	208
Sept.	546	533	11	—	—	175	6	7	2	202
Oct.	533	185	10	—	—	196	5	5	5	206
Nov.	457	246	9	—	—	169	4	3	4	198
Dec.	549	409	11	—	2	168	1	8	5	171
	4846	2723	87	—	3	1694	31	95	30	1821

Chicken-pox. One thousand, eight hundred and sixty-seven cases of Chicken-pox were notified or brought to the notice of the Department during 1930. The disease was compulsorily notifiable throughout the year. A medical officer visited all the unvaccinated cases, and the number of visits made by the Medical Officer of Health or a Senior Assistant during the year was as follows :—

Unvaccinated cases of Chicken Pox	....	622
Re-visits	....	4
		—
		626
		—

Infectious Diseases Diagnostic Service. During the year the Medical Officer of Health or a Senior Assistant paid 40 visits and two re-visits to doubtful or unusual cases of infectious diseases ; this makes the total number of visits paid by Medical Officers in connection with infectious diseases, 668.

Influenza. There was no unusual incidence of Influenza in the City during the year.

The deaths from this disease numbered 29. This is the lowest number recorded since 1923, when there were only 19 deaths from Influenza.

The number of deaths during the past five years have been as follows :—

1926	90
1927	114
1928	50
1929	234
1930	29

Psittacosis. On the occurrence of outbreaks of this disease in certain parts of the Country, the Sanitary Inspectors were instructed to report should they discover any suspected case in the City during the course of their duties.

No case was, however, brought to the notice of the Department, although, at the request of the owners, the dead body of a budgerigar in one case and a parrot in another were examined by a Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health. On both occasions the bird was sent to the Ministry of Health laboratory for pathological and bacteriological investigation, who reported the absence of the psittacosis bacilli in both cases.

The Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930, are of special interest to this City, on account of the overseas trade through the port. These Regulations are being carried out by the Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority.

Food Poisoning. The Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1930, which came into operation in August, 1930, provides that medical practitioners shall notify to the Medical Officer of Health all cases, and suspected cases, of Food Poisoning amongst the residents of the City on whom they may be in attendance.

Between the date of this Act coming into force and the end of the year, only one case of suspected Food Poisoning was notified. The patient was a man, aged

61 years, who was admitted to one of the Institution Hospitals reported to be suffering from collapse following Food Poisoning. The man died five days after admission to hospital.

As a result of the investigation carried out by our food inspectors it was ascertained that this man had eaten a portion of tinned beef. On the following day he suffered from diarrhoea, etc., and gradually became worse and was admitted to hospital the next day. The unconsumed portion of the meat remaining in the tin was subjected to bacteriological examination, but no food poisoning bacilli were found. The shop from which the meat had been purchased was also visited, but other tins of the same food were in no way contaminated.

Post mortem examination was carried out on the body of the man and death was certified as due to Lobar Pneumonia.

Two other cases of suspected food poisoning were investigated during the year, with negative results. In one case, which proved fatal, and which occurred before the above Act came into force, there was no indication that food poisoning had played any causal part in the death of the man concerned. The post mortem revealed that the man died of double Lobar pneumonia, with extensive pleurisy of the left lung. In the other instance in which two persons were taken ill after eating pork and rabbit, samples of the foods eaten were submitted to the City Analyst who reported completely negative results. It was later discovered that the illness of these two persons was caused through daffodil bulbs being inadvertently used for onions.

Hospitals for Infectious Diseases. 1930 was the first full year that the City Hospital functioned in its new location at Cottingham. Still incomplete, it has there dealt with a large proportion of the infectious disease work of the City, as well as additional cases sent by the Port Sanitary Authority and outlying local authorities. Throughout the year the accommodation at the City Hospital has been supplemented by that at the Evan Fraser Hospital, the two institutions being run in even closer co-operation than heretofore. As the City Hospital extends, less and less demand will be made upon the Evan Fraser Hospital, until the latter becomes merely reserve accommodation for Smallpox or other public health emergencies. It need hardly be pointed out that the advantages of modern buildings, well equipped and so splendidly situated as those of the new hospital at Cottingham, should be available for all cases as soon as possible. During 1930, four pavilions have been in use with a nominal accommodation of 112 beds. Actually extra beds have been in use at times, the highest number for any day during the year being 147 on the 22nd January. In this connection it must be remembered that in reality many of the "beds" are cots, and that a ward can take more cots than the number of full sized beds for which it was designed without serious, or indeed, any real overcrowding. During the coming year two more blocks of 36 and 10 beds, respectively, now in course of erection, will be equipped and ready for service.

The following tables give a summary of the cases dealt with at the City and Evan Fraser Hospitals during the year :—

CITY HOSPITAL.

	In Hospital beginning of year.	Admitted during the year.	Died.	In Hospital end of year.	Case Mortality.
<i>Hull—</i>					
Scarlet Fever	38	154	1	—	0.65
Diphtheria	89	801	49	96	6.1
Enteric Fever	3	30	5	—	16.6
Measles	—	56	10	31	17.8
Chickenpox	—	10	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	5	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases	1	23	—	—	—
<i>Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority's Cases</i>	—	13	—	—	—
<i>Cases from Outside Authorities—</i>					
Scarlet Fever	1	8	—	—	—
Diphtheria	6	27	2	1	7.4
Measles	—	2	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	1	1	—	100.0
Total 1930	138	1131	68	128	6.01
Total 1929	136	1328	45	138	3.4

EVAN FRASER HOSPITAL.

	In Hospital beginning of year.	Admitted during the year.	Died.	In Hospital end of year.	Case Mortality.
<i>Hull.</i>					
Scarlet Fever	23	296	2	57	0.67
Diphtheria	78	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Observation	—	7	—	—	—
<i>Cases transferred from City Hospital.</i>					
Scarlet Fever	—	58	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	218	—	3	—
<i>Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority Cases</i>	—	6	—	—	—
<i>Cases from Outside Authorities</i>					
Scarlet Fever	1	7	—	1	—
Total 1930	102	592	2	61	0.34
Total 1929	135	858	—	102	—

It should be noted that the deaths given in the two foregoing tables are in respect of the patients admitted as suffering from the disease mentioned, whether or not the death was certified as due to that particular disease.

The total number of admissions during the year to the two hospitals was 1,447 ; this compares with 1,614 in 1929, 1,501 in 1928, 1,281 in 1927, 1,227 in 1926, 920 in 1925 and 623 in 1924.

The admissions can be classified as under :—

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
City cases 	590	877	1,157	1,229	1,433	1,543	1,383
Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority Cases 	11	28	46	27	31	21	19
Cases from other Authorities	22	15	24	25	37	50	45
	<hr/> 623 <hr/>	<hr/> 920 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,227 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,281 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,501 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,614 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,447 <hr/>

It will be seen that during the past year the number of patients treated in the hospitals for infectious diseases shows a decrease of 166 as compared with the previous year. There is, however, still a need for the increased hospital accommodation which will be provided when further pavilions are erected at the City Hospital, Cottingham.

It is also interesting to note the gradually increased numbers of patients admitted since 1924 due chiefly to the increase in the incidence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria over the same period. Last year, however, the large decrease in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever accounts for the reduction in the total admissions as compared with the two previous years.

Hospital patients suffering from Scarlet Fever were, in the absence of any complication, discharged on the 28th day after admission whether desquamation had been completed or not. It was found that fewer return cases were caused by these patients than when such cases were kept in hospital until desquamation had ceased.

Of the 11 infecting cases responsible for the 12 return cases only 3 were discharged before the 28th day ; one of these had been ill 16 days before admission. Five were discharged within 29 to 33 days, and the other three were in hospital, 44, 48 and 51 days respectively.

Dr. John Wilkie continued in his appointment as Resident Medical Officer until 26th August, 1930, when he resigned. On the 14th July, 1930, Dr. H. Mason Leete took up his appointment as Medical Superintendent of the hospital unit which consists of the City Hospital, the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, and which will include the Orthopædic Hospital when this is erected on the Castle Hill Estate. Dr. Leete has administrative and clinical charge of the whole unit and also of the Evan Fraser Hospital.

On the 26th August, 1930, Dr. A. E. Mackintosh took up his duties as Resident Medical Officer at the City Hospital in place of Dr. Wilkie. Both the Resident Medical Officers (City Hospital and Sanatorium) occupied new premises in the residency at the City Hospital which was completed and opened for use during the year. There is accommodation in this building for a third medical officer, and this will be made use of later when the Orthopædic Hospital is staffed. The re-arrangement of medical duties and housing made it possible to secure closer co-operation in the work of the hospital unit as a whole, so that the Resident Medical Officer of the Sanatorium assists in the work of the City Hospital and vice versa.

Drs. Ritchie Rodger and Simpson continued in their appointments as Throat, Nose and Ear Surgeons to the Hospital. A report on the operations, etc., performed will be found in appendix 29, page 278.

A Sister Tutor trains Probationer Nurses at the City Hospital, the Tuberculosis Sanatorium and the Evan Fraser Hospital. After the necessary courses of instruction, the candidates are entered for the examination of the General Nursing Council for Fever Nurses, and during the year candidates were entered on three occasions with the following results:—

				<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Failed.</i>
Preliminary Examination	....	(Feb.)	....	3	1
		(May)	....	1	—
		(Oct.)	....	9	1
Final Examination	....	(Feb.)	....	1	—
		(May)	....	2	—
		(Oct.)	....	1	—

An arrangement is in operation whereby the Hull Royal Infirmary allow the nurses who have obtained their Fever Certificates at the City Hospitals a reduction in the usual period of training from four years to three years.

Infectious Diseases Ambulance Service. Four motor ambulances are provided for this service, one of which has, up to the present time, been reserved for Smallpox work only. Of the other three, one is used for Diphtheria, one for Scarlet Fever and one for tubercular and other infectious patients.

Two vans are used in disinfection work, one for the collection of infected material and the other for its return after disinfection.

There is no connection between this ambulance service and the one engaged on the removal of patients to the Institution Hospitals under the Public Assistance administration.

Bacteriological Examinations. Appendix 30, page 280, gives Mr. Tankard's report on specimens submitted to him during the year for bacteriological or pathological examination. The specimens numbered 5,142 amongst which 3,352 were for the organisms of Diphtheria and 1,588 for those of Tuberculosis.

A large number of specimens was examined by the Medical Superintendent in the laboratory attached to the City Hospital and the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Cottingham,

Dr. Adamson is responsible for the pathological examinations under the Venereal Diseases scheme and for the examination of milk for Tuberculosis by the biological test.

DISEASES CONTRIBUTING LARGELY TO THE DEATH-RATE OR OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

Cancer. Cancer caused 414 deaths compared with 403 in 1929, 429 in 1928 and 426 in 1927. Accurate records of the causes of death in Hull begin in 1886. In that year there were 101 deaths from Cancer and 315 from Tuberculosis. These represent, on the population of that day, a death-rate of 0.5 per 1,000 of the population from cancer and 1.6 from tuberculosis. With the exception of 1929, when there was a decrease of 26 in the total number of deaths compared with those for the previous year, the mortality from this disease has, apart from slight variations, shown an upward tendency year by year. The death-rate from Cancer is now 1.3 per 1,000 and from Tuberculosis 1.3. The death-rates for England and Wales are Cancer, 1.4; Tuberculosis, 0.89. In the last 45 years, therefore, the death-rate in Hull from Cancer has increased 160 per cent., whilst that from Tuberculosis has decreased by 18.75 per cent.

A table has been prepared for the fourth year, showing the principal sites of fatal cancer; cancer of the stomach caused 143 deaths, of the intestines 75, the womb 50, the breast 31, and the tongue and lips 24; it is printed as appendix 31, page 281.

The Local Medical Committee on Cancer, which is affiliated to the Medical Committee of the Yorkshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign, continues to meet as occasion requires, and during the year they discussed proposals regarding the question of propaganda and the use of the radium supply.

Their part-time Medical Investigator, Mrs. Eve, M.B., fills up the Ministry of Health's questionnaire for all cases of cancer of the breast, womb or rectum, of which she can obtain particulars. Since the scheme of inquiry was instituted in April, 1927, up to the end of December, 1930, 329 cases had been brought within the scope of the investigation. The patients had been treated at the following institutions :—

Hull Royal Infirmary	....	....	....	....	....	247
Beverley Road Institution (Hospital)	....	....	....	....	....	47
Anlaby Road Institution (Hospital)	....	....	....	....	....	32
The Lloyd Hospital, Bridlington	....	....	....	....	....	3
						—
						329
						—

Cases which go first to the Hull Royal Infirmary and are afterwards admitted to one of the Public Assistance Hospitals, are included in the Hull Royal Infirmary cases.

The site of the Cancer was :—

Breast	....	....	....	....	....	140
Uterus	....	....	....	....	....	141
Rectum	....	....	....	....	....	48
						—
						329
						—

In the above 329 cases are 78 new cases in respect of which particulars were taken during 1930, giving the following information as regards radical treatment :—

		<i>Treated</i>					
		<i>Operable.</i>		<i>with Radium.</i>		<i>Inoperable.</i>	
Breast*	22	....	9	....
Uterus	3	....	—	....
Rectum	4	....	—	....
				—			—
				29			9
				—			—
				—			40
				—			—

* Of the 31 "Breast" cases for radical treatment, 22 were operated on and 9 treated with radium.

† including 26 who had radium treatment.

With the assistance of the Health Visitors, "follow-up" notes were obtained of former years' cases still surviving.

The following was the condition of the patients at the end of the year 1930 :—

CANCER OF THE BREAST.

Cases who had Radical Operation.	Inoperable Cases.	
	Radiological treatment.	Neither operative nor radiological Treatment.
Alive : 62	16	3
Dead : 41	9	9
103	25	12

CANCER OF THE UTERUS.

Cases who had Radical Operation.	Cases who had Radium treatment	Neither operative nor radiological treatment.
Alive : 12	33	3
Dead : 13	55	25
25	88	28

CANCER OF THE RECTUM.

Radical Operation performed.	Inoperable. Colotomy performed.	Refused operation.
Alive : 6	13	1
Dead : 4	24	—
10	37	1

In addition to the above eight skin cases (rodent ulcer) were taken at the Radiological Department of the Hull Royal Infirmary during 1930.

The figures show that 26 per cent. of the patients suffering from Cancer of the Breast were inoperable before the patients were examined by a surgeon, and in the case of Cancer of the Uterus and Rectum, the inoperable cases numbered

82 per cent. and 79 per cent. respectively. It should be mentioned here that these are all patients who have attended the Royal Infirmary, or have been admitted to a Public Assistance Institution, or other hospital, and that if all cases of Cancer of these sites were included, the proportion of inoperable cases might be even greater, as many very old people do not consult a doctor until the disease is obviously very advanced, and the general practitioner, properly, does not think it necessary or advisable to send them on to a surgeon. Figures have been got out showing the average interval which has elapsed :—

- (a) Between the onset of symptoms and consulting a doctor, either at a hospital or a private doctor (general practitioner), and
- (b) The interval between consulting a general practitioner and being admitted to a hospital.

The figures concerning Cancer of the Rectum are based on very small numbers, and sound conclusions, therefore, cannot be drawn from them, but it appears that the interval between the onset of symptoms and the obtaining of medical aid of any sort is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ months, and there is a further interval of about nine weeks general practitioner treatment before the case is sent to the surgeon.

The figures for the Breast and Uterus are as under :—

INTERVAL BETWEEN FIRST OBTAINING MEDICAL ATTENTION
AND ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL.

		<i>Onset and General Practitioner.</i>		<i>General Practitioner and Hospital.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Breast—						
Operable	....	$6\frac{3}{4}$ months.	....	2 weeks.	....	$7\frac{1}{4}$ months.
Inoperable	....	18 months.	....	8 weeks.	....	20 months.
Uterus—						
Operable	....	*14 months.	....	3 months.	....	17 months.
Inoperable	....	$9\frac{1}{4}$ months.	....	6 weeks.	....	$11\frac{1}{4}$ months.

* Includes one case of 30 months' interval.

The figures of interval between onset and the obtaining of advice from a doctor in cases of Cancer of the Womb cannot be regarded as very accurate: they depend on recollection by the patient of the date of onset of hæmorrhage. As will be mentioned later, however, the operative treatment of malignant disease of the Uterus is now in some schools being aided, or even superseded, by radium treatment, and cases which a few years ago would be regarded as hopeless are now being attacked with a fair prospect of success.

Another comment on the above table is to the effect that delay between the first seeking of medical advice and examination by a surgeon is very often the fault of the patient, who has a not unnatural reluctance to take a step which may lead to a surgical operation.

One lecture to medical men was given, as under, at the cost of the Yorkshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign ; the Lord Mayor granted the free use of the reception room in the Guildhall for the meeting, which was very well attended.

Friday, 7th November, 1930—"The Medical Treatment of Cancer," by Dr. Arthur T. Todd, O.B.E., Bristol.

Radium. It is now known definitely that radium treatment is of great value in the treatment of certain forms of cancer, particularly cancer of the womb and of the lip or tongue.

Largely as the result of an anonymous donation of £5,000, aided by a like amount raised through the efforts of the Hull Rotary Club, 760 milligrammes of radium were purchased by the Hull Radium Trust (formed in July, 1930). The parties concerned in this Trust are the Hull Royal Infirmary as Custodian Trustee and ten Managing Trustees, two of whom are the Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Medical Officer at the Anlaby Road Institution Hospital. The total amount of radium now available (apart from the 44 milligrammes of Hydrated Radium Bromide belonging to the Corporation, and referred to hereunder) is now about a gramme. This radium is available for the benefit of patients of—

- (a) The Hull Royal Infirmary,
- (b) The Municipal Hospitals,
- (c) Other Hospitals, and
- (d) Approved Nursing Homes ;

and is housed in a large thief-proof and fire-proof safe, which is kept in the X-ray Department of the Hull Royal Infirmary. The radium is in the form of radium sulphate, which is sealed in platinum containers in the form of needles, tubes and plaques.

It is eventually intended that a portion of this supply will be housed at the Anlaby Road Institution Hospital in a specially constructed safe.

The only other radium in the City is the 44 milligrammes of Hydrated Radium Bromide (23 milligrammes of element) belonging to the Corporation which is lent

on request for periods of 48 hours at a time to any medical practitioner who requires it for the use of a patient in the City or neighbourhood ; no charge is made if the family income is less than £2 a week ; if the income exceeds this, the charge is 1/- for the period of the loan for each £ in excess of a weekly income of £2.

The doctor making the application is responsible for the safe return of the radium (which, however, is insured for £390), and for the payment of the fee.

During 1930 the applicators were on loan on 54 occasions for the use of 40 patients, one of whom had the use of it four times ; the loans in 42 instances were in respect of persons suffering from Cancer.

Bronchitis. There were 120 deaths from Bronchitis compared with 228 in 1929 and 211 in 1928. The death-rate in 1930 was 0·4 per 1,000 of the population, and the total death-rate from non-tuberculous respiratory diseases, chiefly Bronchitis and Pneumonia, was 1·6.

Heart Disease. This disease accounted for 642 deaths during the year, compared with 744 in 1929. The death-rate in 1930 was 2·2 per 1,000 of the population.

These figures show how very serious is this cause of death, and emphasise the importance of paying ever-increased attention to rheumatism in children and adolescents, for by this means the seed of heart disease in adults is often sown.

Alcoholism. During the year 13 deaths were certified to have occurred from Cirrhosis of the Liver and none from Alcoholism.

The total of 13 deaths compares with 11 in 1929, and 10 in 1928.

Deaths from Coal Gas Poisoning. An investigation was made, at the request of the Minister of Health, in connection with one case of a death from coal gas poisoning. These enquiries are carried out in those cases where a verdict of "accidental death," or "death from misadventure," is returned.

TUBERCULOSIS.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The material for this section has been supplied largely by Dr. C. Metcalfe Brown, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health in charge of the Tuberculosis Department, who commenced his duties on the 1st October, 1930.

His predecessor, Dr. J. A. Raeburn, retired in July, 1930, after a period of service of eleven years with the Hull Corporation.

Dr. T. Readman acted as locum tenens between July and October.

The following table gives the new cases brought to the knowledge of the Department, arranged in age periods and also shows the deaths arranged in the same way. The figures for pulmonary and non-pulmonary are given separately:—

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.†				Total.	DEATHS.				Totals.	
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmy.			Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmy.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	1930.	1929.
0—1	1	—	4	11	16	2	—	3	5	10	7
1—5	9	10	21	19	59	4	2	12	10	28	27
5—10	29	22	22	17	90	—	1	4	4	9	12
10—15	12	9	6	12	39	1	5	4	4	14	17
15—20	24	47	5	7	83	17	27	3	5	52	31
20—25	39	34	10	7	90	14	20	1	3	38	49
25—35	60	52	3	10	125	33	34	2	4	73	75
35—45	65	25	5	3	98	29	28	2	—	59	56
45—55	66	21	4	1	92	46	20	3	1	70	63
55—65	32	8	—	5	45	26	3	—	3	32	26
65 and up	4	5	—	1	10	6	3	—	—	9	9
1930	341	233	80	93	747	178	143	34	39	394	—
1929	373	265	79	75	792	186	126	32	28	—	372

† Primary Notifications and other new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.

On examining this table, it will be noted that the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis increased by 9 and non-pulmonary tuberculosis by 13 over the previous year. Allowing for the increase in the population, the death-rate remains practically the same. The table on page 140 which gives the death rate for a number of years past confirms that, for these years, the variation has been only fractional.

It is satisfactory to note that the number of children notified during 1930 as suffering from Tuberculosis was considerably less than the corresponding number during the previous year. The death rate, however, for children shows little change.

The figures for the first four age periods, *i.e.*, up to the age of 15 are :—

				<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1929	....	....	....	264	63
1930	....	....	....	204	61

The number of new adult cases notified during the year was practically the same as in 1929.

The number of new cases notified is not an absolutely reliable index of the incidence of the disease. For example, it is a generally accepted fact that the incidence of tuberculosis in the whole Country tends to decrease year by year but, at the same time, the Municipal and County schemes for the detection and treatment of tuberculosis continue to improve so that fewer cases remain undetected and a greater percentage of cases are consequently notified. So far as Hull is concerned, it is not anticipated that the number of new cases notified will decrease markedly during the next few years, because it is hoped that increased efficiency of the Tuberculosis Department combined with still greater co-operation on the part of General Practitioners, will result in most of the undetected cases being discovered and notified. For many years, it has been recognised that the age period, 15–25, has not shared to the same extent as other age groups in the gradual fall in the death rate for Tuberculosis. The following table shows the number of deaths in this age group during the last five years, divided according to the type of Tuberculosis causing death and sub-divided according to sex :—

MORTALITY IN AGE PERIOD 15–25 DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1930	31	47	4	8	35	55	90
1929	34	42	1	3	35	45	80
1928	29	40	6	5	35	45	80
1927	38	22	5	2	43	24	67
1926	34	45	3	1	37	46	83

The figures in the last column show that, apart from annual fluctuations, the death rate in this group does not tend to increase or decrease markedly. These figures, while not actual death rates, may be regarded as comparable because the total population of Hull has increased by less than five per cent. during the last five years. The figures relating to deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis are too small to be useful statistically but the Pulmonary figures indicate clearly that, with the exception of the year 1927, the death rate amongst females is much higher than that amongst males in the age group 15–25.

This difference is the more remarkable when it is realised that the number of deaths amongst males of all ages is greater than the corresponding number amongst females. A reference to the table on page 138 will illustrate this fact.

The cause of this abnormally high mortality amongst females between 15-25 is still obscure. The opportunities of infection are practically the same in males and females. For some reason, then, the resistance to tubercle is lower in females in this particular group. This phenomenon is not peculiar to Hull. It is experienced both in this Country and in America.

The following table gives the deaths from all forms of tuberculosis and the death rate per 1,000 of the population for all England and Wales and for Hull since 1919 :—

Year.	ENGLAND & WALES.		HULL.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1919	46,312	1.28	411	1.46
1920	42,545	1.13	370	1.23
1921	42,678	1.12	414	1.42
1922	42,777	1.12	401	1.36
1923	40,788	1.06	355	1.19
1924	41,103	1.06	392	1.31
1925	40,387	1.03	376	1.26
1926	37,524	0.96	349	1.18
1927	38,173	0.97	362	1.22
1928	36,639	0.93	359	1.20
1929	37,863	0.96	372	1.24
1930	35,567	0.90	394	1.20

The next table gives the figures for Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis and takes us back to 10, 20 and 30 years ago :—

HULL DEATHS.				DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.					
				HULL.			ENGLAND AND WALES.		
Year.	Pulmon-ary.	Non-Pulmon-ary.	Total.	Pulmon-ary.	Non-Pulmon-ary.	Total.	Pulmon-ary.	Non-Pulmon-ary.	Total.
1930	321	73	394	1.00	0.20	1.20	0.74	0.16	0.90
1929	312	60	372	1.04	0.20	1.24	0.79	0.17	0.96
1928	301	58	359	1.01	0.19	1.20	0.75	0.17	0.93
1920	261	109	370	0.89	0.34	1.23	0.87	0.26	1.13
1910	292	119	411	1.04	0.42	1.46	1.01	0.42	1.43
1900	305	127	432	1.28	0.53	1.81	1.33	0.57	1.90

The foregoing table shows that the death rate from Tuberculosis decreased slightly both in Hull and in England and Wales in 1930.

The deaths from Meningitis numbered 31 in 1930 as compared with 30 in 1929 and 29 in 1928.

The numbers of notifications sent to the Medical Officer of Health each year since 1920 are given below :—

		<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
1920	....	548	....	93	....	641
1921	....	617	....	107	....	724
1922	....	512	....	119	....	631
1923	....	525	....	148	....	673
1924	....	497	....	170	....	667
1925	....	553	....	150	....	703
1926	....	526	....	113	....	639
1927	....	559	....	136	....	695
1928	....	600	....	153	....	753
1929	....	558	....	121	....	679
1930	....	491	....	135	....	626

Forty-one primary notifications from School Medical Officers were received in 1930 compared with 58 in 1929 ; 76 in 1928 ; 58 in 1927, and 1 in 1926, before the new scheme was started.

Dispensary System. Unless arrangements are made for receiving treatment elsewhere, the notified cases attend at one of the two Dispensaries.

Of the 626 cases notified, a number were moribund at the time of notification and others were removed to institutions or elected to have their own medical attendants. The balance, numbering 596, attended the Dispensaries. Besides these, 428 suspected cases or contacts attended the Dispensaries, making 1,024 new patients who came for diagnosis or to have the appropriate treatment arranged ; the corresponding number for 1929 was 912. Thus a larger proportion chose to have treatment at the Municipal Dispensaries.

Of the total for 1930, 396 were diagnosed immediately as cases of definite tuberculosis ; 399 were considered not to be suffering from active tuberculosis and 229 were doubtful and were kept under observation ; 159 of these had been diagnosed definitely by the end of the year—47 tuberculous and 112 non-tuberculous.

Of the 70 cases still under observation at the end of the year :—

21 have at the time of writing been found to be tuberculous ;

42 to be non-tuberculous ; and

7 have failed to come for further examination.

Sources of the New Cases.

428 were contacts of other cases.

435 were sent by private practitioners or from the General Dispensary.

137 came from other Municipal Institutions such as the School Medical or Maternity and Child Welfare Departments, and

24 came from other sources such as the Ministry of Pensions and Medical Officers connected with Factory Welfare Schemes.

Examination of Contacts. One of the main objects of the Dispensary system is to bring cases under treatment at a stage sufficiently early to warrant a hope of arresting the disease. To this end, the Medical Officers and the Tuberculosis Health Visitors use every effort to persuade the family contacts of all cases to attend the Dispensary for examination.

The Tuberculosis Department has recently taken over the work of examining school children contacts. This work was formerly undertaken by the School Medical Department and the change was made because it was realised that a diagnosis could be arrived at more expeditiously under the new arrangement, as the time lost in referring patients from one Department to another would be saved. It was felt also that, as far as possible, all work relating to Tuberculosis should be undertaken by the Tuberculosis Department.

The following contacts attended at the Dispensaries for medical examination, 187 in 1927 ; 133 in 1928 ; 328 in 1929 ; and 428 in 1930.

These figures show a definite increase in the number of contacts examined during the last two years. It is confidently anticipated that the figures for 1931 will be considerably higher.

Of the 428 contacts, 71 were found to be definitely tuberculous at the first examination and 8 later on ; 265 were considered not to be tuberculous at the first examination and 52 subsequently ; the other 32 were amongst those under observation at the end of the year.

Of the new cases sent by practitioners, 268 were diagnosed definitely before they came to the dispensaries and 167 were sent for diagnosis. Of these, 69 were diagnosed as tuberculous and 98 as non-tuberculous.

It is satisfactory to note that in 1930, 39·3 per cent. of the new cases sent by the General Practitioners were sent for diagnosis as compared with 16·4 per cent. in 1929. It is the policy of the Tuberculosis Department to encourage this tendency on the part of the General Practitioners to use the department more and more as a centre for diagnosis instead of merely as a gateway to institutional treatment.

In the following table, the 443 cases diagnosed as tuberculous at the end of the year, are classified according to age, sex and whether pulmonary or non-pulmonary :

<i>Age Periods</i>	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50 and over	<i>Totals.</i> 1930. 1929.	
PULMONARY								
Males	32	27	39	43	39	32	212	262
Females	34	44	45	23	13	5	164	191
NON-PULMONARY								
Males	24	6	2	1	—	—	33	32
Females	18	12	—	3	—	1	34	25
1930	108	89	86	70	52	38	443	—
1929	129	93	114	82	65	27	—	510

Stages of the Disease. The 443 definite cases were classified as follows :—

PULMONARY—			1930.	1929.
Class T.B. minus	{ Cure or definite improvement ....	....	134	203
Class T.B. plus-group 1.	{ reasonably to be expected.		72	77
Class T.B. plus-group 2.	Doubtful if curable, but improvable	....	71	95
Class T.B. plus-group 3.	Neither curable nor improvable	....	99	78
			—	—
			376	453
NON-PULMONARY ....	....	....	67	57
			—	—
			443	510
			—	—

The number of cases on the Dispensary and Notification Registers during recent years have been :—

Year.	New cases notified.	Number on Notification Register, 31st Dec.	Number on Dispensary Register, 31st Dec.	Examinations.	Total home visits by Health Visitors.
1930	626	2,084	1,381	3,496	9,615
1929	679	1,945	1,531	3,785	9,380
1928	753	2,230	1,431	3,603	8,417
1927	695	1,828	1,197	5,277	7,149
1926	639	2,351	1,307	4,577	6,951
1925	703	2,077	2,292	—	7,711

Delay in Notification. As a comment on the frequent delay in notifying, the following table is instructive. The same state of affairs prevails all over the country.

Year.	Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Never notified or not till after death.	Notified within three months of death.	Total not notified till disease far advanced.
1922	299	57	79	136
1923	282	28	84	112
1924	308	46	67	113
1925	314	44	101	145
1926	290	28	99	127
1927	286	37	108	145
1928	301	47	91	138
1929	312	53	109	162
1930	321	39	119	158

Health Visitors' Work. The Tuberculosis Health Visitors paid 9,615 visits to the homes of tuberculous patients as compared with 9,380 in 1929. Of the visits paid in 1930, 986 were paid for the purposes of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

The following table gives details of the sleeping accommodation at the time of notification of cases of Lung Tuberculosis notified in 1930.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

No. who occupied a separate bedroom	....	....	....	....	189
No. who occupied a separate parlour alone	....	....	....	....	50
No. who occupied a kitchen alone	....	....	....	....	5
No. who occupied a separate bed in a room occupied by—					
One other person	....	....	....	....	71
Two other persons	....	....	....	....	44
Three other persons	....	....	....	....	8
Many other persons (Common Lodging Houses)	....	....	....	....	30
No. who occupied a bed in common with—					
One other person	....	....	....	....	46
Two other persons	....	....	....	....	22
Three other persons	....	....	....	....	9
Two beds in a room—					
Two persons in each bed	....	....	....	....	11
Three persons in each bed	....	....	....	....	6
					—
				Total	491
					—

Radiography. During 1930, 150 X-ray examinations were made in connection with Dispensary work as compared with 36 in 1929. Increased provision has been made for these examinations in 1931, radiography being regarded as an important diagnostic aid.

Sputum Examinations. Seven hundred and eighty-seven specimens of sputum were sent for examination from the Dispensaries; 227 were positive and 560 negative. In addition 160 specimens of sputum were sent for examination under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Of the many methods used in the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis, the examination of sputum ranks as the most important. While it is true that a negative result is of no value, it is equally true that a positive sputum is the most definite evidence obtainable that Tuberculosis is present. This method has the further advantage that it is relatively cheap. An increased number of sputum examinations are being performed in connection with the Dispensaries.

The total number of specimens of sputum examined by the City Bacteriologist during the year was 1,588; 447 were positive and 1,133 were negative.

These figures include specimens sent by private practitioners and from the After-Care Colony.

Shelters. It is necessary to impress on tuberculous patients who receive treatment in a Sanatorium that there is no magic connected with that treatment. It is simply life under natural and healthy conditions. The lack of these conditions has given rise to the disease, and there is always the danger that on returning to the old surroundings it will again become active.

Lack of fresh air is probably the most potent adverse factor in the homes to which they have to return. Where there is a garden or back-yard available and suitable for the use of a shelter, one is provided for the patient to sleep in. It is found that there are not many patients with back-yards suitable for the erection of a shelter.

The Corporation own 12 open air shelters. At the end of the year 8 shelters were in use, but, at times, all 12 have been out. The explanation of the fall in the number in use is that families who can afford to do so, are moving to the suburbs, where they have proper accommodation and no longer require a shelter.

Isolation of Infectious Cases. The Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62, provides for the compulsory removal to Hospital of infectious cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis who cannot be isolated properly at home. No legal action has been necessary under this power but in a few cases where it appeared proper to act on

it, the people concerned made satisfactory re-arrangements of their sleeping accommodation, although it was doubtful if they would have done so had they not known that otherwise they might be compelled to enter a hospital.

The Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. No action was necessary under these regulations which empower the Authority to prohibit an infectious case of Tuberculosis from engaging in the milk trade.

Orthopaedic Clinic. Provision has been made whereby patients with Surgical Tuberculosis, concerning whom the Tuberculosis Officer desired the opinion of an Orthopaedic Surgeon, can be sent for examination and report to an Orthopaedic Clinic. Also patients in need of massage, electrical treatment or remedial exercises can be dealt with at this clinic. Six patients were inspected and reported upon. They made 21 attendances in all. There were 42 attendances for massage; 10 for electrical treatment; 41 for remedial exercises and 16 other attendances.

Light Treatment. Tuberculous patients in need of light treatment are referred to the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

Thirty-four were so referred during 1930 and they made 985 attendances.

The following table gives the age grouping of the patients, the site of the lesion and the result.

LIGHT TREATMENT.

Site of Lesion.	Condition.	Age periods.										Total.	
		2-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		Over 20			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Glands	Quiescent	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Improved	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	2
	Not improved	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Lupus....	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	2	3
	Improved	—	—	2	1	2	2	1	3	—	—	5	6
	Not Improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
	Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sinuses	Quiescent	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	2
	Improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	2
	Not improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Abdomen	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Improved	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Not improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	7	1	5	7	5	6	1	2	18	16

Dental Treatment. Six patients received dental treatment during the year.

The following figures relate to Dental Treatment of Tuberculous patients during 1930.

Number of cases treated	....	....	....	6
Number of attendances	....	....	....	32
Number of extractions—				
(a) Temporary teeth	....	....	....	6
(b) Permanent teeth	....	....	....	70
Number of fillings—				
(a) Temporary teeth	....	....	....	—
(b) Permanent teeth	....	....	....	1

A dental officer from the School Medical Department attended at the Cottingham Sanatorium from time to time and during the year made 15 visits and 81 attendances for patients.

The Sanatorium, Cottingham. Dr. P. R. Fanning continued as Resident Medical Officer throughout the year. Dr. H. M. Leete who had been appointed as Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium as well as of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, took up his duties on the 14th July, 1930.

At the beginning of 1930 there were 126 patients in residence ; 485 were admitted during the year and 483 were discharged, leaving 128 under treatment on the 31st December.

The number admitted during 1929 was 516.

Particulars of the age and sex of the patients, the extent of the disease, their average length of stay and condition on discharge will be found in appendix 32 (pages 282 and 283).

Attention should, however, be called to the tables showing the average stay in the Sanatorium of all patients. For convenience this is reproduced here, and is as follows :—

Average stay in Sanatorium expressed in days :—

(Age periods)	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50 and over
No. of patients	129	103	77	72	69	33
Average No. of days	100.3	108.7	103.1	70.6	74.8	72.5

In round figures the average stay of all patients is under 100 days, and this is low. It is true that observation cases and some trivial cases of non-pulmonary disease in children do not require a long stay and will tend to bring down the average. It is also true that the average is brought down by patients leaving against advice before their period of treatment is completed, some indeed after only a few days stay. To some extent this is unavoidable, but the careful selection of patients, taking into account their mental attitude and outlook, as well as their physical condition, should tend to decrease the number who, generally to their own

detriment, leave against advice. Allowing for these factors it may still be laid down that a definitely established case of tuberculosis requires more than some three months treatment. If a case is worth sending to a Sanatorium at all, it is worth sending for at least six months. Many will require longer than this, but six months may be taken as a fair average period. It should be noted, however, that during the year under review with 485 admissions and an average stay of approximately three months our beds remained full. To extend the average stay to six months would mean that half the cases could not be admitted. To admit all the cases, means on the basis outlined above, inadequate treatment. The only way out of the dilemma is increased accommodation, and at Cottingham we could do with an increase of 40 beds—say another ward—at once. The fact must be faced that without such increased accommodation either a proper period of treatment cannot be given, or patients who should be admitted to the Sanatorium cannot be admitted.

Non-Pulmonary Cases. The following non-pulmonary cases were treated at the Sanatorium during the year 1930 :—

Age.	0-5		5-16		Over 16		Total
Lesion.	Bones & Joints.	Other Organs.	Bones & Joints.	Other Organs.	Bones & Joints.	Other Organs.	
In Sanatorium							
1st Jan. '30	1	—	4	1	1	—	7
Admitted during 1930	4	4	11	17	7	1	44
Total	5	4	15	18	8	1	51

Condition on discharge :—

Age.	0-5		5-16		Over 16		Total.
Lesion.	Bones & Joints.	Other Organs.	Bones & Joints.	Other Organs.	Bones & Joints.	Other Organs.	
Quiescent	2	2	4	3	—	—	11
Improved	2	1	4	5	4	1	17
Stationary	—	—	3	3	2	—	8
Worse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	4	3	12	11	6	1	37
In Institution							
31st Dec. /30	1	1	3	7	2	—	14
Total	5	4	15	18	8	1	51

Orthopædic Surgeon. Mr. Blair, the Orthopædic Surgeon, paid 10 routine visits and 112 patients were submitted for examination. He recommended 8 patients for operative treatment at the Hull Royal Infirmary, recommended Ultra Violet Rays treatment in one instance and provision of 3 plaster of paris splints, viz., 1 hip spica and 2 knee splints.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons. The visits by the specialist surgeons in this department during 1930 numbered 12, with one special visit in addition. Treatment was advised for 127 cases, mostly cases of Tuberculosis of the Larynx. Cautery was recommended in 6 cases; the special visit enabled this to be done in one urgent case. In addition one operation for Tonsils and Adenoids was recommended and done at the Hull Royal Infirmary.

Craft Teaching. Sister Holmes continued to act as Craft Teacher with satisfaction. The popularity of the classes made it advisable to increase the number of sessions to 4 per week, which has been done since December 1st. Simple embroidery, knitting, shell flowers and sealing wax craft have been added to the subjects taught, whilst the teacher continues to visit the recumbent patients on the wards to instruct and supply raw materials.

Under the same conditions as previously, £70 11s. 2d. was paid by patients for material sold them at cost price.

Pneumo-thorax Treatment. Ten patients were treated by artificial pneumo-thorax during 1930 and 90 refills were given, also 5 gas replacements.

Sputum Examinations. A total of 1,687 specimens were examined at the Sanatorium, an increase of 101 over 1929. Of the total, 608 were positive (approximately 36%).

X-ray Installation. Radiological work in connection with the Dispensary patients is now undertaken at the East Hull Clinic, but in spite of the fact that Dispensary patients do not now come to the Sanatorium for X-ray examination, the radiographs taken at Cottingham have increased considerably, due to the reasons below mentioned:

- (a) Unusual influx of observation cases.
- (b) Increase of cases suitable for artificial pneumothorax treatment which is controlled by X-ray examinations.
- (c) Provision of new tube in June, which, by resultant improvement in radiographs makes this department of greater service in the diagnosis of early tuberculosis and other applications of X-rays.

The screening facilities are still unsatisfactory mechanically, but negotiations are on foot to have this real need rectified.

Details of examinations.—Dispensaries, 6 ; City Hospital, 10 ; Sanatorium Staff, 2 ; Sanatorium, 438. Total films taken for the year, 456 (compared with 195 in 1929).

Sanatorium Recreation Hut. This continued to be used for Craft classes, religious services, concerts and entertainments. Quite recently a fine cine-projector was obtained (in conjunction with the City Hospital) and no doubt will prove of great value for both entertainments and lectures. The Sanatorium (patients') library is housed in the Recreation Hut.

The opportunity must be taken here to pay a tribute to the kindness of all those who provided concerts and other entertainments for the patients during the year. Two or three entertainments have on the average been given every month, and these breaks in the normal routine of sanatorium life are much looked forward to by the patients, and are of great benefit to them.

Billiard matches and whist drives in winter, croquet and bowls in summer, have also proved of great value as recreational measures.

Lectures. The Resident Medical Officer continued a series of lectures at intervals on "Tuberculosis." They were very well received, and the instruction should be of value to all in their home life after leaving the Sanatorium.

Exercises. In continuation of the practice of previous years, walking round a measured track for graded distances has been relied on. This has been found to be the most satisfactory and beneficial method of exercising.

The Sanatorium School. Since the School was opened in April, 1924, 1,059 children have attended.

During 1930, 61 girls and 78 boys passed through the School, making a total of 139 children. The ages of the children varied from 3 to 15 years and the average daily attendance was 33. In addition to those taught in the School, an average of 10 recumbent cases have received half-hour instruction on the Wards each day.

By arrangement with the Director of Education, the work of the school has been inspected by an Inspector of the local Education Authority, and a satisfactory report was submitted. The value of the school as part of the Sanatorium need

hardly be stressed; not only do the children keep up with their school work but, even more important, daily opportunity is taken to impress upon them those simple but fundamental laws of health which will enable them to get better, and to keep better. The education of the young in health matters is by no means the least of the weapons in our crusade against tuberculosis.

Farm and Garden. The grounds of the Sanatorium cover thirty acres and the expenditure on their maintenance reached, in the financial year 1921-22, the sum of £1,131, which expenditure has been reduced gradually since then, particularly since the special Garden Sub-Committee was formed in July, 1925, to give attention to the farm and garden.

Mr. Lodge, of the Agricultural Department of the University of Leeds, paid his annual visit and gave the Sub-Committee valuable advice.

Pig breeding is an important source of revenue.

The income from the sale of pigs for the financial year 1930-31 was £155 10s. 0d., compared with £308 18s. 7d. for 1929-30 and with £232 1s. 7d. for 1928-29.

The crops were quite satisfactory in spite of adverse weather conditions.

Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside. The Health and Public Assistance Committee has at its disposal 13 beds at this hospital for the treatment of children suffering from Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints.

The following cases were treated during the year :—

AGE	0-5					5-15					TOTAL
LESION	Knee	Foot	Hip Joint	Spine	Hands	Knee	Foot	Hip Joint	Spine	Hands	
In Institution											
1st Jan., 1930	1	—	1	—	1	3	2	3	2	—	13
Admitted during 1930	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	5
Totals	2	—	1	—	1	3	2	5	4	—	18
Discharged during 1930	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	—	6
Remaining in 31st Dec., 1930	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	3	—	12

The following table gives, in summary form, the present condition of those patients who have been discharged from Kirbymoorside from the 1st January, 1926, to the 31st December, 1930, after receiving treatment there :—

AGE	0-5					5-15					TOTAL
Condition at end of 1930	Knee	Foot	Hip Joint	Spine	Hands	Knee	Foot	Hip Joint	Spine	Hands	
Arrested	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	7
Quiescent	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	2	—	8
Improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Still Active	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Lost sight of	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Cured	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Died	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
Total	—	—	—	2	1	10	2	6	4	—	25

The average stay of patients discharged during 1930 was fourteen months.

Official Returns. The Ministry of Health's forms are printed in Appendix 33, pages 284 to 293. The Ministry of Health have now published an analysis of the official returns by the various Authorities for the year 1929. The following matters appear to call for comment. :—

1. The Hull death rates from Tuberculosis were approximately ten per cent. greater than the average for the County Boroughs of England. Hull, like other County Boroughs, had increased death rates in 1929 compared with those in 1928.

2. The number of cases on the notification register for each new case of Tuberculosis recorded during the year 1929 was only 2.5 in Hull. This figure is lower than the average attained in other towns. If the incidence of Tuberculosis remains stationary or nearly so, the more rapid the increase of efficiency of the Tuberculosis Department, the lower will this figure be. An increase of the incidence of Tuberculosis, other things being equal, would increase this figure.

3. The number of new cases of Tuberculosis examined by the Tuberculosis Officer during 1929 per 100 deaths from Tuberculosis was 15.4 as compared with an average of 25.2 in other County Boroughs. This was much too low. It is hoped that this figure will increase as the result of the operation of two factors :—

- (a) The detection of a greater percentage of existing cases, and
- (b) A fall in the death rate.

4. The number of contacts examined by the Tuberculosis Officer during the year was 86 per 100 deaths from Tuberculosis as compared with an average of 117 for other County Boroughs. The Hull figure was too low but the 1930 figure shows an improvement and it is anticipated that the 1931 figure will at least be equal to the average of County Boroughs.

5. The number of X-ray examinations in 1929 was very low, namely, 4 per 100 new cases and contacts examined. The average for other County Boroughs was 36. Arrangements have already been made for remedying this defect in the Hull Tuberculosis Scheme.

6. The number of visits by the Tuberculosis Health Visitors per 100 cases on the Dispensary register was 649 as compared with 376 in other County Boroughs. The Hull figure is extremely satisfactory. The other figures do not call for any special comment.

Cost. The gross annual cost of the scheme for the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis is approximately £25,000.

After-care and Provision of Extra Nourishment. Hull is fortunate in its After-Care Committee. It is nominally a voluntary organisation, but it functions as an integral part of the Authority's Tuberculosis Scheme. The Tuberculosis Officer is the Medical Officer to the After-Care Committee. One of the Tuberculosis Nurses makes the investigations for the After-Care Committee. The Committee is representative of various public bodies and the following appoint representatives:—Hull Corporation; School Medical Department; Hull Insurance Committee; Hull Royal Infirmary; Hull and Sculcoates Dispensary; Hull Panel Committee; Local Medical Committee; Hull and District Chamber of Trade; Hull and District Friendly Societies; Industrial Insurance Societies; Hull and District War Pensions Committee; Hull and District Branch of the British Legion; St. John Ambulance Brigade; Hull and District Trades and Labour Council; Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, and ten co-opted Members. Most of the public bodies represented, subscribe to the fund, as also do many business firms and private individuals. The contributions from the Hull City Council were £455 during the financial year 1928-29; £525 during 1929-30; and £436 15s. during 1930-31. The total income of the Committee for the past year was approximately £1,030. Patients awaiting admission to the Sanatorium, or patients discharged therefrom, are invited to apply to the Committee for assistance.

The Committee meet each Monday at 3-0 p.m. The applicants attend in person, the nurse having previously visited the home and enquired into the family circumstances. The applicant is interviewed, and the Committee decide on its course of action.

The members of the Committee are alive to the idea that "After-Care" does not necessarily mean the giving of material assistance. The idea is active interest in the welfare of the tuberculous.

Advice regarding mode of life and occupation is often given with benefit to the recipient. In many cases of limited means, supplementary nourishment is granted. This is especially valuable in the cases of children leaving the Sanatorium and makes less sudden the change from the ample menu provided there.

Motor Watching. This enterprise continues successfully and during the year has given permanent employment to ten men and temporary employment to one other.

Jobbing Gardening. There has been a slight improvement in the working of this scheme. From April to October, sufficient work was forthcoming to engage one man for whole time employment and one man temporarily from time to time when required.

After-Care Colony. This may be regarded as an off-shoot of the After-Care Committee. It consists of a mansion house and 32 acres of land situated near the village of Walkington, about 12 miles north-west of Hull. There is accommodation for 23 colonists. Suitable persons who have been treated for tuberculosis are eligible for admission. They must be fit to do six hours work daily, and if the disease is not quiescent on admission, there must be a reasonable probability that it will become quiescent. Applicants for admission must agree to stay a year, but in some cases, this is extended a further three months. The men get good practical teaching in market gardening, pig and poultry keeping. There is a qualified man in charge of this. This practical instruction is supplemented during the Winter months by technical lectures. The Lecturers are sent by the Department of Agriculture of the Leeds University. Besides the above branches, there is some practice in fruit growing including vines, and a certain number are taught cattle tending, and others learn to drive a Ford car. The Hull Corporation pay the expenses of sixteen colonists. If a colonist is an ex-service man whose disease is attributable to service, the Ministry of Pensions pay. The others are paid for by the After-Care Committee.

Nineteen colonists were in residence at the beginning of the year. Eighteen men were admitted and 21 were discharged during the year, leaving 16 at the end of the year.

Eight of the 21 colonists who were discharged left the Colony without completing the usual training period of one year. Four of these colonists were found to be physically unfit for further training and 3 were temperamentally unsuited to Colony life. One colonist secured a good post after 10 months' treatment and training.

The results of treatment were as follows :—

Disease quiescent	....	....	....	....	7
Condition improved	....	....	....	....	6
No material improvement	....	....	....	....	8

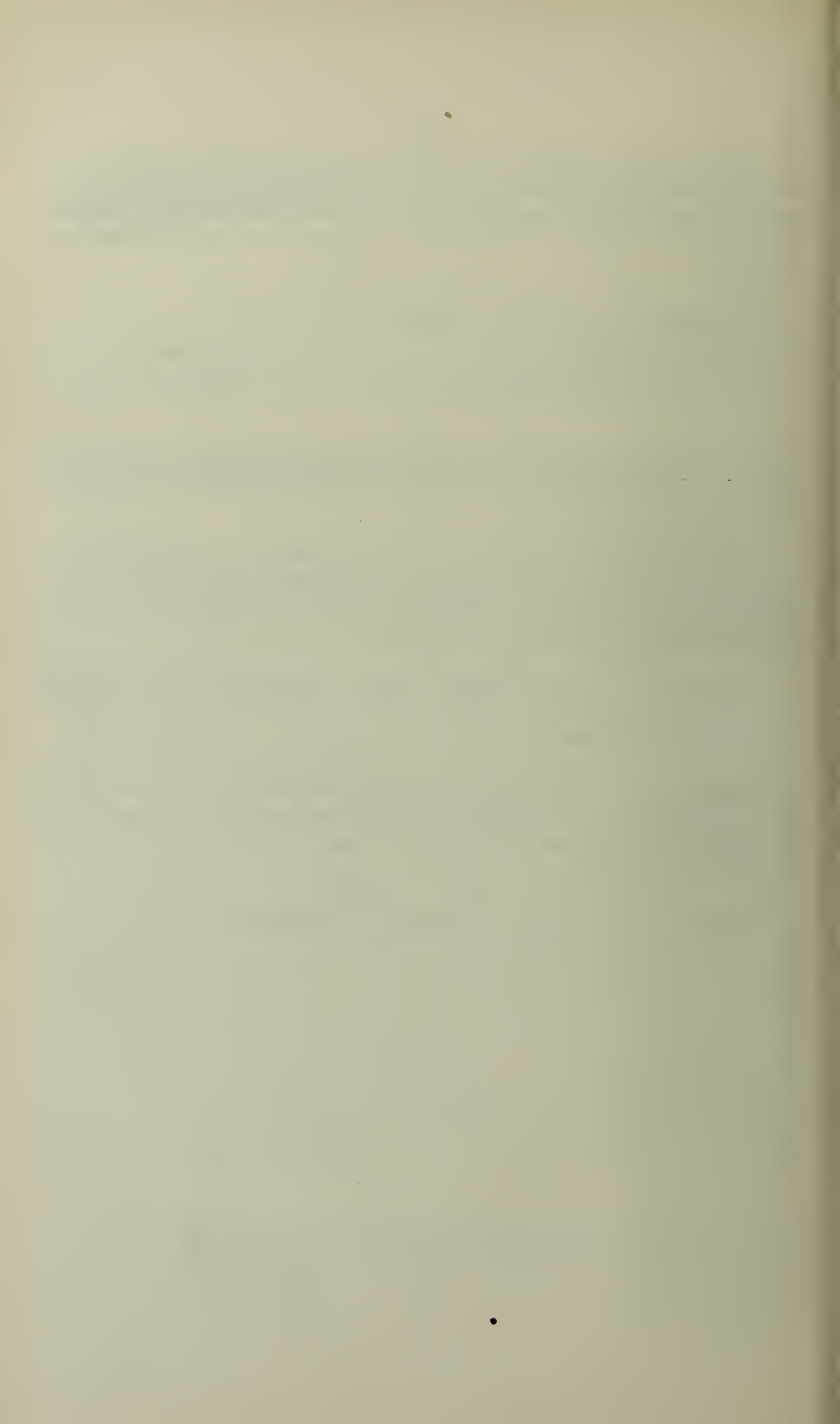
All these patients were Hull residents and the great majority of them were paid for either for the whole or a part of their period of treatment, by the Health Committee.

The Colony continues to afford excellent opportunities for combined treatment and training and an investigation of the histories of former colonists, shows that, by taking advantage of these opportunities, a man can overcome the initial disadvantage of Tuberculosis and make good.

After Careers of Sanatorium School Children. All children who have attended the Sanatorium School are kept under observation, as far as possible, by the Tuberculosis Department.

During the last seven years, 848 children have left the Sanatorium School. The total admissions to the school are in excess of this figure because many children have been treated and taught simultaneously at the Sanatorium School during several successive periods.

Appendix 34, table 294, gives an analysis of these figures.



VENEREAL DISEASES.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The work done at the Corporation's Clinic in Mill Street continues to expand.

The following table gives particulars of the new cases and attendances for the year 1930, and for each year since 1918, when the Clinic was established :—

MALES.

NEW CASES.						ATTENDANCES.		
Year.	Total.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other Venereal Disease.	Not Venereal Disease.	Total.	At Medical Sessions.	For intermediate treatment.
1921	968	532	294	58	84	15524	9221	6303
1922	875	366	423	41	45	14607	7643	6964
1923	809	406	368	15	20	14449	7962	6487
1924	734	269	367	8	90	16831	8581	8250
1925	733	245	361	11	116	14502	8690	5812
*1926	879	234	406	50	189	17931	10432	7499
1 27	1470	251	697	112	410	22601	12464	10137
1928	1448	227	658	109	454	22053	13261	8792
1929	1414	236	638	97	443	27244	12729	14515
1930	1392	294	635	110	353	30361	13442	16919

FEMALES.

1921	252	168	38	16	30	2678	2678	Nil
1922	176	140	26	5	5	2404	2404	Nil
1923	143	88	53	—	2	2656	2526	130
1924	201	95	43	—	63	4823	3223	1600
1925	212	110	51	1	50	6319	3754	2565
*1926	143	81	40	—	22	4674	3989	685
1927	281	147	68	1	65	5957	4984	973
1928	307	90	53	1	163	9705	7024	2681
1929	295	60	31	—	204	9913	7437	2476
1930	248	69	106	—	73	11338	7761	3577

* New Clinic opened 11th October, 1926.

In the case of male Gonorrhœa, it is certain that, until recently, only a small proportion of the cases attended the Clinic. Since the *ad hoc* Clinic was started, open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., the proportion of the total cases attending the Clinic has most certainly increased.

With the introduction of women doctors to the staff of the Clinic, the attendance of women has increased.

Every completed case is the removal of a potential source of infection, and we are beginning to see now the effect of our work.

Comparing the total attendances for 1929 and 1930, those of men show an increase of 11·4 per cent. and of women an increase of 4 per cent., whilst there has been an increase of 16 per cent. in the number of male attendances for intermediate treatment and an increase of 5 per cent. in the attendances at the medical sessions. In the case of women, there has been an increase of 44 per cent. in the attendances for intermediate treatment and an increase of 4 per cent. in the attendances at the medical sessions. The attendance of new cases in men shows a decrease of 1 per cent. and in women a decrease of 16 per cent.

The increase in the number of female attendances during the year under review, shows that now we are getting a larger percentage of the female cases which exist in this City, and is probably not an indication of an increase in the incidence of the disease. It has always been realized that we were not getting a large proportion of the total number of female cases and it is to be hoped that this increase in the attendances will ensure a still further reduction in the number of new male infections in Hull. This increase was foretold by Colonel Harrison, of the Ministry of Health, who stated that a marked increase in the female attendances would be the result of our having an *ad hoc* Centre.

Sixteen medical sessions were held per week, throughout the year. Two of these are special sessions intended solely for women and children who are sent to the Clinic from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. In a few cases, where a woman patient has expressed the desire to see a woman doctor, they also have been allowed to attend during these special sessions.

We are still unable to retain patients until they have completed their treatment. Forty-four male cases of Syphilis ceased to attend before completing the *first* course of treatment ; 14 of these were seamen ; the total number of male Syphilis cases treated during the year was 623.

Two thousand five hundred and sixty-two persons were still under treatment or observation at the end of the year, and 575 were discharged during the year after completion of treatment or observation. Twenty-three male patients were discharged after having prophylactic treatment only.

The prophylactic treatment given consists of irrigation with weak potassium permanganate. If the patient has a sore or an abrasion and is a suitable case, a

smear is taken. Even when a sore is healed, the patient is kept under observation for three months. In some special cases where the patient is known to have been exposed to infection with Syphilis, a prophylactic injection of Novarsenobillon has been given. Of course, these cases are very rare.

Seamen. As previously, a special investigation concerning Venereal Diseases in seamen has been undertaken. The total number of seamen who attended the Clinic during the year was 615. One hundred and fifty-seven had commenced treatment elsewhere. One hundred and forty-six had been infected in other ports, but had not received treatment elsewhere. One hundred and forty-one stated that they had been infected in Hull: 125 by prostitutes, eight by what are termed "clandestines" or "amateurs" and five, according to their statements, by their wives. In the remaining three cases, the source of infection was unobtainable.

Congenital Syphilis. Twenty-two new cases of congenital Syphilis came under treatment during the year. Treatment is specially important in these cases in order to prevent the blindness, deafness or insanity which may ensue. This figure shows an increase of one as compared with the previous year.

Diathermy Treatment. Four hundred and eight treatments were given during the year (351 to male patients and 57 to female patients), compared with 1196 in 1929. The difference in the number of treatments as compared with last year is accounted for in two ways. We were without the Diathermy apparatus for about three months of the year, during which time it was undergoing repairs and alteration; and the commencement of this treatment at an earlier stage results in the treatment period being lessened. The results in the case of males have been most encouraging. We confine this treatment to cases of Orchitis, joint conditions and prostatic infections, both old and recent. The results obtained in the old prostatic infections are extremely satisfactory. Prior to this treatment, these chronic cases appeared to make very little progress, despite regular treatment such as massage, bougies and irrigations. We now find that there is a marked change in the condition after a course of diathermy, the smears becoming negative. In the more recent cases of infection, the effect is very noticeable; they do not appear to pass on to that stage of chronic prostatitis, as mentioned above, which is so troublesome. This of course means that the patient is cured more easily and so rendered "non-infective" much sooner. In the case of females the treatment when persisted with has been noticeably beneficial in certain cases which were more or less acute, but the treatment with the chronic condition, though helpful, does not seem to have the same effect.

Free Supply of Arsenobenzene Compounds. The number of medical practitioners whose names are on the list to receive free supplies of arsenobenzene compounds is 34.

Five applied for supplies during the year and 263 doses were issued. In addition, 189 doses were issued for use in the Hull Royal Infirmary, 393 in the Victoria Children's Hospital, 454 in the Beverley Road Hospital, 130 in the Anlaby Road Hospital, 48 in the Municipal Maternity Home, and 1,149 in the new Special Out-patient Department of the Hull Royal Infirmary.

In-patient Treatment. Two beds for men and two for women are retained at the Royal Infirmary. During 1930, the former were used for 200 days and the latter for 390, compared with 133 days for men and 482 for women in 1929.

Pathological Examinations. The extent to which medical practitioners availed themselves of the facilities provided for pathological examinations is shown in the subjoined statement, which also gives particulars of specimens sent from institutions such as the Hull Royal Infirmary, the Victoria Children's Hospital and the Anlaby Road and Beverley Road Hospitals, and the number sent from the Clinic.

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Wasser- mann's.	Gono- cocci.	Spiro- chætes.	Other.	Total.	
					1930.	1929.
From Private Medical Practitioners	261	36	7	4	308	326
From Public Institu- tions	2135	84	—	2	2221	1578
From the Venereal Diseases Clinic	1549	1175	197	54	2975	2920
Totals 1930	3945	1295	204	60	5504	—
1929	3327	1313	138	46	—	4824

Particulars of the work done at or in connection with the Clinic will be found in appendix 35 (pages 295 to 298).

Venereal Diseases Act. No action was taken during the year under section I of the Venereal Diseases Act, 1927—the Act which prohibits the treatment of Venereal Diseases by anyone who is not a registered medical practitioner. It is known that unqualified practice is going on as the patients come to us for treatment when their funds are exhausted, but the cases cannot be taken to the Court as the patients treated refuse to give evidence.

Propaganda. To make more widely known the facilities available for treatment, enamelled plaques, briefly worded and giving the times when the Clinic is open, were fixed in the urinals attached to the public houses of the City, permission for which was obtained from the licensees.

One or two of these plaques, as the case required, are permanently fixed in all the urinals and lavatories under Corporation control, including those in the public markets, Corporation workshops, parks, public baths, tram depots, etc.

Also by an arrangement made with the London and North Eastern Railway Company, 311 small plaques and 21 larger plaques are permanently displayed in the conveniences at the various railway stations in the City and on the Dock Estate.

To enable Port Sanitary Officers, on the occasion of their first visits on board ship to furnish a supply of notices for the crew stating the address of the treatment centre for V.D. and the hours of the Clinics, cards are printed in the languages of the eleven different countries from which the greater number of seamen come who frequent the Port. For the translations on the cards the Department is indebted to the various Consuls.

Cost. The gross expenditure on the Venereal Diseases scheme, for the year ended 31st March, 1931, was £5,113 19s. 3d.

MATERNITY AND
CHILD WELFARE.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The material for this section has been supplied largely by Dr. Susan H. Gilchrist, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health in charge of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

Maternal Deaths. The number of maternal deaths which occurred during the year was 28, compared with 27 in 1929, 25 in 1928, 27 in 1927, and 21 in 1926.

Ten of the 28 deaths were due to Puerperal Sepsis and the remaining 18 were due to accidents of pregnancy. There was one death of a mother for every 224 births.

The proportion per 1,000 births was 4.4 compared with 4.4 per 1,000 in 1929, 4.1 per 1,000 in 1928, 4.3 per 1,000 in 1927 and 3.3 per 1,000 in 1926.

Of the non-septic deaths which occurred during the year two were stated to be due to Post-Partum Hæmorrhage, two to Placenta Prævia, one to Rupture of the Uterus and one to Rupture of the Urethra. Six deaths were attributed to Eclampsia. The remaining six deaths were due to Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver, Intestinal Obstruction, Peritonitis, Toxæmia of Pregnancy, and Embolism.

There were five other deaths in which pregnancy was mentioned on the certificate; two patients died of Pneumonia and one of Heart Disease, one of Empyema and one of Myelogenous Leukaemia.

This gives a death rate per 1,000 births, in women not classed as from "pregnancy and child-bearing," but returned as "associated therewith," of 0.79 compared with 1.15 in 1929, 0.49 in 1928 and 1.6 in 1927.

Three of the fatal cases attended the Municipal Maternity Centre and were delivered in the Municipal Maternity Home. One of these refused dental treatment, which was urgently required and developed puerperal sepsis after a forceps delivery. One developed Eclampsia when labour began; no evidence of Albuminuria was found at any ante-natal examination. The third patient was feeble-minded and had not attended the Clinic as requested. When admitted in labour a craniotomy had to be performed.

A Departmental Committee was appointed during 1928 by the Minister of Health to investigate the problems of Maternal Mortality. An enquiry form has been drawn up by them in order that they may obtain detailed information regarding each case, and the Medical Officer of Health has been asked to have this form filled up for all maternal deaths occurring in the City. In every case the medical practitioner and the midwife, if any, who attended the patient are asked to give all the details of the case as far as they can, and the completed form is returned to the Departmental Committee. All the information given is confidential.

Enquiry forms were completed for seventeen cases during 1930.

The following table shows that our maternal mortality rate is one of which we cannot be proud :—

MORTALITY OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH PER THOUSAND CHILDREN BORN ALIVE,
DISTINGUISHING SEPTIC AND OTHER CAUSES, FOR THE YEARS 1891 TO 1930.

Rate per 1,000 Births.						
	HULL.			ENGLAND AND WALES.		
Year.	Sepsis.	Other Causes.	Total Childbirth.	Sepsis	Other Causes.	Total Childbirth.
1891-95	1.0	2.7	3.7	2.60	2.89	5.49
1896-1900	0.6	2.0	2.6	2.12	2.57	4.69
1901-05	1.1	3.0	4.1	1.95	2.32	4.27
1906-10	1.0	2.6	3.6	1.56	2.18	3.74
1911-15	1.2	2.5	3.7	1.50	2.31	3.81
1916-20	1.1	3.5	4.6	1.59	2.29	3.88
1921....	1.7	2.6	4.3	1.38	2.53	3.91
1922....	0.9	3.0	3.9	1.38	2.43	3.81
1923....	1.3	2.7	4.0	1.30	2.51	3.81
1924....	0.9	2.7	3.6	1.39	2.51	3.90
1925....	1.2	3.5	4.7	1.56	2.52	4.08
1926....	1.4	1.9	3.3	1.60	2.52	4.12
1927....	1.7	2.6	4.3	1.57	2.54	4.11
1928....	2.1	2.0	4.1	1.80	2.63	4.43
1929....	2.3	2.1	4.4	1.80	2.53	4.33
1930....	1.6	2.8	4.4	1.92	2.48	4.40

Midwives Acts. In accordance with Section 10, Midwives Act, 1902, 58 midwives gave notice of their intention to practise in Hull, compared with 60 in 1929, 57 in 1928, 57 in 1927 and 63 in 1926. Of these, 53 were certificated and five were of the bona-fide class. Two midwives removed from the district during 1930, leaving 56 on the list at the end of the year.

Midwives attended 3,250 births during the year 1930. This includes 387 in the practice of the municipal midwives. Excluding the 856 births which occurred in the Municipal Maternity Home, there were 5,432 births in Hull, and accordingly, 3,250 births attended by midwives are 69.8 per cent. of the total number of births that occurred in the City ; this compares with 60.7 per cent. in 1929.

By the rules of the Central Midwives Board, midwives are required to send for medical aid under conditions and for reasons which are definitely specified. Medical aid was summoned in 922 cases, that is, in 28.4 per cent. of their cases, compared with 33.9 in 1929, 22.5 per cent. in 1928, 22.2 per cent. in 1927 and with 26.3 per cent. in 1926. In 657 cases, *i.e.*, in 71.3 per cent., medical help was required for the mother alone, and in 265 cases, *i.e.*, in 28.7 per cent., for the child alone. For details see appendix 36 (pages 299 and 300).

The following is a summary of the principal reasons why a doctor was summoned :—

				Percentage of Total cases attended by midwives.
Torn Perineum	....	....	119	3.7
Rise of Temperature	....	....	34	1.0
Delayed Labour	}	....	253	7.8
Abnormal Presentation				
Retained Placenta	....	....	17	0.52
Post-partum Hæmorrhage	....	....	30	0.92
Premature Infant	....	....	34	1.0
" Sticky " Eyes	....	....	104	3.2

Medical Fees. During the year, 706 claims for payment were received from medical practitioners and the total amount paid on these claims was £1,019 14s. 6d.

This compares with :—

Year.	Medical Practitioners.	
	No. of Claims received from.	Amount paid to
		£ s d
1929	744	1068 6 6
1928	693	976 2 6
1927	650	915 3 6
1926	442	657 1 0
1925	719	919 13 6

An analysis of the the 1930 claims shows that :—

	£	s	d	£	s	d
706 claims were paid during the year amounting to	....	....	....	1019	14	6
42 were Municipal Midwives' cases(not recoverable)	46	4	0			
89 were in respect of "eye" cases which the Authority has decided shall not be re- claimed	....	....	....	106	12	6
					152	16 6
131					866	18 0
187 claims for relief from payment allowed— decision "not to press for payment"	....	....	....	299	8	0
48 cases in which less than the whole fee was claimed—relief granted	....	....	....	44	17	0
					344	5 0
235						
Amounts recoverable	....	....	....	£522	13	0

Of the amount (£1,019 14s. 6d.) paid to Medical Practitioners, it will be seen that only 51 per cent. (£522 13s.) became recoverable from the patients. In 1929, 35 per cent. and in 1928, 34 per cent. became recoverable.

The following shows how this amount is made up :—

	£	s	d
48 cases in which less than the whole fee was claimed	44	17	0
117 cases were assessed to pay the whole fee	206	4	0
223 cases in which no claim for relief from payment was received	271	12	0
	<hr/> £522 13 0 <hr/>		

During 1930, the total amount recovered from patients, in respect of Medical Fee claims, including those arising in previous years, was £312. This compares with £177 18s. 9d. collected in 1929 ; £222 17s. 7d. in 1928 ; £185 in 1927 ; £252 in 1926 and £116 in 1925.

Supervision of Midwives. The routine visits to the homes of the midwives in order to inspect their registers and their bags were paid by the Assistant Inspector of Midwives : 108 effective visits were paid and on 132 occasions the midwife was not at home at the time : there were 163 special visits of enquiry to obtain information regarding cases of Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia, Pemphigus and Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Midwives sent in forms of notification of artificial feeding in ten cases.

There were 38 suspensions of midwives for the purpose of disinfection for the following reasons :—

Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	....	3
Rise of Temperature....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Pemphigus	....	....	....	....	....	12
Rash	....	....	....	....	....	2
Septic finger	....	....	....	....	....	1
Maternal death	....	....	....	....	....	1
Laying out dead body	....	....	....	....	....	2
Diphtheria contact	....	....	....	....	....	1

Suspension was withdrawn as soon as disinfection had been carried out, usually within two or three hours. In one case in which the midwife had a septic finger she was suspended from January 8th to February 21st ; in one case a midwife who had had two cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum and one case of Puerperal Fever in her practice was suspended from February 3rd to 11th and in another case a midwife who had five cases of Pemphigus was suspended for two weeks, May 5th to 19th.

Midwives were sent for, to see the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health, on nine occasions, six for failure to send for medical help, one for failing to notify an infant death occurring in her practice and one for failing to provide a qualified midwife to attend her patients during her absence. After full investigation it was considered that a caution would meet the circumstances in each case.

Deaths of Mothers Notified by Midwives. The number of maternal deaths occurring during the time a midwife was in attendance, and therefore notifiable under the regulations of the Central Midwives Board, was six. Death was certified to have been due to the following causes :—

Puerperal Sepsis	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Embolism	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Post-partum Hæmorrhage	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Heart Disease	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

Deaths of Infants Notified by Midwives. The number of deaths of infants occurring while a midwife was in attendance and therefore notified under the Central Midwives' Board's Rules was 44, compared with 58 in 1929, 57 in 1928, 53 in 1927, and 62 in 1926.

Three cases were reported to the Coroner as having died before being seen by a medical practitioner. A post-mortem examination was made in three cases, and an inquest was held in one. Death was due in two cases to Atelectasis and in one case to pressure of head during birth.

The causes of death were as follows :—

	<i>Cases.</i>						
Prematurity	24
Convulsions	2
Inanition	5
Atelectasis	3
Birth Injury	5
Congenital Heart Disease	3
Hæmatemesis....	1
Pneumonia	1
							—
							44
							—

Ante-natal examination had been made by the midwife only in 26 cases, and by the medical practitioner and midwife in eight cases ; three patients attended the Municipal Maternity Centre and two had had no ante-natal care. In five cases there was a twin pregnancy. In one case the child was post mature, and in 14 cases the child was full term ; in 11 the period of gestation was eight months and in 18 it was seven months.

Compensation to Midwives. In order that the suspension of a midwife for the purpose of disinfection after being in contact with an infectious case should be of a period sufficiently long to ensure that there is no risk of the spread of the infection, the Minister of Health stated in Circular 857 that the expenditure of local Supervising Authorities in respect of compensation to midwives would be eligible for grant under the Maternity and Child Welfare Regulations. The Minister must be satisfied in each case that the compensation paid is reasonable, and his prior consent must be obtained if the period of suspension exceeds seven days.

The Ministry's basis of compensation was accepted and during 1930 there was one claim made by a midwife in Hull. Two cases of Puerperal Sepsis occurred in a registered maternity home and the home was closed to new patients for five days. The circumstances were considered by the Committee and it was decided that compensation should not be paid.

There was one claim during 1930 for payment to a midwife because her patient had been referred from an ante-natal clinic to the Maternity Home for medical reasons. A fee of 5/- was paid.

Post Certificate Course to Midwives. Three lectures were given to practising midwives early in the year. Admission to the lectures, which were held in the Guildhall, was free, but the attendances were small and averaged only eighteen. The same midwives attended all the lectures, and it is felt that those midwives who would be most helped by post certificate tuition do not attend these meetings.

The programme of the lectures was as follows :—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Lecturer.</i>
Jan. 24	Abnormalities of the Infant	Dr. Gilchrist.
Feb. 14	Post-Natal Examination	Dr. Hyslop.
Feb. 28	Diet in Pregnancy	Dr. Muir.

Municipal Maternity Home and Infants' Hospital. On August 17th, 1929, the new premises on Hedon Road were opened, enabling the Corporation to admit not only maternity cases but also cases of Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Venereal Diseases in pregnant women, to the Special Wards.

The accommodation provided includes the following :—

Maternity Beds	....	49
Cots for Infants suffering from Dietetic Diseases	....	16
Beds for Nursing Mothers	....	8
Isolation Beds	....	12
		—
		85
		—

The number of patients admitted to the Municipal Maternity Home each year continues to increase. Not only are those patients whose home conditions are unfavourable for confinement admitted, but an increasing number of abnormal or complicated cases are sent in by medical practitioners in the city. There were 54 of these emergency admissions during the year.

It was decided, as from 1st April, 1930, to close the Maternity Wards of the Poor Law Institutions and to undertake all the work formerly done there in the Municipal Maternity Home, and action on these lines was duly taken.

All women who apply for admission to the Maternity Home or for the services of the Municipal Midwife, attend a Corporation Clinic for ante-natal supervision.

Up to now patients who can pay £3 3s. a week have been admitted without enquiry concerning their financial position. If they cannot pay this, they fill up a form and are assessed in accordance with a scale. The usual charge is from £1 to £2 a week. The patients are brought in by ambulance and usually remain fourteen days.

Applications for admission are made at the Municipal Midwifery Centre, 14 Kingston Square.

The following table shows the growth of the work of the Maternity Home :—

<i>Year.</i>	No of	
	Beds Provided.	Confinements.
1912	6	51
1913	6	92
1914	6	111
1915	6	105
1916	6	103
1917	6	111
1918	14	100
1919	14	130
1920	14	236
1921	14	224
1922	14	219
1923	14	219
*1924	36	351
1925	36	488
1926	36	583
1927	36	592
1928	36	645
†1929	36 (7 mos.) 49 (5 mos.)	638
1930	49	856

* Removed from Holderness Road to Cottingham.

† Removed from Cottingham to Hedon Road, Hull.

During 1930, 928 cases were admitted compared with 678 in 1929, 651 in 1928, 601 in 1927, 558 in 1926, 499 in 1925, 383 in 1924 and 270 in 1923. There were 856 actual deliveries in the Home, 789 of these being conducted by midwives and 67 by doctors. The corresponding numbers for 1929 were : deliveries 638—by midwives 606, and by doctors 32.

Medical assistance was sought in the following cases :—

Ante-Natal ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100
During Labour ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70
After Labour ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	147
For the Infant ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	56
								—
								373

Thirty-six patients for whom medical assistance was obtained during the Ante-natal period required early induction of labour ; in 29 this was needed because of disproportion.

Eighteen cases of Placenta Prævia occurred during the year ; all were treated by internal version.

Four cases of Accidental Anti-Partum Hæmorrhage ; all recovered.

There were two cases of Puerperal Fever during the year ; both died.

There were two cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum ; both cases recovered.

Eighteen cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified ; all these recovered.

One infant developed Ophthalmia Neonatorum : a complete recovery was made. Twenty other cases of inflammation of the eyes occurred ; there was complete recovery in each case.

The value of breast-feeding is emphasised during the time that the mother and baby are in hospital, but in eight cases, owing to either illness of the mother or to suppression of the breast milk, the infant had to be fed artificially. Eighteen other babies were given complementary feeds of dried milk or of fresh cow's milk.

There were five maternal deaths in the Hospital during the year.

There were 54 still-births, the causes being :—

Prematurity and Placenta Prævia ....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Accidental Hæmorrhage ....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Premature Infants ....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Difficult delivery ....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Abnormal fœtus ....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Toxæmias of the Mother ....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Prolapsed Cords ....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Asphyxia from Cord round neck ....	....	....	....	....	....	1
No cause found ....	....	....	....	....	....	5
						—
						54
						—

Twelve operations were performed, as follows :—

Laparotomies for Pelvic Abscess	....	....	....	....	4
Exploration of the Uterus for Incomplete Abortions	....				8

There were six deaths due to the following causes :—

Puerperal Septicæmia	....	....	....	....	4
Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	1
Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	....	....	....		1

Two cases were discharged to the Anlaby Road Institution, and the remainder were discharged satisfactorily.

The Ministry of Health's form, giving details of the work done at the Home during the year will be found in appendix 37 (pages 301 to 303).

Training School, Municipal Maternity Home. During the year 30 pupils entered for training ; 20 entered for the Central Midwives' Board's examination and 19 were successful. The Ministry of Health's grant was claimed in respect of 21 pupils who propose to practise midwifery or to become Health Visitors. The training of two of these grant-aided pupils was cancelled, in one case on grounds of ill-health, and in the other on account of unsuitability.

The amount of fees for training received during each of the last five years is as under :—

Financial Year.	Paid by or on behalf of Pupils.			Government Grant.			Total.					
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d			
1926-27	325	5	0	80	0	0	405	5	0
1927-28	411	0	0	360	0	0	771	0	0
1928-29	277	5	0	395	0	0	672	5	0
1929-30	569	15	0	260	0	0	829	15	0
1930-31	446	0	0	430	0	0	876	0	0

Assessments of Payments. One thousand and forty-six applications were received for admission to the Home, all of which were granted.

The assessments for maintenance were as under :—

	<i>Assessments taken up.</i>	<i>Assessments not taken up.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Free	8	—	8
To pay up to and including 19/11 per week	1	1	2
„ 20/- and over but less than 39/11 per week	510	42	552
„ 40/- and over but less than 59/11 per week	237	28	265
60/- and over per week	122	31	153
Public Assistance Committee	64	—	64
Cases of Venereal Disease	2	—	2
	<hr/> 944 <hr/>	<hr/> 102 <hr/>	<hr/> 1046 <hr/>

In addition, there were 17 cases admitted from the East Riding County Council and one case from the Beverley Corporation.

These eighteen cases paid at the rate of 63/- per week each.

Some of the reasons why the remaining 102 agreements were not returned were:—birth occurred prematurely at home; patient changed her mind about going into the Home and made other arrangements; “had a miscarriage”; and “fee too high.”

There were very few agreements returned in respect of the reason last mentioned, and in each case the assessment was really reasonable and according to scale. The most common mis-statement of income on the form of application is for the weekly sum handed by the husband to the wife to be regarded as the husband's total earnings. In some cases the discrepancies amount to a pound a week when the true wages are ascertained by application to the employer, and are an indication of the sums kept by some men for their personal expenses.

In cases where maternity benefit is payable, two guineas are charged for the fourteen days maintenance as a minimum: when two maternity benefits are payable the minimum payment is three guineas.

The amount paid by patients during the year, including balances from previous years, towards the cost of their maintenance at the Maternity Home, was £3,063, compared with £2,183 7s. 8d. during 1929.

Infants' Hospital. The work of the Infants' Hospital is increasing and the treatment of dietetic disorders in infants appears to fill a gap in our Child Welfare

Scheme. The majority of the cases are sent in from the Infant Clinics, but occasionally a child is admitted on the recommendation of a medical practitioner. The sister in charge of the ward received specialised training at the Truby King Centre, Cromwell House, London ; she is assisted by staff nurses who are trained nurses and by probationer nurses who are working for the Certificate of the National Society of Day Nurseries. All the probationers live in the hospital in order to obviate the risk of carrying infection from outside to the wards.

Eighty infants were admitted for the following reasons :—

Marasmus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Prematurity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Mismanagement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Malnutrition	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Dyspepsia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Rickets	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
For Domestic Reasons	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Eczema	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
For observation	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Enteritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Congenital Morbis Cordis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Multiple Abscesses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Harelip and Cleft Palate with Marasmus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Spina Bifida with Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Debility	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Mental Deficiency with Marasmus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Pyloric Stenosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

Of these, 54 were discharged in a satisfactory condition, 13 died from the following causes :—

Marasmus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Cleft Palate and Marasmus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Acute Gastro Enteritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Broncho Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Meningitis with Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Congenital Morbis Cordis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

and 13 were still in hospital at the end of the year.

Three mothers were admitted with their babies in order to assist them in the re-establishment of breast-feeding. Two were discharged in a satisfactory condition, and the third left the hospital against advice on the same day. It is regrettable that more mothers who are finding difficulty in breast-feeding their babies are unable for domestic reasons, or are unwilling, to enter the Hospital in order that every measure may be taken to feed the babies naturally.

The amount paid by patients during the year for the maintenance of Infants at the Infants' Hospital was £46.

Grants to Local Voluntary Associations. The Local Government Act, 1929—Section 101 made provision for a scheme for securing the payments by the Local Authority towards the expenses of Voluntary Associations. Towards this expenditure annual grants formerly paid direct to such Associations by the Government are now paid by the Local Authority, and during the financial year ended 31st March, 1930, the amounts so paid were

Hospital Provision	....	....	York Diocesan Home	....	....	£635
Day Nurseries	....	....	East Hull Nursery	}	....	£560*
			West Hull Nursery		....

*Including £200 previously paid by the Corporation direct to these Associations.

Municipal Midwives. The staff consists of 3 certificated midwives and 3 pupil midwives. During 1930 all the free midwifery cases, with the exception of one, were taken by the Municipal Midwife. In the single free case attended by a private midwife, that particular midwife had already attended the patient for previous confinements and the patient expressed a strong preference for her former attendant. Her fee of 25s. was therefore paid by the Authority.

During the year 416 applications for the services of a free midwife were received ; 373 of these were granted ; the remaining 43 being outside the income scale, were not granted.

The total number of cases attended by the Municipal midwives was 387 : 375 of these were actually delivered by the midwives, 10 were born before the midwife arrived, and six were delivered by doctors, called because of some complication. Two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred, but in each case complete recovery was made. There was one case of Puerperal Fever. This patient was admitted to the Isolation Ward of the Maternity Home and died of Puerperal Sepsis. The source of the infection was severe dental sepsis for which she persistently refused treatment. Eight mild cases of Pemphigus occurred. Two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified, and medical aid was obtained for three cases of discharging eyes, all of which recovered without any impairment of vision.

No maternal death occurred in the practice of the Municipal Midwives, with the exception of the patient admitted to the Maternity Home.

Still-born babies were born in eight cases, the causes being :—

Prematurity	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 (twins)
Macerated	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
							8

One infant died during the first 10 days of life, the cause of death being Atelectasis.

Medical aid was summoned for the following reasons :—

Ante-Natal—Miscarriage	....	....	....	....	....	2
						— 2
During Labour—Forceps : Delayed 2nd stage	....	....	....	....	....	4
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	....	....	....	....	....	1
Extended Breech	....	....	....	....	....	1
						— 6
Post-Partum—Ruptured Perineum	....	....	....	....	....	7
Adherent Placenta	....	....	....	....	....	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	....	2
Thrombosed Veins	....	....	....	....	....	1
Collapse	....	....	....	....	....	1
Hæmorrhage	....	....	....	....	....	6
Bronchitis	....	....	....	....	....	1
						— 20
Infant —Death	....	....	....	....	....	1
Spina Bifida	....	....	....	....	....	1
Collapse	....	....	....	....	....	1
Rash	....	....	....	....	....	1
Pemphigus	....	....	....	....	....	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	....	2
Conjunctivitis	....	....	....	....	....	3
						— 17
						—
						45
						—

The staff consists of three certificated midwives and three pupil midwives.

Ante-Natal Care. Every effort is made to assist midwives to keep the Ante-Natal records prescribed by the Central Midwives' Board. Midwives are encouraged to send their cases to the General Ante-Natal Clinic, and 219 patients referred by midwives were sent there during 1930. Specimens of urine are tested at the Clinic when taken or sent by midwives, and reports sent on any abnormality found.

General Ante-Natal Clinics—Kingston Square and East Hull :—

Kingston Square.—Ante-Natal Clinics were held each Wednesday and Friday morning at the Maternity Centre, Kingston Square. Dr. Jean Thomson, Resident Medical Officer at the Municipal Maternity Home, and Dr. Alice Steven, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, continue to act as Medical Officers at these Clinics.

Wednesday : Fifty-three sessions were held during the year with 693 attendances ; the first attendances numbered 406 and the re-attendances 287.

Friday : Fifty sessions were held with a total of 263 attendances, of which 143 were first attendances and 120 were re-attendances.

The following figures show the work of the Clinic :—

Total No. of Attendances	....	....	....	....	956
No. of First Attendances	....	....	....	....	549
No. of Re-attendances	....	....	....	....	407
No. of Primiparæ	....	....	....	....	200
No. of Multiparæ....	....	....	....	....	719
No. not Pregnant	....	....	....	....	15
No. of Post-Natal Attendances....	....	....	....	....	20
No. of Enquiries....	....	....	....	....	2
No. referred to—					
Mill Street Clinic	....	....	....	....	28
Maternity Home Clinic	....	....	....	....	84
Municipal Midwife	....	....	....	....	1
Dental Clinic	....	....	....	....	33
Private Doctor	....	....	....	....	35
Dispensaries	....	....	....	....	22
Hull Hospital for Women	....	....	....	....	19
Hull Royal Infirmary	....	....	....	....	9
X-Ray Clinic	....	....	....	....	1
Interavailability Clinics	....	....	....	....	1
T.B. Clinic	....	....	....	....	1

Ante-Natal Clinic, East Hull. Dr. Alice Steven, the Medical Officer in charge, holds an Ante-Natal Clinic at the East Hull Centre each week.

In all, 53 sessions were held, and there were 375 attendances, an average of 7.1 per session. Of these, 161 were first attendances, 18 being referred for examination and advice by midwives, and the remaining 214 were re-attendances. Thirteen patients attended for post-natal examination. It was found necessary to refer fifteen patients to their private practitioners, five to the Hull Royal Infirmary, six to the Corporation Clinic, Mill Street and 25 to the Dental Department.

Midwives were encouraged to send patients to the Maternity Centres for examination and advice, and 219 women were referred by practising midwives. Of these, 201 attended Kingston Square and 18 the East Hull Clinic.

Ante-Natal Clinic for Maternity Home and Municipal Midwives' Cases. Sessions are held at Kingston Square on three afternoons a week for the examination of those patients who are to be admitted to the Maternity Home or those who are to be attended by the Municipal Midwives.

The attendances are growing as is shown in the following table :—

			1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
1st Visits	....	....	781	943	1,115	1,167	1,305
Attendances	....	....	2,197	2,765	3,259	3,492	4,856

The municipal midwives visit all cases in their homes and a total of 1,826 visits were paid to patients before confinement.

Four hundred and seventy-five visits were paid to investigate applications for the services of a Municipal Midwife, and 1,351 other ante-natal visits were made.

Summary of Ante-Natal Work. The number of patients seen at all the Ante-Natal clinics was 2,015. The number of births, including still-births, in the City was 6,544. The number of women seen at a Municipal Ante-Natal Clinic is therefore about 31 per cent. The corresponding figure for last year was 27 per cent., in 1928 25 per cent., in 1927 24 per cent., and in 1926 18 per cent. The figures for years previous to 1929 do not include still-births.

Of the 2,015 women who attended an Ante-Natal Clinic there were only three maternal deaths.

All those mothers whose confinements had taken place in the Maternity Home or who had been attended by the Municipal Midwife, were asked to attend the Post-Natal Clinic which was held once monthly at the Maternity Centre, 14 Kingston Square. Dr. Thomson attended each session. The following table shows the attendances :—

		1st Attendances.	Re-attendances.	Total.
From the Maternity Home	....	207	12	219
„ Practice of the Municipal Midwives	....	86	9	95
„ Others	....	15	—	15
		<hr/> 308	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 329

The following defects were noted :—

Retroversion	....	10
Laceration of the Cervix	....	9
Prolapse	....	8
Constipation	....	7
Anæmia and Debility	....	10
Vaginal discharge	....	14
Erosion of Cervix	....	5
Others	....	26
		<hr/>
Total	....	89
		<hr/>

In each case advice was given and the patient referred if necessary to a general practitioner or to hospital for treatment.

Maternity Bags. Twenty maternity bags, containing the bed-linen and clothing necessary for use during confinement, are stored at the Maternity Centre and lent to those necessitous mothers who apply for them. During the year the bags were lent to 101 mothers for periods of two to three weeks.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits. In recent publications, official and otherwise, concerning maternal morbidity and mortality, reference has been made to the desirability of the provision, by Local Supervising Authorities, of sterilised maternity outfits for the use of mothers confined in their own homes.

It is hoped that the use of such outfits will lessen the danger of infection at child-birth. The Maternity and Children Sub-Committee, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, have obtained a number of sterilised outfits containing the following :—

- 1 Obstetric Binder.
- 2 Special Bed Sheets, 57 ins. by 40 ins.
- 1 Packet Absorbent Wadding.
- 2 Sheets Waterproof Paper, 29 ins. by 36 ins.
- 7 large Maternity Pads.
- 7 extra large Maternity Pads.
- 6 Safety Pins.
- 3 Umbilical Pads.
- 1 packet Linen Thread.
- 1 Accouchement Sheet, 12 ins. by 12 ins.

Practising midwives may obtain them on application to the Maternity and Child Welfare Department at the Guildhall at the cost price, 6/- each, and they are asked to recommend them for the use of those patients who have difficulty in obtaining a proper supply of sterilised material. The Municipal midwives who attend cases in the poorest homes in the City, may use a sterilised outfit whenever it is considered necessary for the safety of the patient. The scheme has not been taken advantage of to the extent anticipated ; 12 sterilised outfits have been used by Municipal Midwives, and three have been purchased by private individuals.

Provision of Dentures. The scheme for the provision of dentures is now working more easily and there is less opposition than formerly to dental treatment during pregnancy. Further education at the Ante-Natal Clinics is, however, necessary.

No application for the provision of dentures is accepted after the baby has reached the age of six weeks or in cases in which the infant is still-born. Extractions are done by one of the Dental Officers attached to the School Medical Department and dentures are fitted and provided by one of the panel of practising dentists in the City who have agreed to co-operate in the scheme.

Up to the end of the year, there were 120 applications for dentures, compared with 53 in 1929 and 24 in 1928. Nineteen were refused, in the majority of cases because of failure to attend for dental treatment. The remainder were granted; in one case the deposit was returned to the applicant owing to her inability to pay the proportion of the cost required.

Ninety-nine dentures were supplied during the year at an average cost of £5 8s. 4d., compared with 31 supplied during 1929 at an average cost of £5 11s. 5d. The average assessment was £1 11s., compared with the average assessment during 1929 of £1 5s. 11d. During the year, the total amount recovered from applicants in respect of dentures, including those arising in previous years, was £104.

Home Helps. For the fourth year, the scheme for the provision of Home Helps has worked very satisfactorily.

Three hundred and sixty three applications were received and granted during the year, compared with 219 in 1929, 181 in 1928 and 68 in 1927.

The following table gives an analysis of the applications received, and shows the assessments made, the number of applications cancelled, and those proceeded with :—

<i>Applications</i>		<i>Stated could</i>	<i>Made other</i>	<i>Proceeded with.</i>	
<i>Assessed to pay</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>not afford</i> <i>to pay the</i> <i>assessment.</i>	<i>arrange-</i> <i>ments.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Per cent. of</i> <i>Total applications.</i>
Free	1 (posthumous child)	—	—	1	100·0
1/- a day	235	3	30	202	86·0
2/- a day	81	6	16	59	72·8
3/- a day	20	8	7	5	25·0
5/- a day	8	7	1	—	—
5/6 a day	18	13	2	3	16·6
	363	37	56	270	74·4

The above figures include eight instances where a Home Help was applied for in cases other than maternity; four of the applicants, however, did not proceed with the arrangements.

That the service meets the needs of the poorer class of mother is shown by the fact that 86 per cent. of the persons assessed to pay the minimum assessment of 1/- per day, proceeded with the arrangement.

When the assessment was 3/- per day or over, five sixths of the applicants cancelled their applications and made their own arrangements. It is observed that of 20

applicants assessed to pay 3/- per day, 15 (or 75 per cent.) cancelled the arrangement and only five proceeded with it ; of eight applicants assessed to pay 5/- per day, none proceeded with it, and of eighteen assessed to pay 5/6 per day—the full fee—only three availed themselves of the service.

In 270 cases arrangements were made for a Home Help to be employed.

During the year, 244 cases had been attended by 35 Home Helps as follows :—

4 Home Helps had 1 case each.		
2	„	2 cases each.
1	„	3 „
2	„	4 „
3	„	5 „
7	„	6 „
2	„	7 „
1	„	8 „
3	„	9 „
2	„	10 „
3	„	11 „
1	„	12 „
2	„	13 „
2	„	14 „
<hr/>		
35		
<hr/>		

It was found necessary to remove the name of one Home Help from the list, but, otherwise, except for one or two very minor complaints, their work was reported to be uniformly satisfactory.

The work of the Home Helps is closely supervised by the Health Visitors, who visit the house during the stay of the Home Help in order to see that she performs her duties and also to give any advice that may be needed.

The scheme is becoming well known and an increasing number of urgent requests is received for Home Helps to be sent to cases. Both doctors and midwives who anticipate home difficulties at the time of confinement inform their patients of the facilities provided by the Corporation.

Many enquiries are made for assistance for cases outside the scope of the service by persons willing and able to pay the full cost, and they are allowed to consult the list of Home Helps as an aid to the selection and engagement privately of a suitable Home Help.

The periods for which a Home Help's services were required were :—

						<i>Total days Service.</i>
1 case had	40 days' service	....	....	....	....	40*
3 cases had	28	..	....	....	....	84
3	21	..	....	....	....	63
1 case had	19	..	....	....	....	19
198 cases had	14	..	....	....	....	2,772
17	13	..	....	....	....	221
6	12	..	....	....	....	72
2	11	..	....	....	....	22
3	10	..	....	....	....	30
4	9	..	....	....	....	36
2	8	..	....	....	....	16
2	7	..	....	....	....	14
1 case had	6	..	....	....	....	6
1	5	..	....	....	....	5
						<hr/> 3,400 <hr/>

*The services of a Home Help were granted to this case (Mrs. W.) who was admitted to the Beverley Road Infirmary for an operation. The period was insufficient and was extended to 40 days in all—see special report to Committee on the 10th April, 1930.

The usual period for which a Home Help's services are granted is 14 days, and it is only where there is an urgent medical reason that the Home Help is allowed to stay for a longer period than 14 days. In the eight instances where extensions of time were allowed, medical certificates were furnished.

In the 36 cases with periods varying from seven to 13 days, the mothers were able to manage without further assistance, and the Home Helps' services were terminated.

The majority were cases of normal confinement where the mother had no friend or relative to assist her, or could not go into the Maternity Home because of the number of children to be looked after.

The gross cost to the Corporation of the 244 cases has been £935, compared with 148 cases during 1929 at a cost of £556 12s. 5d.

Accounts, amounting to £214 15s., have been rendered during the year to persons utilising the services of the Home Helps, compared with £125 during 1929. During 1930, the total amounts recovered in respect of Home Helps, including those arising in previous years, was £153 17s. compared with £107 during 1929.

Registration of Nursing Homes. The Nursing Homes Registration Act came into force on July 1st, 1928.

The City Council authorised the Medical Officer of Health, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Maternity and Child Welfare), the Superintendent Health Visitor, the Matrons of the Municipal Maternity Home and the City Hospital, the Chief Sanitary Inspector and a District Inspector, to inspect any premises used for the purpose of a nursing home.

The model Bye-laws issued by the Ministry of Health have been adopted.

One nursing home closed down in May, 1930, and another in August, 1930. One maternity home although registered, has been empty throughout the year. There are fifteen homes on the register.

Every Nursing Home was inspected by the Sanitary Inspector during the year and 34 inspections were paid by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Maternity and Child Welfare), and the Superintendent Health Visitor.

During the year 211 births occurred in registered private Maternity Homes ; 207 of these were live births and the remaining four were still-births. One maternal death occurred : it was the result of Toxæmia of Pregnancy, Induced Labour.

Puerperal Fever. Twenty-seven cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during 1930. Eighteen cases were notified during 1929, 19 cases during 1928 and the same number during 1927.

Of these 27 notified cases, 11 died ; of the 16 remaining cases, two were treated in the Municipal Maternity Home, two in the Royal Infirmary, two in the Beverley Road Hospital, two in the Anlaby Road Hospital, two in a Nursing Home, and six at home. A Jubilee Nurse attended one of these patients.

A midwife alone attended the confinement in eight cases, five of which recovered ; a medical practitioner and an assistant, either an untrained woman, a neighbour, or (in eight cases) a midwife acting as a maternity nurse, attended in 16 cases, seven of which proved fatal ; in three cases we have no details.

In eight cases the labour was stated to be normal : three of these patients died, the remaining five recovered. Two breech presentations resulted in difficult delivery ; a forceps delivery was necessary in seven cases ; a torn perineum had to be sutured in one case. Premature twins was the cause of one case ; early abortion, two cases ; abnormally large child, one case ; Albuminuria, one case ; Post-partum Hæmorrhage, one case. No details of three cases.

An analysis of the fatal cases is shown in the following table :—

	<i>Total No.</i>					<i>Fatal.</i>	
Normal	8	3
Forceps	7	2
Other difficulties—							
Breech Presentation	2	1
Albuminuria	1	1
Abnormally large child	1	1
Ruptured Perineum	1	1
Abortion	2	1
Premature Twins	1	0
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage	1	0
No details	3	1
					—	12	6
						—	—
						27	11
					—	—	—

Puerperal Fever occurred :—

In 7 cases after a first pregnancy.

In 5 " second "

In 4 " third "

In 2 " fourth "

In 4 " fifth "

In 2 " seventh "

In 3 cases no details.

Supplies of Anti-streptococcal serum are available at the Municipal Maternity Home for issue to General Practitioners for emergency cases of Puerperal Sepsis.

Puerperal Pyrexia. Forty-six cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during 1930 ; of these, five later proved fatal, the causes of death being (1) Puerperal Septicæmia, (2) General Peritonitis, (3) Empyema, (4) Puerperal Pyæmia, and (5) Broncho-Pneumonia.

The causes of the rise in temperature in the remaining forty-one cases were :—

Sapraemia	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Respiratory Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Rheumatic Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Diseases of Urinary System	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Phlebitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Mastitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Difficult Labour	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Pyelitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Appendicitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cause not ascertained	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
No details	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
						—	—
							41
						—	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. During 1930, 141 cases of discharging eyes were reported by midwives ; of these only 37 were notified as Ophthalmia by the medical practitioners called to attend them.

Of the 141 cases reported by midwives, 37 occurred in primiparæ, 104 in multiparæ. A history of vaginal discharge was given in 17 cases ; 13 of these were multiparæ and four were primiparæ. In 14 cases a previous infant had been infected, and in one case two other infants. Collosol Argentum is supplied free of charge to midwives for prophylactic use.

The following summary shows the agency through which treatment was given in connection with the 37 notified cases :—

Treated at home	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
„ Hull Royal Infirmary (Out-patient)	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
„ „ (In-patient)	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
„ Public Assistance Hospitals	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
„ Victoria Children's Hospital (Out-patient)	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
„ Infants Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
„ Nursing Home (Linnæus House)	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

The results of treatment were as follows :—

Corneal ulceration	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Deaths	....	....	....	....	....	....	None

Of the 37 notified cases there was a history of maternal discharge in six ; previous children had been affected in three cases.

The dates of onset in all cases of the disease were :—

Day	....	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	Later known
No.	....	5	17	20	18	14	11	10	13	10	11	8 4

NOTIFICATIONS OF OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Year.	Number.	Per 1,000 births.
1930	.... 37	.... 5.9
1929	.... 37	.... 6.1
1928	.... 41	.... 6.7
1927	.... 60	.... 9.6
1926	.... 69	.... 11.7
1925	.... 67	.... 10.3
1924	.... 70	.... 10.5
1923	.... 75	.... 10.8
1922	.... 91	.... 12.7
1921	.... 80	.... 10.6
1920	.... 111	.... 13.0
1919	.... 104	.... 10.7

It is hoped that these figures are an indication of a decline in the incidence of Venereal Disease: the increasing attention paid to this disease by the Public Health Authority must undoubtedly have played some part in the reduction: particularly, probably, the ante-natal examinations which are now so much encouraged and the special arrangements for the treatment of expectant mothers suffering from Gonorrhœa. It is now very rare to see a child blinded by Ophthalmia Neonatorum; only a decade ago, half the children in the blind schools were there because of this disease.

Pemphigus Neonatorum. Compulsory notification of Pemphigus Neonatorum remained in force during 1930, and 66 cases, 37 of which were male and 29 female, occurred.

The disease was of the mild type in all but six cases, which were fatal. Seventeen cases occurred before the seventh day, 22 occurring between the 7th and 10th days and 27 after the 10th day.

In 23 cases the child was the first born.

In 8 " " second of the family.

In 11 " " third.

In the remaining 24 cases there had been four or more previous pregnancies.

The maternal health was good in 49 cases, fair in 11 cases, poor in three cases, and in three cases we have no details.

One midwife had three outbreaks in her practice during the year.

The cases were as follows:—

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Onset.
E.J.	8/1/30	20/1/30
D.E.P.	22/1/30	5/2/30
K.B.	24/1/30	3/2/30
N.N.	29/1/30	5/2/30
M.D.R.	30/1/30	4/2/30
S.S.	30/1/30	7/2/30
T.W.G.	23/3/30	1/4/30
M.B.	30/3/30	9/4/30
A.P.	11/4/30	20/4/30
B.W.	14/4/30	18/4/30
G.J.H.	22/5/30	28/5/30
B.L.H.	7/8/30	18/8/30
E.G.	11/8/30	19/8/30
F.M.A.	12/8/30	24/8/30
E.K.	21/8/30	31/8/30
N.H.	3/9/30	3/9/30

A second midwife had four cases in her practice, as follows :—

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Onset.
F.P.P.	9/4/30	20/4/30
H.L.S.	17/4/30	23/4/30
J.S.	19/4/30	24/4/30
W.H.L.	2/11/30	13/11/30

In only seven of the 66 notified cases was there any Umbilical infection.

The Jubilee Nurses attended mother and child in 17 cases.

After each case of Pemphigus in the practice of a midwife, she attended the Municipal Disinfecting Station for a disinfectant bath and for the disinfection of her maternity bag and appliances.

Eight cases occurred in the practice of the Municipal Midwives ; these are shown in the following table :—

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Onset.
J.D.	13/3/30	14/3/30
L.G.S.	21/4/30	30/4/30
C.B.	5/5/30	13/5/30
W.J.F.	8/6/30	10/6/30
E.G.P.	13/8/30	20/8/30
R.G.	2/9/30	8/9/30
M.A.S.	18/9/30	23/9/30
D.P.....	15/11/30	21/11/30

Two cases occurred in the Maternity Home ; no source of infection could be found on either occasion ; every member of the staff was examined but no septic focus was discovered.

Relation between Pemphigus and Ophthalmia. Five babies had Ophthalmia and Pemphigus at the same time.

Infantile Diarrhœa. There were 54 deaths among children under five years of age from Infantile Diarrhœa during 1930, compared with 141 during 1929, 72 during 1928 and 49 during 1927. Of these, 45 occurred in children under 12 months, five between one and two years of age, and the remainder among children between two and five years of age.

All the cases were investigated by Health Visitors, but in seven cases details were not obtainable either because the parents had removed or because they were in one of the Public Assistance Hospitals.

It was found that the diets were :—

Breast feeding entirely ....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Partially Breast fed ....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Dried milk ....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Tinned milk ....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Cows' milk ....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Mixed ....	....	....	....	....	....	7
						—
						47
						—

In 37 cases the child had never attended a clinic ; in seven cases, irregular attendances had been made, and in 10 cases, the child had been brought regularly.

On analysing the cases which had attended an Infant Welfare Centre regularly, it was found that the disease occurred in children who had previously been quite healthy. In one case it followed Bronchitis, in another case Pneumonia, and was associated with Marasmus in two cases, with Convulsions in two, and with Tabes Mesenterica in one, and occurred in delicate babies in two other cases.

Still-Births. The number of still-births registered during the year was 256 ; which includes the 54 at the Municipal Maternity Home. The 256 still-births are at the rate of 40·7 per thousand registered live births. Forty-seven of the still-births were notified by doctors, 90 by midwives, 54 from the Municipal Maternity Home and 65 by the Registrar of Births and Deaths. In 97 of the cases a doctor only had attended the confinement, in 26 a doctor and a midwife, and in 133 a midwife only. In 112 cases the foetus had arrived at full-term ; in 37 the maturity was eight months, and in 38, seven months ; in 69 cases no particulars could be obtained.

Infant Mortality. Four hundred and thirty-four deaths of infants under one year of age occurred. This corresponds to a rate of infantile mortality of 69·0 per 1,000 births, compared with 104·1 in 1929 and 78·8 in 1928.

The chief causes of infant mortality during the year were : Prematurity, 106 ; Pneumonia, 81 ; and Diarrhoea and Enteritis, 37. Fifty-one per cent of the total infantile mortality is, therefore, due to these causes. There were 18 deaths from Measles. It is interesting to note that the infantile mortality rate for the year under review is the lowest yet recorded in Hull.

Seventy-five infants died on the day they were born ; 136 (31 per cent. of the total mortality under one year) died before they were a week old ; and 198 (46 per cent. of all the deaths under one year) occurred in infants under the age of one month.

The 198 neo-natal deaths are an indication of unfavourable ante-natal conditions.

The neo-natal mortality—that is, the death-rate under one month of age per 1,000 births, was 31·5 compared with 34·8 in 1929, 30·1 in 1928, 31·9 in 1927, 30·3 in 1926 and 32·7 in 1925.

Improvement of this rate is all too slow and can only be accelerated by increased attention to the welfare of the expectant mother.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants under one year of age, and the rate per 1,000 births for the last ten years and for 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of deaths. below one year of age.</i>		<i>Rate per 1,000 births.</i>	
1880	1105	....	195
1890	1085	....	164
1900	1436	....	183
1910	1085	....	135
1920	833	....	98
1921	703	....	95
1922	755	....	106
1923	564	....	82
1924	579	....	86
1925	603	....	93
1926	522	....	82
1927	509	....	82
1928	481	....	79
1929	634	....	104
1930	434	....	69

For full particulars of the deaths of infants *see* appendix 40, page 307.

Child Mortality. During 1930 there were 247 deaths of children between the ages of one and five years, compared with 435 in 1929 and 185 in 1928.

The principal causes of child mortality for each of the past five years are as under :—

	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
Pneumonia	14	41	10	33	76
Whooping Cough	7	51	9	22	18
Bronchitis....	6	19	11	67	20
Measles	68	43	12	22	27
Tuberculosis (all forms)	25	21	17	28	22

Notification of Births Acts. The live births notified by midwives numbered 3,269, and by doctors, parents and others, 1,037. These figures do not include the 856 births which occurred in the Municipal Maternity Home.

The number of births not notified was approximately 1,126. In the majority of cases of non-notification, a letter was sent to the parents drawing attention to their non-compliance with the provisions of the Act.

On receipt of notification of a birth, the infant is first visited on the 11th day, and two subsequent visits are made during the year, except in special cases, where more frequent visits are necessary. During the second year, two visits are made, and thereafter, one visit is made every nine months up to the age of five years.

Health Visitors. Miss King was successful in passing the examination for the Health Visitor's Certificate in June, 1930; 12 members of the staff now hold this certificate.

Miss Vaughan, who had been a member of the staff for eleven years, died in October, 1930, after a long illness.

The work of the Health Visitors continues to grow every year chiefly because of the opening of new clinics and also because of increasing attention paid to the child of from one to five years of age. An important duty of a Health Visitor is to persuade the mothers in her district to take their infants to the clinics.

The percentage of children of all ages up to five years who have attended a clinic, at least once, in each Health Visitor's district, is:—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
District No. 1	14.8	19.0	31.0	35.0	29.0
2	19.1	26.0	29.0	32.0	37.0
3	18.4	21.8	20.0	25.0	33.0
4	24.3	25.0	31.0	38.7	35.7
5	18.3	20.1	29.0	30.0	30.9
6	18.2	28.2	31.0	32.1	27.4
7	13.9	22.5	21.4	20.8	25.0
8	13.4	15.3	16.3	15.8	25.0
9	11.4	14.8	19.0	28.0	30.0
10	12.7	17.2	16.4	18.8	17.7
11	12.7	25.3	17.1	28.8	33.9
12	17.1	21.8	20.0	28.7	25.0
13	19.6	21.3	30.1	34.0	27.1
14	15.8	23.7	20.7	24.0	26.9
15	13.1	21.9	20.2	38.0	34.0
16	12.8	22.6	27.0	26.3	26.6
17	—	29.6	29.5	36.2	42.5
18	—	—	13.8	23.7	27.0
19	—	—	25.3	26.7	30.0
20	—	—	—	30.2	35.4
....	15.9	22.1	23.5	28.6	29.9

The gradual increase in the number of children attending the clinics is a tribute to the appreciation shown of the services given at the clinics, as well as to the zeal of the Health Visitors.

The number of children removed from Hull and notified to other authorities was 153.

The total number of visits paid by Health Visitors during the year was 88,233 : the number of clinic sessions attended by them was 5,712. For details of the visits, *see* appendix 41 (pages 309 and 310).

Infant Life Protection Visitor. Miss Harrison continued to act as Infant Life Protection Visitor for the area formerly administered by the Hull Incorporation for the Poor. There were 248 visits paid to the children during the year, comprising nine first visits and 106 re-visits by Miss Harrison, and 133 re-visits by Health Visitors.

Two children were adopted under the Adoption of Children Act, 1926, and therefore supervision was discontinued.

The following notices were received :—

Reception of nurse-child	....	....	....	....	....	9
Change of address	....	....	....	....	....	6
Returned to parent	....	....	....	....	....	2
Removed to another area	....	....	....	....	....	3

In two cases the Notice of Reception had not been sent, but this was done as soon as the Foster-Mother's attention was directed to it. At the beginning of the year there were 15 children on the Register and at the end of the year 16.

Miss Shrewsbury, Health Visitor, acted as Infant Life Protection Visitor for that part of Hull previously within the area of the Sculcoates Board of Guardians. During the year, 429 visits were paid to foster children, 46 being first visits and 383 re-visits. The following notices were received :—

Reception of Nurse Child	....	....	....	....	....	46
Change of Address	....	....	....	....	....	5
Removals	....	....	....	....	....	29
To other cities	....	....	....	....	....	5
To relations	....	....	....	....	....	11
To other foster mothers	....	....	....	....	....	11
To Newland Orphanage	....	....	....	....	....	1
Death	....	....	....	....	....	1

Two minor offences were committed ; the foster-mothers failing to notify changes of address. The required notices were sent on request.

Six children were adopted under the Adoption of Children Act, 1926.

Of the 59 children on the Register 16 are attending Municipal Child Welfare Clinics, and one is attending the School Clinic.

Training of Health Visitors. The scheme for the training of Health Visitors was continued for a second year, eight Probationer Health Visitors taking up their duties in the Health Department in January, 1930. The Course of Instruction for the Health Visitors' Certificate arranged by the Council of the University College of Hull commenced on January 14th. Students attended the University College for sixty lectures and twenty tutorials during three academic terms ; they received, in addition, special lectures and demonstrations by members of the Public Health staff each week, and had a wide practical experience of all branches of Public Health work in the School Medical, Tuberculosis and Maternity and Child Welfare Departments. One Probationer Health Visitor resigned during the year to be married and of the remaining seven, five were successful in obtaining the Health Visitors' Certificate, a special examination being held in the University College, Hull, in January, 1931.

Child Welfare Clinics. Dr. Ada Jackson and Dr. Collishaw continue to take three sessions at the West Hull Clinic, Coltman Street, and one at the Dairycoates Clinic, Carlton Street, each week ; Dr. Janet Gibson takes one session at King's Hall and one at Marfleet each week, and Dr. Elizabeth Redfern takes two sessions at King's Hall. All other sessions are taken by full-time medical officers in the service of the Corporation.

As the result of the extension of the City, a Clinic at Sutton was, from the 1st April, 1930, taken over by this Authority from the Sutton Nursing Association. A session is held once a fortnight in the Primitive Methodist Schoolroom, Sutton.

Lists of Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics were exhibited in the Post Offices during the year by the kindness of the Postmaster.

There is a satisfactory increase in the children seen by a doctor, namely, from 12,086 in 1926, 13,964 in 1927, 18,228 in 1928, and 21,968 in 1929, to 28,806 in 1930.

The total attendances have increased from 28,835 in 1926, 35,335 in 1927, 43,239 in 1928 and 47,680 in 1929, to 59,039 in 1930, and extra sessions arranged during 1929 were justified.

It will be noted that in consequence of these additions, the number of doctors' sessions increased from 450 in 1927, 585 in 1928 and 793 in 1929, to 936 in 1930.

Particulars are obtained of all children who die under the age of five years, and it is rather unusual to find one who has attended a child welfare centre regularly.

During 1930, 326 children were referred from the Clinics for private or hospital treatment.

Talks to Mothers. During the year, short talks were given by the Health Visitors at the following Infant Welfare Clinics :—

West Hull, 49; East Hull, 71; King's Hall, 35; Queen's Hall, 85; Dairycoates, 10; Marfleet, 12; Newland, 34; and Sutton, 14—making a total of 310.

Amongst the subjects discussed were :—

“ Binders.”

“ Measles.”

“ Fireguards.”

“ First Aid.”

Voluntary Workers at Clinics. Voluntary workers continue to do valuable work at the Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Clinics, attending both morning and afternoon sessions in order to make tea for the mothers and to help in the general work of the Clinics.

Early in the year they arranged entertainments which were given to a large number of mothers attending the different centres.

The Committee of the voluntary workers consists of the Superintendents of the various centres; the President is Mrs. Hubert Johnson and the Chairman is Mrs. Lawton. Meetings are held quarterly. Our thanks are due to the ladies who give so much of their time, and it is hoped that further volunteers will be forthcoming to assist in the increasing work of the Clinics.

Welfare of Toddlers. Measures for the improvement of the health of the pre-school child in Hull were continued. The four Clinics for Toddlers held at King's

Hall; the West Hull Clinic, Coltman Street; Queen's Hall; and the East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street, continued to be well attended. The number of children between the ages of two and five years seen at these Clinics was 3,608, and the attendances numbered 5,521. If any physical defect was found at the medical examination, advice was given as to the best method of obtaining the necessary treatment, and many cases were referred for dental treatment and for the treatment of minor ailments to the School Clinic. Routine visits were paid to the homes of these children by Health Visitors, and free milk and nutritives were granted to necessitous children who were certified by the Clinic Medical Officer as requiring them.

During the year, arrangements were made for dinners to be provided for necessitous children between the ages of two and five years. The first Dining Centre for Toddlers was opened on June 16th at the Madeley Street Dining Centre for school children. Specially low tables and chairs were provided and a special menu for each day of the week was drawn up. The weekly menu is as follows:—

Monday—Minced meat. Potatoes. Vegetables. Stewed fruit and custard or milk pudding.

Tuesday—Thick soup. Potatoes. Suet pudding and fruit, *e.g.*, apples.

Wednesday—Stewed tripe and onions. Potatoes. Bread pudding with jam.

Thursday—Minced meat. Potatoes. Vegetables. Stewed fruit and custard.

Friday—Steamed or boiled fish. Potatoes. Vegetables. Suet pudding.

Saturday—Stew. Milk pudding.

Vegetables.—Spinach, carrots, peas, beans, onions, cabbage.

Milk Puddings.—Barley, sago, rice, ground rice.

On September 29th, a second centre was opened at the Humber Street Dining Centre for school children.

The number of children attending these centres has been very disappointing. The following table analyses the applications for meals and the number of attendances:—

	DINNERS ORDERED.			DINNERS SERVED.		
	Madeley St.	Humber St.	Total	Madeley St.	Humber St.	Total
June	78	—	78	52	—	52
July	222	—	222	150	—	150
August	308	—	308	200	—	200
September	264	—	264	200	—	200
October	345	166	511	230	108	338
November	450	248	698	272	209	481
December	300	216	516	240	160	400
	1,967	630	2,597	1,344	477	1,821

There is no doubt that the difficulty of taking these children to the centres is one reason for the poor attendances, but on the whole the response to this free service is very disappointing.

Interavailability of Clinics. Children under 5 years of age who are suffering from Squint, from Dental Caries and from minor ailments are referred to the School Medical Department for treatment.

The following figures supplied by the School Medical Officer show the numbers of cases referred :—

	Cases.	Attendances.
Minor ailments treatment	904	9,688
X-Ray treatment	9	—
Aural Clinic	70	119
Rheumatism and Heart Clinic	4	5

East Hull Clinic. The work of this Clinic continues to increase and the facilities provided in a modern and well-equipped building are appreciated both by mothers and by the staff.

The following Clinics Sessions are held :—

	Per week.	Per month.
Ante-Natal Clinic	1	—
Infant Welfare Clinic	3	—
Toddlers' Clinic	1	—
Light Clinic	2	—
X-ray Clinic	1	—
Orthopædic Inspection Clinics	—	2
Massage Clinic	15	—
Food Distribution	3	—
Diphtheria Immunisation	1	—
	—	—
	27	2
	—	—

A considerable amount of medical treatment is given in this Clinic, but it is *all* preventive in aim. The Ante-Natal Clinics are to prevent maternal mortality : Infant Welfare Clinics are primarily to keep healthy babies healthy, sick ones

being referred for private or public medical attention elsewhere; the School Clinics are to *prevent* early defects developing into serious ones; the X-ray installation is to assist in the diagnosis of early disease, and so prevent serious disease by timely treatment.

Ophthalmic Clinic. During the year 94 children under five years of age suffering from Squint made 159 attendances at the Clinic. Glasses were prescribed in 66 cases, and in 49 of these the financial circumstances were such that the spectacles were supplied free. The cost was £6 3s. 11d.

Dental Clinic. The following table, which was drawn up by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (School Medical Service), summarises the dental treatment given to children under 5 years of age, and to expectant and nursing mothers :—

				<i>Children under 5 years.</i>		<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers.</i>
Number dealt with	....	....	....	385	....	244
Attendances	....	....	....	603	....	1186
Extractions—(1) Temporary Teeth	....			1201	....	—
(2) Permanent Teeth	....			—	....	3167
Fillings—(1) Temporary Teeth	....	....		46	....	—
(2) Permanent Teeth	....	....		—	....	73
Other operations	....	....	....	54	....	103
Administration of General Anæsthetics	....			135	....	243

The scheme for the provision of dentures has already been described in the Annual Report for 1928. The increasing number of expectant and nursing mothers who apply for dental treatment is very satisfactory; the health of the mother will undoubtedly benefit from the treatment.

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINICS.

All orthopædic cases referred by the Department were examined by the Orthopædic Surgeons appointed by the School Medical Department or by the Orthopædic Surgeon appointed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department to attend the sessions at the East Hull Clinic.

Central School Orthopædic Centre. During the year 32 new cases were seen.

The following table summarises the work done :—

Inspections and Re-inspections by Orthopædic Surgeons.

	CASES SENT BY		
	M. & C.W. Dept.	Tuberculosis Dept.	Other Branches of Health Dept.
<i>Deformities—</i>			
Rickets	3	—	—
Spinal Curvature	1	4	—
Infantile Paralysis	3	—	1
Other Forms	11	2	2
<i>Tuberculosis—</i>			
Spine	—	4	—
Hip	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	—	1	—
Totals	18	11	3
<i>Treatments Given—</i>			
Massage	638	42	21
Electrical	344	10	5
Remedial Exercises....	637	41	21
Other	121	16	1
Totals	1740	109	48
The number of inspections of all cases was 215, and the total number of treatments given was 1897.			

Orthopaedic Department—East Hull Clinic. The work of the Orthopædic Department, including treatment for cases referred by the School Medical Officers, was continued, J. F. Gill, Esq., F.R.C.S., Honorary Surgeon of the Royal Infirmary, Hull, taking Orthopædic Inspection Clinics as required. Miss Tennison, who holds the triple certificate of the Swedish School of Massage, is in general charge, and Miss Overton has taken four additional sessions per week since October, 1930.

The following table shows the numbers of children from the various Departments who attended until the end of the year :—

MASSAGE.								ELECTRICAL.							
FIRST.				OTHER.				FIRST.				OTHER.			
* E.	* E.S.	* T.B.	*M. & C.W.	E.	E.S.	T.B.	M. & C.W.	E.	E.S.	T.B.	M. & C.W.	E.	E.S.	T.B.	M. & C.W.
13	1	—	18	1435	210	—	1475	3	—	—	3	1021	174	—	1010
REMEDIAL EXERCISES.								OTHER.							
FIRST.				OTHER.				FIRST.				OTHER.			
E.	E.S.	T.B.	M. & C.W.	E.	E.S.	T.B.	M. & C.W.	E.	E.S.	T.B.	M. & C.W.	E.	E.S.	T.B.	M. & C.W.
21	2	—	18	1865	212	—	1489	—	—	—	1	108	2	—	103

TOTAL.

FIRST.				OTHER.			
E.	E.S.	T.B.	M. & C.W.	E.	E.S.	T.B.	M. & C.W.
37	3	—	40	4429	598	—	4077

. Grand Total, 9,184.

*E signifies cases from Elementary Education Department.

E.S. „ „ Education Secondary Department.

T.B. „ „ Tuberculosis Department.

M. & C.W. signifies cases from Maternity and Child Welfare Department

Orthopædic Inspection Clinics were attended by 324 cases, as shown in the following table :—

	GENERAL HEALTH		EDUCATION— SECONDARY.		EDUCATION— ELEMENTARY.		TUBERCULOSIS.		MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.		TOTAL ATTENDANCES.	
	First	Other	First	Other	First	Other	First	Other	First	Other	1930	1929
<i>Deformities—</i>												
Rickets	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	4	14	26	5
Spinal Curvature	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Infantile Paralysis	—	—	1	3	6	50	—	—	7	56	123	31
Other Forms	1	—	4	4	17	65	—	1	37	37	166	41
<i>Tuberculosis—</i>												
Spine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Hip	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	—
TOTAL	1	—	5	9	27	122	—	2	51	107	324	78

The Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health attended once weekly to see those cases which were not inspected by the Consultant Surgeon. Every case was seen at least once a month by a medical officer.

Subsidiary Massage Clinic, 69 Coltman Street. The work at this centre is mainly for the treatment of children who were the victims of the epidemic of Poliomyelitis in 1927, but cases of Rickets are also treated: there are two sessions per week.

Miss Render acted as masseuse until the summer when she became ill and her place was taken by Miss Overton.

The total number of attendances during the year was 737. The treatments given were :—

Massage	....	....	....	....	737
Muscle Re-education	....	....	....	....	737
Electrical	....	....	....	....	485

making a total of 1,959.

X-Ray Department—East Hull Clinic. The work of this department increased during the year and at the end of 1930 it was found necessary for a radiologist to attend one session per week. There were 81 cases referred by the Education Department and 127 by the Tuberculosis Department; 48 children were referred from the Child Welfare Centres, making a total of 256 cases in all. The radiologists were Dr. Bannen and Dr. Hermon, who attended for 23 sessions. The nurse in charge is Miss Wheeldon, who has had special training in the work of an X-ray Department in the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool.

Supply of Splints. Children are provided with splints when ordered by the Orthopædic Surgeon. Plaster splints were made at the Park Avenue Special School, and others were ordered from manufacturers of surgical apparatus. The Guild of Brave Poor Things—a voluntary organisation for the care of cripples—has now extended its activities so as to perform all the services for cripples which can properly be rendered by a voluntary society: they have appointed a paid organiser who looks after the supply of splints, arranges for the hire of spinal carriages, for home visits, craft teaching, &c. The necessity for the payment for splints other than plaster splints, did not arise during 1930, as the organiser of the Guild of Brave Poor Things made arrangements for those appliances ordered by the Orthopædic Surgeon to be supplied at once and for weekly payments to be made. In some cases splints were provided by voluntary organisations such as the Poor Bairns' Fund and in others part of the cost of the appliances was paid by the Guild of Brave Poor Things.

During the year, six plaster splints were supplied by the Corporation to children under five years of age at a total cost of £4 15s.

In-Patient Treatment for Orthopædic Cases. The Maternity and Children Sub-Committee were responsible for the payment for one case which received treatment at the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, during 1930.

H.S., suffering from Congenital Club Foot, was admitted on 20th November, 1930, and is still under treatment.

Convalescent Home Treatment. Provision was made for mothers who needed convalescent home treatment after difficult confinements or prolonged nursing to be admitted to one or other of four Homes, namely :—

Coatham Convalescent Home, Redcar, Yorks.

St. Anne's Convalescent Home, Bridlington.

Mablethorpe Convalescent Home, Louth.

and the Convalescent Home, Withernsea.

One great difficulty experienced is that these Homes will not allow babies to be admitted with their mothers, and it was, therefore, only those mothers whose babies had died or who were not breast-fed, who could be sent to these Homes. Up to the end of the year one woman had been sent to Withernsea ; the cost to the Corporation being £1 9s.

Christmas Entertainments for Clinic Mothers. During the month of January, four entertainments for mothers attending the Infant Welfare Clinics were arranged by the Voluntary Workers. These entertainments were held at King's Hall for the mothers attending King's Hall and Newland Clinics ; at Queen's Hall for the mothers attending Queen's Hall Clinic ; at the East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street, for the mothers attending the East Hull and Marfleet Clinics ; and at the St. John's Church Hall, St. George's Road, for the mothers attending the West Hull and Dairycoates Clinics. On each occasion a concert was given by the 'Tecs Concert Party, the members of which were good enough to give four entertainments free of all cost. Refreshments were served, the cost being defrayed by the profits made from teas served to mothers at the Clinics throughout the year by Voluntary Workers, and by the donation of £10 given by the Maternity and Children Sub-Committee.

The average attendance at each entertainment was 200.

The entertainments were much enjoyed by the mothers, who also appreciated the attendance of members of the Committee.

THE MUNICIPAL LIGHT CLINICS.

Lamps. The three types of lamp in use are the Tungsten Arc, Mercury Vapour and Carbon Arc. An infra-red ray lamp is used at East Hull Clinic in conjunction with the Mercury Vapour lamp.

Technique. Treatment by all lamps remains as described in previous reports.

Sessions. Patients attend the Clinic twice weekly. Four sessions are held each week, two at the West Hull Clinic, 69 Coltman Street, and two at the East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street. In addition, sessions are held twice weekly at the West Hull Clinic for the treatment of cases of Lupus.

The following table shows the work of the Clinics :—

	<i>Lamps.</i>	<i>Sessions.</i>	<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>Attendances.</i>
1924 (from April)	.... 1	59	191	626
1925	.... 1	99	182	1,475
1926	.... 2	192	469	4,304
1927	.... 3	218	508	7,622
1928	.... 3	288	671	9,505
1929	.... { 3 West Hull 4 East Hull	199	536	7,867
1930	.... { 3 West Hull 3 East Hull	301	653	9,324

As will be seen by the above table, the attendances at the Light Clinics are increasing in number, although in some cases long exposures to the lamps were necessary.

Cases Treated. The majority of the cases treated were children under school age suffering from Rickets or Malnutrition: 64 school children, the majority of whom were suffering from debility following operations or illnesses, completed treatment during the year, making a total of 943 attendances. Cases of Lupus continued to improve slowly; both local and general treatments are given by the Mercury Vapour Lamp.

LIGHT CLINIC STATISTICS.

	WEST HULL.			EAST HULL.		TOTAL.
	Tungsten Arc.	Mercury Vapour.	Carbon Arc.	Mercury Vapour.†	Carbon Arc.	
No. of Patients beginning during year	118	128	150	84	173	653
„ Repeat courses „ „	24	19	23	18	21	105
„ courses of treatment „ „	171	173	218	137	243	942
„ Patients transferred to other lamps	9	10	5	2	3	29
„ „ transferred from other lamps	1	4	11	7	6	29
„ „ discharged	86	91	138	70	118	503
„ „ cancelled	32	22	43	22	43	162
„ „ receiving treatment on Jan. 1st, 1930	28	22	34	28	43	155
„ „ receiving treatment on Dec. 31st, 1930	44	49	33	43	46	215
Total attendances for 1930	1440	2266	2030	1541	2047	9324
Attendances—Maternity and Child Welfare	1429	1363	1746	824	1930	7292
School Clinic	11	231	284	287	104	917
Tuberculosis Clinic	—	648	—	336	1	985
Others	—	24	—	94	12	130
Others—Adults	—	19	—	94	12	125
School Age	—	5	—	—	—	5
Infants	—	—	—	—	—	—
*No. of Sessions	100	198	100	103	100	601

*All lamps are worked at each session.

†The Infa Red Ray Lamp was used with the Mercury Vapour Lamp in suitable cases.

TUNGSTEN ARC. WEST HULL.

No. of cases treated, with results.

	Cured.	Much Im-proved.	Im-proved.	Un-changed.	Worse.	Can-celled.	Total.
Rickets	3	15	40	—	—	22	80
Malnutrition	—	4	5	—	1	6	16
Debility	—	—	8	—	—	—	8
Anæmia	—	1	4	—	—	3	8
Bronchitis	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
Others	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Total	3	20	61	1	1	32	118

Patients still under treatment not included.

MERCURY VAPOUR. WEST HULL.

	Cured.	Much Im- proved.	Im- proved.	Un- changed.	Worse.	Can- celled.	Total.
Rickets	2	7	26	3	—	3	41
Malnutrition and Marasmus	2	2	4	1	—	3	12
Debility	—	4	9	—	—	1	14
Anæmia	—	1	1	—	—	4	6
Cervical Adenitis	1	3	3	1	—	2	10
Surgical Tuberculosis	2	1	1	1	—	6	11
Diseases of Respiratory System	—	2	2	—	—	1	5
Diseases of Skin	1	5	3	—	—	1	10
Others	1	—	1	1	—	1	4
Total	9	25	50	7	—	22	113

Patients still under treatment not included.

CARBON ARC. WEST HULL.

	Cured.	Much Im- proved.	Im- proved.	Un- changed.	Worse.	Can- celled.	Total.
Rickets	2	14	34	5	2	19	76
Malnutrition and Marasmus	1	12	17	1	—	9	40
Debility	8	9	10	1	—	12	40
Anæmia	—	5	5	—	—	2	12
Diseases of Respiratory System	—	2	4	—	—	—	6
Others	—	2	4	—	—	1	7
Total	11	44	74	7	2	43	181

Patients still under treatment not included.

MERCURY VAPOUR. EAST HULL.

	Cured.	Much Im- proved.	Im- proved.	Un- changed.	Worse.	Can- celled.	Total.
Rickets	1	8	10	2	—	4	25
Malnutrition and Marasmus	2	3	2	—	—	2	9
Debility	—	8	8	—	—	6	22
Diseases of Skin	1	2	2	—	—	5	10
Surgical Tuberculosis	—	4	—	1	—	3	8
Rheumatism	—	3	—	—	—	1	4
Anæmia	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
Others	1	2	4	2	—	1	10
Total	5	33	27	5	—	22	92

Patients still under treatment not included.

CARBON ARC. EAST HULL.

	Cured.	Much Im- proved.	Im- proved.	Un- changed.	Worse.	Can- celled.	Total.
Rickets	4	32	18	5	1	20	80
Malnutrition and Marasmus	1	—	2	1	—	—	4
Debility	1	18	22	—	—	21	62
Diseases of Respiratory System	1	3	2	—	—	1	7
Diseases of Skin	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Others	1	1	4	—	—	—	6
Total	8	54	49	6	1	43	161

Patients still under treatment not included.

Corporation Clinic, Mill Street. Two sessions a week are held at the Corporation Clinic for the treatment of Venereal Diseases in women and children, patients being referred to this Clinic by the Medical Officers of the Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Centres, and also by general practitioners.

It is hoped that by instituting treatment for cases of Gonorrhœa and of Syphilis in pregnant women, the number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Congenital Syphilis will decrease: 2,132 attendances were made by 199 patients during the year, compared with 1,415 attendances by 173 patients during 1929: in 1928 there were 935 attendances by 120 patients.

Arrangements have now been made for pregnant women who are attending this Clinic to be admitted to the Isolation Block of the Maternity Home when necessary.

The following table gives an analysis of the cases treated:—

	1928	1929	1930
Syphilis	32	40	32
Gonorrhœa	7	16	50
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa	1	3	4
Congenital Syphilis	12	29	30
Observation	68*	85*	83*
	—	—	—
	120	173	199
	—	—	—

* Although Gonorrhœa was suspected in these cases the organism was not found.

Dining Centres and Work of Dining Superintendents. Dinners provided by the Municipal Restaurants Department, were served at the four centres each week-day throughout the year to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers.

Applications were received as follows :—

	1928	1929	1930
Total number	3,041	2,349	2,386
Granted—			
1st applications	457	366	390
Re-applications	2,546	1,952	1,961
	<hr/> 3,003	<hr/> 2,318	<hr/> 2,351
Not granted—			
1st applications	18	9	5
Re-applications	20	22	30
	<hr/> — 38	<hr/> — 31	<hr/> — 35

The dietary is liberal and nourishing, and is approved by the Medical Officer of Health ; the cost is 6d. per meal. A special Christmas Dinner was provided on December 18th, and a visit was paid to each centre by the Sheriff and the Sheriff's Lady.

The four Dining Centres are situated one in East Hull, one in West Hull, one in Central Hull and one in North Hull.

The following return shows the total number of dinners served at the respective centres :—

	No. served.	Average served per day.
King's Hall Centre	6,442	21
East Hull Centre	15,508	51
West Hull Centre	11,221	37
Central Hull Centre....	13,847	45
1930	<hr/> 47,018	<hr/> 154
1929	<hr/> 43,661	<hr/> 149
1928	<hr/> 61,188	<hr/> 200
1927	<hr/> 52,195	<hr/> 170
1926	<hr/> 46,718	<hr/> 151

The Dining Superintendents served the dinners and investigated applications for free meals. They paid 380 visits and 869 re-visits to expectant mothers and 384 first visits and 1,610 re-visits to nursing mothers. During the year, they attended 587 sessions at Infant Welfare Clinics ; 84 sessions at the Light Clinic, and 39 sessions at the Food Depot. Visits were paid to cases of Measles, Whooping Cough and Mumps, on 1,378 occasions ; special visits were paid on 27 occasions, and 509 visits were ineffective.

Dinners are served at King's Hall by an attendant ; visits are paid by the three Dining Centre Superintendents to mothers attending this particular centre.

Supply of Milk and Nutritives. Supplies of Dried Milks and/or Nutritives are issued at cost price to women who can afford to pay, and free when they cannot afford to pay even cost price.

As mentioned in the Report for last year, decentralisation of the arrangements for the supply of dried milk and nutritives is taking place. Until 1927, they were only obtainable at the Central Depot in Hanover Square. This system has administrative and financial advantages in that an experienced saleswoman can be put in charge and auditing of the accounts and checking of the stock are very simple. The great disadvantage is that poor people from distant parts of the City have to come into the centre in order to obtain their supplies. In the case of expectant mothers, or mothers with very young children, it is too far for them to walk and they cannot afford the tram fares. The first subsidiary distribution centre was that opened at 69 Coltman Street in May, 1927. When the clinics at Marfleet and Newland were opened in November, 1928, arrangements were made for dried milk and nutritives to be supplied there. The Central Depot was closed on the afternoons concerned and the saleswoman attended at the clinics instead. In December, 1928, it was decided to establish another distribution centre at the Dairycoates Clinic, and when the New East Hull Clinic was opened in August 1929, a depot was opened there also. A depot was opened at King's Hall on February 3rd, 1930, and the only clinic now served by the Central Depot in Hanover Square is Queen's Hall, which adjoins.

The number of applications, renewable monthly, received for the free supply of milk and/or nutritives, was 6,894 ; 133 of which were not granted, as the income was above the scale.

The figures for the years :—

1929	were	5,077	applications ;	71	not granted.
1928	„	5,233	„	112	„

Some of the recipients are on the verge of starvation, and the supply of milk and/or nutritives, often for two or three children, has to be continued for long periods.

The total value of the free issues during the calendar year was £2,102 ; compared with £1,629 in 1929 and £1,762 in 1928, £1,338 in 1927 and £666 in 1926.

Receipts from sales at cost price totalled £4,029 ; compared with £3,579 in 1929, £3,513 in 1928 and £3,317 in 1927. The total number of issues was 106,394 ; compared with 89,290 in 1929 ; 92,005 in 1928 and 79,342 in 1927.

Particulars will be found in appendix 42 (page 311).

Provision of Fireguards. In order to prevent deaths from burns and scalds, resulting from the absence of a fireguard, it was arranged that fireguards should be purchased at a cost of 5s. 9d. and supplied to necessitous families, payment being made by instalments. A deposit of 9d. is usually made and the balance is paid off by weekly payments of 6d.

During the year 209 applications were received and 169 fireguards were delivered at a gross cost of £49 11s. 8d. The remaining applications were being dealt with at the end of the year.

During 1930, the total amount recovered in respect of fireguards including those arising in previous year, was £37.

There were four fatal cases of burns or scalds in children (under the age of five years) in the course of the year.

A notice drawing the attention of parents of young children to their obligations with regard to the provision of fireguards is placed in each Infant Welfare Clinic. The following is a copy of the Notice :—

“ FIREGUARDS.

It is an offence under the Children Act to allow any child under the age of seven years to be in a room containing an open fire grate without taking precautions to prevent the child being burnt. If the child suffers serious injury through burning the penalty is £10.”

Free or Assisted Services. The use made of the various free or assisted services provided by the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme is exemplified in the following summary of applications received during the year :—

<i>Service applied for.</i>	<i>Granted.</i>	<i>Not Granted.</i>	<i>Total</i>		
			1930	1929	1928
Maternity Home	1,064	—	1,064	811	769
Infants Hospital	90	—	90	—	—
Free Midwife	373	43	416	488	491
Home Helps	363	—	363	219	181
Milk and/or Nutritives	6,761	133	6,894	5,077	5,233
Dinners	2,351	35	2,386	2,349	3,041
Medical Fees	235	117	352	277	272
Splints	6	—	6	5	19
Dentures	101	19	120	53	16
Spectacles	49	5	54	15	13
Fireguards	209	—	209	303	36
1930	11,602	352	11,954	—	—
1929	9,334	258	—	9,597	—
1928	9,774	297	—	—	10,071

A large amount of clerical work is entailed in dealing with these applications.

Home Nursing. The nurses of the Hull Jubilee District Nursing Association continue to visit cases recommended by the Health Department and give valuable assistance in nursing patients in their own homes. In many places it has been found necessary to appoint Municipal nurses to do the work which is being done in Hull by the District nurses. In the event of a case of Pemphigus or of Puerperal Pyrexia occurring in the practice of a midwife, the midwife leaves the case and arrangements are made for the mother and child to be attended by the District Nurse.

During the year, 2,519 visits were paid to 223 cases. Treatment in four cases had not been completed at the end of the year.

ANALYSIS OF CASES.

	No. of Cases.	Cured.	Died.	Removed to Hosp.	No. of Visits.
Pemphigus Contacts	5	5	—	—	20
Pemphigus or Suspected Pemphigus	17*	14	—	2	163
Inflammation of Eyes	17	13	—	4	414
Threadworms	119†	117	—	—	889
Rise of Temperature (Puerperal)	11	8	—	3	205
Vaginal Discharge	26*	25	—	—	452
Pelvic Inflammation....	4	4	—	—	94
Thrombosis following confinement....	1	1	—	—	27
Injury or Sepsis of Leg	3	2	—	1	13
Mastitis	1	1	—	—	15
Enteritis	4	4	—	—	40
Measles	6	6	—	—	63
Infectious Disease Contacts....	2	2	—	—	10
Pneumonia	1	1	—	—	38
Bronchitis	1	1	—	—	18
Other	5*	2	—	2	58
	223	206	—	12	2,519

*One refused treatment.

†Two refused treatment.

Mother and Baby attended in 14 cases.

Two children in one family attended in 12 cases.

This compares with 2,095 visits paid in 1929 ; 1,192 in 1928, and 935 in 1927.

Day Nurseries. The West Hull Day Nursery at 95 Coltman Street and the East Hull Day Nursery at Moscow House, Holderness Road, continue to look

after pre-school children whose mothers go to work each day. The charge is sixpence per day and fourpence each half-day, but this does not cover all expenses; the Corporation grant £200 per annum and the deficit is defrayed by voluntary contributions and the Ministry of Health's Grant.

The attendances during the year were :—

			<i>West Hull.</i>		<i>East Hull.</i>
Whole day	....	....	3,350	....	5,104
Half day	....	....	253	....	552
			<hr/> 3,603 <hr/>		<hr/> 5,656 <hr/>

The Ministry of Health now require arrangements to be made for the routine inspection of children attending Day Nurseries. The Honorary Medical Officers of the East Hull and West Hull Day Nurseries continue to be responsible for emergency work, such as the examination of children who appear with symptoms suggestive of infectious disease, but the routine examinations are now carried out by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and cases referred for medical treatment when necessary.

Co-ordination of Work with other Institutions and Departments. The Inter-availability of Clinic Scheme has already been described. The clinic cards and health visitors' records of children reaching the age of five years are sent to the School Medical Officer's Department, four times a year in order that a history of the child's development shall be available for the Medical Officer making the routine inspection.

Inspectors of the Hull Branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children visited 37 families reported by the Department. Twelve of the children were suffering from Rickets, nine needed medical treatment, four required supervision, five were suffering from malnutrition, and seven from neglect.

The Hull Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children worked with the Department in obtaining the treatment required in three cases.

The "Mother Humber" Fund granted extra nourishment or coal to six cases which were referred for help by the Department.

The Toc H. League of Women Helpers gave assistance in one case in which the mother and baby needed clothes.

Children requiring splints were referred to the Guild of Brave Poor Things. The Guild undertook the care of all cripples in the City and organised a scheme

for the provision of splints ordered by the Orthopædic Surgeons at the various clinics. This work is efficiently done and is proving of inestimable benefit to the crippled poor of the City.

Our thanks are due to all these voluntary societies which help the work of the Department.

National Conference on Maternity and Child Welfare. The Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Maternity and Child Welfare) attended the National Conference on Maternity and Child Welfare which was held in London on July 2nd, 3rd and 4th, and found the clinics arranged at the London Hospitals for medical delegates most valuable. With Councillor (Miss) Anderson, she also attended a Conference held in London on the 13th and 14th November, to discuss "Problems Relating to those handicapped by Physical and Psychological Defects." The Chairman and Senior Assistant were the representatives of the Hull Health Department at the Conference on Maternal Mortality held in London on October 27th. Full reports were sent to the Committee.

Care of Illegitimate Children. The York Diocesan Maternity Home, Linnæus Street, was opened in January, 1915, for young unmarried mothers under 25 years of age of previous good character for first cases only. The Home is recognised by the Ministry of Health.

During the year 45 girls and 47 babies have been in the Home ; 31 of the girls have been new admissions.

One mother died of Eclampsia and one prematurely born baby died of Congenital Heart Disease.

Thirty-one girls left the Home during the year ; 10 went into service, seven returned to their parents or friends, four were sent to Hospital, for further treatment, one was sent to a Sanatorium, two married, three returned to business, one has taken a post as a probationer nurse, and three have been sent to other homes for further training.

Twenty-six babies left the Home during the year.

Notice of removal of any child from the Home is sent to the Medical Officer of Health, and the child, if still in this area, is visited by Health Visitors at frequent intervals.

Cost. The net expenditure on Maternity and Child Welfare for the year ended 31st March, 1931, was £32,149.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

As mentioned in my Annual Report for last year, it was not thought advisable to hold an official Health Week, as much was done in the way of Health Education by the participation of the Department in the events arranged in connection with the Hull Civic and Empire Week. The Civic and Empire Week Committee appointed your previous Medical Officer of Health (Dr. W. Allen Daley) Secretary to a special sub-committee, which was responsible for an Exhibition of Social and Charitable Services within the City. This Exhibition was held in the Hull School of Art and the Public Health Services were well represented, space being utilised by the Department and by the Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority and the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Department. The Health Department also prepared an attractive stall which was shown at this Exhibition. Altogether 12,728 persons visited the Exhibition and much favourable comment was evoked in regard to the Department's exhibits.

This year, a Health Lecture Week was held from January 27th to February 2nd, and the total attendances at the 33 talks, lectures and film shows numbered 13,603.

The Department enlisted the services of the Health and Cleanliness Council, and one of their lecturers, Miss E. F. Turner, spoke at all meetings for women, and at certain cinema shows for school children.

Mr. T. Bowen Partington, who has lectured for us before, was engaged as a general lecturer, and he conducted all the men's meetings, and general meetings, and also spoke at certain of the cinema shows to school children.

The cinema was used at three evening meetings for women; lantern slides were used at many of the other lectures, and owing to the co-operation of the management of various cinemas eight theatres were placed at our disposal for use by school children.

By arrangement with the Director of Education, 11,263 school children aged 11 years and upwards, attended these theatres, and each showing of Health Films was preceded by a short talk. This particular feature of the Health Lecture Week was a distinct success, and the lessons taught by the films were developed further by the teachers during their ordinary course of instruction; in most of the schools, essays were prepared by the scholars on what they had seen and learnt at the cinemas.

A detailed list of the lectures, talks, &c., is set out below :—

Speakers—

Miss E. F. Turner, Official Lecturer to the Health and Cleanliness Council
Mr. T. Bowen Partington, Lecturer on General Health Subjects.

Date.	Place of Lecture.	Lecturer.	Attendance.
1930			
Monday, Jan. 27th	Monica Picture Theatre, Newland Avenue	Mr. Partington* (2 sessions)	822
	King's Hall Clinic	Miss Turner†	100
	Hull Seamen's Mission Posterngate (men only)	Mr. Partington	200
	St. Georges Road Wesleyan Sunday School (women only).	Miss Turner	100
Tuesday, Jan. 28th	Hessle Road Picture Theatre	Mr. Partington* (2 sessions)	1507
	National Picture Theatre, Beverley Road	Miss Turner* (2 sessions)	1887
	Dairycoates Clinic, Carlton Street	Miss Turner	100
	Thornton Hall, Gt. Thornton Street (Women only).	Miss Turner	150
Wednesday, Jan. 29th	Holderness Hall, Witham	Mr. Partington* (2 sessions)	1544
	Central Picture House, Prospect Street	Miss Turner*	890
	East Hull Clinic	Miss Turner†	250
	King's Hall, Fountain Road (women only)	Miss Turner	200
	Toc H, Mark X, Talbot House, Clarendon St.	Mr. Partington	30
Thursday, Jan. 30th	Savoy Cinema, Holderness Road	Mr. Partington* (2 sessions)	1993
	Rose, Downs & Thompson, Old Foundry, Cannon Street.	Mr. Partington	150
	West Hull Clinic, 69 Coltman Street (women only).	Miss Turner†	125
	H.M. Prison, Hedon Road	Mr. Partington	180
	Large Hall of National Union of Municipal & General Workers, 5 Kingston Square.	Mr. Partington	20
	East Hull Clinic (women only)	Miss Turner	100
Friday, Jan. 31st	Picture Playhouse, Porter Street	Mr. Partington* (2 sessions)	1298
	West Park Cinema, Anlaby Road	Miss Turner* (2 sessions)	1322
	National Radiator Co., National Avenue	Mr. Partington	150
	Queen's Hall Clinic	Miss Turner	100
	Hull Boys' Club, Roper Street	Mr. Partington	60
Sunday, Feb. 2nd	Hull Sunday Association, West Street	Mr. Partington	25
	Queen's Road Wesleyan Church (Evening Service).	Mr. Partington	300
		Total	13,603

*With Cinema.

†With Lantern.

In addition to the above-mentioned list of lectures, &c., a Cinematograph Exhibition on Public Cleansing was given by John Sherwood, Esq., London, at the Queen's Hall, on the 29th January, under the Chairmanship of Councillor J. G. Hewett, at which there was an attendance of 500.

Whenever possible members of the Department accept invitations to speak on Health subjects, received from the Secretaries of Lecture Guilds, Study Circles and Social Organisations. Altogether 25 lectures and addresses were given during the year by different members of the staff, apart from the special features of Health Lecture Week.

Particulars will be found in appendix 43 (pages 312 and 313).

"HEALTH NEWS"—MONTHLY BULLETIN.

Throughout the year the department has continued the publication of the monthly magazine entitled "Health News." The magazine is made up of the national issue of "Better Health" published by the Central Council for Health Education of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, to which is added a number of pages of local health matter and local advertisements, the complete magazine being bound in a local cover of individual design.

The number of copies issued during the year were upwards of 24,000. A considerable proportion of these are disposed of by direct sale to members of the public at the price of one penny per copy. The sales arrangements are carried out through the local newsagents and by the various clinics, institutions and public offices belonging to the department. In addition a number of the large industrial firms in the city take supplies of copies, and there is a fair number of regular subscribers. The copies which remain unsold at the end of the month are distributed to the senior classes of the elementary and secondary schools of the city.

I have reason to believe that the interest of readers in the magazine is being steadily maintained, and the publication appears to fill a distinct need, especially in regard to the classes of the community whose business it is to be interested in the welfare of others. The teaching profession, industrial welfare staffs and those connected with social organisations are the most keen and constant subscribers.

As a means of maintaining interest in public health propaganda, and of disseminating local and national health news, the publication of this magazine serves an extremely useful purpose.

From time to time, the local press have re-published paragraphs and information from "Health News" which have been of particular topical interest, and I would like to express my thanks to the press for their willing and generous help in matters affecting the publication not only of information reproduced from "Health News" but in connection with many other matters affecting the Health Department generally.

APPENDIX 1.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1930.

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1930.	At Nine a.m. Local Time.				Mean Relative Humidity.	At Nine p.m. Local Time.				Mean Temperature at 9 p.m. Readings	Under-ground Temperature.		Total Bright Sunshine.	Directions of the Wind.							Total Rainfall.	
	Mean Reading of					Reading of Self-registering Thermometers.					At 1 ft.	At 4 ft.		N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.		N.W.
	Barometer.	Attach- ed Therm.	Dry Bulb Therm.	Wet Bulb Therm.		Max. in Air.	Min. in Air.	Min. in Rays of Sun.	On Grass.													
January ...	29.894	deg. 52	deg. 41.7	deg. 39.7	deg. 48	deg. 38	deg. 60	deg. 32	deg. 43	deg. 40.9	deg. 43.7	hours. 50.9	1	1	.....	2	19	3	1	2.50	in.
February ...	30.189	49	38.1	36.1	42	34	60	28	38	38.2	42.6	34.8	5	5	7	4	1	.....	1	0.59	
March ...	29.851	51	42.2	39.5	48	35	79	29	41	40.8	42.1	80.3	1	5	1	2	3	9	6	3	1.80	
April ...	29.824	56	46.9	44.2	52	41	90	37	46	45.9	44.3	98.4	3	10	2	5	3	4	2	1	1.90	
May ...	29.972	59	52.1	48.4	58	43	103	39	50	51.0	47.4	147.2	2	11	2	.....	4	3	2	5	1.74
June ...	30.721	64	61.4	57.2	68	51	119	46	59	59.1	51.0	208.5	3	7	1	.....	3	11	5	.....	1.46
July ...	29.862	65	61.9	57.6	68	53	114	47	60	61.6	56.3	174.1	4	1	.....	2	13	.....	11	4.70	
August ...	29.920	65	62.6	58.1	69	53	111	46	61	60.0	57.2	184.4	.....	1	....	4	4	12	4	5	2.97
September	29.936	63	58.2	55.5	63	51	96	46	57	58.0	56.7	116.1	.....	4	1	4	4	2	6	5	2.85
October ...	29.779	59	51.1	48.2	58	45	88	35	51	51.5	54.0	128.3	1	2	.....	2	10	4	8	1.90	
November...	29.809	51	43.6	41.5	49	38	66	31	43	43.7	49.2	61.8	3	2	.....	2	.....	10	3	4	3.54
December	29.876	48	39.0	37.7	44	35	50	31	39	39.9	45.4	6.8	1	2	.....	2	4	10	2	.....	1.91
Total or Average ...	29.969	57	49.9	47.0	56	43	86	37	49	49.2	49.2	1291.6	24	51	14	23	32	104	37	44	27.86

APPENDIX 1—*Continued.*

METEOROLOGY.

Climatological Station, Pearson Park.

Eight feet above sea level.

1930.						1929.				
Highest Mean Temperature	....	....	....	....	88 deg. 28th Aug.	86 deg. 17th July			
Lowest Mean Temperature	....	....	....	....	23 deg. 20th Mar.	16 deg. 16th Feb.			
Total Rainfall	....	....	....	....	27·86 ins.	21·05 ins.			
No. of days on which rain fell	....	....	....	....	205	170			
No. of sunless days	....	....	....	....	95	80			
No. of hours of bright sunshine	....	....	....	....	1291·6	1462·1			
Direction of prevailing wind :—										
			N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
1930	24	51	14	23	32	104	37	44
1929	24	39	8	29	35	124	44	34

THIRD QUARTERS.

	1930.				1929.			
Mean Atmospheric Temperature 59 deg.	....	61 deg.		
Mean Temperature 1 ft. below the ground	59·8	....	60·5		
Mean Temperature 4 ft. below the ground	56·7	....	56·0		
Total amount of bright sunshine in hours	474·6	....	542·1		
Amount of rain 10·52 ins.	....	4·53 ins.		

APPENDIX 2.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1930 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated for each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1925	297,300	6038	6484	21·8	3885	13·0	79	125	603	93	3931	13·2
1926	294,600	5880	6360	21·6	3791	12·8	111	96	522	82	3776	12·8
1927	296,600	5708	6220	21·0	4040	13·6	188	68	509	82	3920	13·2
1928	297,600	5570	6103	20·5	3871	13·0	130	59	481	79	3800	12·8
1929	299,900	5779	6090	20·3	4705	15·7	227	72	634	104	4550	15·2
1930	307,500	6382	6288	20·6	3961	13·0	180	52	434	69	3833	12·5

NOTE.—The birth and death-rates have, at the request of the Registrar-General, for the reasons stated at the foot of Appendix 3 (p. 159) been worked on an adjusted population of 305,600.

APPENDIX 3.

TABLE SHOWING THE BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, Etc., IN THE VARIOUS WARDS.

DISTRICT	Estima- ted Popula- tion.	Area in Acres, Land and Inland Water.	Persons to an Acre.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth- rate per 1,000 of popu- lation.	Death- rate from all causes per 1,000 popula- tion.	Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births.	Death- rate from Zymo- tic Diseases, excluding Diarrhoea & Enteritis.	Death- rate from Diarrhoea, and Enteritis.	Death- rate from Bronchitis and Pneumonia per 1,000 of Population.	Death- rate from Pulmonary Tuber- culosis per 1,000 of Population.	Death- rate from Non- Pulmonary Tuber- culosis per 1,000 of Population.
Albert	16329	285	57.3	401	248	24.5	15.2	65	0.4	0.2	2.5	1.1	0.5
Alexandra	21057	598	35.2	499	261	23.7	12.4	58	0.9	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.4
Beverley	13039	845	15.4	181	131	13.9	10.0	83	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.9	—
Botanic	16812	248	67.8	256	212	15.2	12.6	98	0.5	—	1.0	1.0	0.3
Coltman	18752	220	85.2	496	253	26.4	14.5	91	0.6	0.2	1.6	1.1	0.5
Drypool	17161	381	45.0	460	220	26.8	12.8	69	1.0	0.1	1.8	0.9	0.3
East Central	14913	170	87.7	438	255	29.4	17.1	52	0.5	0.2	1.9	1.6	0.3
Marfleet	13365	1401	9.5	298	77	22.3	5.8	40	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.6	—
Myton	10661	227	47.0	398	261	37.3	24.5	63	0.9	0.6	3.1	2.4	0.6
Newland	13458	576	23.4	91	152	6.8	11.3	109	0.1	—	1.1	0.6	—
North Newton	18918	278	68.0	272	218	14.4	11.5	51	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.1
Paragon	11123	412	27.0	323	201	29.0	18.1	108	1.4	0.5	2.7	1.2	0.1
Park	11734	214	54.8	156	168	13.3	14.3	96	1.0	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.2
Pickering	11884	1016	11.7	159	87	13.4	7.3	63	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.5	—
St. Andrew's	13619	1075	12.7	382	166	28.0	12.2	37	0.4	0.3	1.8	1.3	0.1
Southcoates	23318	202	115.4	560	248	24.0	10.1	52	0.7	0.1	1.2	1.1	0.3
South Newton	16264	332	49.0	289	173	17.8	10.6	55	0.4	0.1	1.3	1.0	0.1
Stoneferry	11758	1504	7.8	99	112	8.4	9.6	91	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.3
Sutton	4742	2008	2.4	75	59	15.8	12.4	40	0.4	—	1.0	0.4	—
University	11310	1280	8.8	100	105	8.8	9.3	90	0.5	—	0.6	0.7	—
West Central	15383	120	128.2	355	226	23.1	14.7	104	0.4	0.4	1.7	1.6	0.4
Whole City	305600 *	13392	22.8	6288	3833	20.6	12.5	69	0.5	0.2	1.5	1.0	0.2

* In the births and deaths for 1930 are included those that occurred in the old area during the three months immediately preceding the extension of the City on the 1st April of that year. Therefore, whilst the population of the area of the City as constituted at the end of 1930 was 307,500, the annual birth and death-rates for the same year have, at the request of the Registrar-General, been calculated on an adjusted population of 305,600 to make allowance for the change of area. Consequently, the Ward populations have had to be adjusted accordingly.

APPENDIX 4.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1930.

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.									RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
	Live Births.	Still-Births.	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years).	Total Deaths under One year.	Causes of Death certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales ...	16.3	0.69	11.4	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.55	6.0	60	90.4	6.9	1.7	1.0
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	16.6	0.71	11.5	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.11	0.50	8.3	64	90.6	6.6	2.3	0.5
159 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000) ...	16.2	0.69	10.5	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.43	4.4	55	91.8	5.9	1.2	1.1
London ...	15.7	0.56	11.4	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.55	9.9	59	88.3	7.4	4.3	0.0
Hull ...	20.6	0.84	12.5	0.01	—	0.33	0.02	0.05	0.15	0.09	0.43	6.5	69	90.7	4.9	4.4	—

APPENDIX 5.—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.										NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.										Total Deaths in Institutions.										
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upward.	Albert.	Alexandra.	Beverley.	Botanic.	Coltman.	Drypool.	East Central.	Marleet.	Myton.	Newland.	N. Newington.		Paragon.	Park.	Pickering.	St. Andrew's.	Southcoates.	S. Newington.	Sutton.	University.	W. Central.	
All Causes —Certified ... —Uncertified	3833	434	115	132	121	181	426	1051	1373	248	261	131	212	253	229	255	77	261	152	218	201	168	87	166	248	173	112	59	105	226	1683
1. Enteric Fever	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	
2. Smallpox	100	18	35	33	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	31	
3. Measles	5	9	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	
4. Scarlet Fever	16	9	5	2	20	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	
5. Whooping Cough	47	1	2	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	40	
6. Diphtheria...	29	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	
7. Influenza	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	321	2	3	1	8	77	125	96	9	18	25	12	17	20	16	24	8	26	16	14	10	6	18	25	16	8	2	3	24	140	
10. T. B. of the Respiratory Organs	31	4	5	4	5	3	9	6	—	5	2	12	17	20	16	24	8	26	16	14	10	6	18	25	16	8	2	3	20	20	
11A. Other Tuberculous Diseases	42	4	7	5	8	3	9	6	—	5	2	12	17	20	16	24	8	26	16	14	10	6	18	25	16	8	2	3	20	20	
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	414	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176	
13. Rheumatic Fever	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
14. Diabetes	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	
15. Cerebral Hemorrhage	216	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	
16. Heart Disease	642	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201	
17. Arterio Sclerosis	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	
18. Bronchitis	120	14	3	3	2	1	2	28	67	12	8	4	5	17	12	15	7	22	5	9	19	3	13	14	9	4	2	4	9	24	
19A. Broncho Pneumonia	207	60	35	29	4	—	9	28	42	23	8	4	5	17	12	15	7	22	5	9	19	3	13	14	9	4	2	4	9	114	
19. Pneumonia (all forms excluding Broncho Pneumonia)	119	21	6	8	7	7	23	31	16	14	4	6	5	8	12	7	5	4	3	5	8	3	4	4	4	6	4	3	2	8	44
20. Other Respiratory Diseases	50	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	
22. Diarrhea (all ages)	51	37	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	
23. Appendicitis	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	
24. Cirrhosis of the Liver	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	
26. Puerperal Sepsis	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
27. Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	196	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
29A. Drowning (excluding Suicide)	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	
29. Suicide	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
30. Other Deaths from Violence	132	4	1	8	8	21	24	31	35	9	6	6	6	7	8	10	4	9	1	10	8	4	5	8	7	8	4	1	2	93	
31A. Alcoholism	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	
B. General Paralysis of the Insane	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
C. Locomotor Ataxy	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	
D. Anæmia	30	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
E. Venereal Disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
F. Anthrax	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
G. Polymyositis	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	
H. Old Age	440	51	7	5	9	20	57	157	134	20	30	19	1	28	7	27	9	24	1	3	14	2	6	1	6	3	6	3	7	4	278
31. Other defined Diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	3833	434	115	132	121	181	426	1051	1373	248	261	131	212	253	229	255	77	261	152	218	201	168	87	166	248	173	112	59	105	226	1683

APPENDIX 6.

INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH REGARDING
NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, CLINICS, TREATMENT CENTRES,
AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

1. Professional Nursing in the Home.

The Hull Jubilee District Nursing Association employs a staff of eleven nurses. They attend infectious cases by agreement with the Corporation for which an annual payment of £100 is made. The total number of cases attended by these nurses during the year was 1,884, and the number of visits paid, 42,517: the number of cases attended on the recommendations of the Corporation was 223, and the number of visits 2,519. 142 operations were attended in the patients' homes.

2. Midwives. (See page 165).

The Corporation employ three whole-time midwives to attend necessitous women in their homes. Three pupil midwives also reside at the Maternity Centre. 387 confinements were attended by them in 1930. Fifty-six midwives practise in the City, five of whom are untrained.

3. Clinics and Treatment Centres.

NAME.		WHERE HELD.	TIMES.	
(a)			Doctor's Sessions.	Weighing Sessions.
Infant Welfare Clinic	....	69 Coltman Street	Monday, Thursday, } 2 p.m.	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Do.	do.	King's Hall, Fountain Road.	Friday, Monday, } 2 p.m.	Friday, 2 p.m.
Do.	do.	Queen's Hall, Alfred Gelder Street	Thursday, Tuesday, } 2 p.m.	Monday, 2 p.m.
Do.	do.	East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street	Friday, Tuesday, } 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	Wesleyan Mission Rooms, Carlton St.	Wednesday, Tuesday & Wednesday,	2 p.m.
Do.	do.	Wesleyan Mission Rooms, Marfleet	Wednesday, 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	Wesleyan Mission Rooms, Lees Walk	Thursday, 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	Baptist Church Rooms Cottingham Road	Wednesday, 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	Primitive Methodist Rooms, Sutton	Alternate Tuesdays,	2 p.m.
Toddlers' Clinic		East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street	Monday, 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	King's Hall, Fountain Road	Tuesday, 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	69 Coltman Street	Do. do.	
Do.	do.	Queen's Hall, Alfred Gelder Street.	Thursday, do.	
Ante-Natal Clinic	....	14 Kingston Square For Municipal Mid- wives' cases.	Monday, 2 p.m.	
		For Maternity Home cases.	Tuesday and Thursday,	2 p.m.
		For cases referred by Doctors and Mid- wives.	Wednesday & Friday,	9-30 a.m.
Do.	do.	East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street.	Wednesday, 9-30 a.m.	
Post-Natal clinic		14 Kingston Square	First and Third Friday 2 p.m.	each month,
Artificial Sunlight Clinic		69 Coltman Street	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 9-30 a.m.	
Do.	do.	East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street.	Tuesday & Friday,	9-30 a.m.

APPENDIX 6—Continued.

(b) Day Nurseries.

There are two Day Nurseries, one at 95 Coltman Street and another at Moscow House, Holderness Road. They are both under voluntary management; the Maternity and Children Sub-Committee pay an annual donation of £200 to the Hull Crèche Council. (See page 211).

(c) Tuberculosis. Dispensary, 100 Coltman Street, hours of attendance, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; and Dispensary, Durham House, 324 Holderness Road, hours of attendance, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

There are also Morning Clinics on Mondays and Tuesdays at No. 100 Coltman Street, and on Saturday morning at Durham House for those who cannot attend in the afternoon.

Evening Clinics are held on alternate weeks—Wednesdays, Durham House, and Thursdays, Coltman Street, commencing at 6 p.m.

(d) V.D. Treatment Centre, Mill Street. Men's Clinic: Monday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.; Tuesday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.; Wednesday, 5 to 7 p.m.; Thursday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.; and 2 to 4 p.m.; Friday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.; Saturday, 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. Women's and Children's Clinics: Special Clinic Monday, 2 to 3 p.m.; Tuesday, 2 to 4 p.m.; Wednesday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and a special Clinic 2 to 3 p.m.; Thursday, 5 to 7 p.m.; and Friday, 2 to 4 p.m.

(e) School Clinics.

NAME.	WHERE HELD.	TIMES.
Minor Ailments Clinic	74 Beverley Road	Monday to Friday, 9 to 12 and 1-45 to 5. Saturday, 9 to 12.
Do. do.	114 Coltman Street	Do. do.
Do. do.	Blenkin Street	Do. do.
Do. do.	Morrill Street	Do. do.
Dental Clinic (Two Dentists)	74 Beverley Road	Monday to Friday, 9 to 12 and 1-30 to 4-30. Saturday, 9 to 12.
Do. do.	114 Coltman Street	Do. do.
Do. do.	Morrill Street	Do. do.
Ophthalmic Clinic (Refraction work and prescription of spectacles).	74 Beverley Road	Monday, 2 to 3-30. Tuesday, 10 to 11. Thursday, 2 to 3-30. Friday, 10 to 11. Saturday, 9 to 12. Additional Clinics as arranged.
Do.	114 Coltman Street	} Clinics as arranged.
Do.	Morrill Street	
Inspection Clinic....	74 Beverley Road	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 1-45 to 5.
Do.	114 Coltman Street	Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1-45 to 5.
Do.	Blenkin Street	Monday and Thursday, 1-45 to 5.
Do.	Morrill Street	Tuesday and Friday, 1-45 to 5.
Aural Clinic	74 Beverley Road	Friday, 2 to 4, as arranged.
Do.	114 Coltman Street	Tuesday, 2 to 4, as arranged.
Do.	Morrill Street	Tuesday, 10 to 12, as arranged.
X-Ray (Ringworm) Clinic	74 Beverley Road....	Tuesday and Thursday, 2 to 5, as arranged.
Orthopædic Clinic	74 Beverley Road....	Monday to Friday, 9 to 12 and 2 to 5. Saturday, 9 to 12. Inspections by Orthopædic Surgeons, as arranged.
Rheumatism and Heart Clinic.	74 Beverley Road.... Morrill Street	} Thursday, 2 to 5, as arranged.

APPENDIX 7.

LOCAL POWERS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

	<i>Date of operation.</i>
Kingston-upon-Hull Improvement Act, 1854	3rd July, 1854.
Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull Provisional Order, dated 30th March, 1871, confirmed by the Local Government Supplemental Act, 1871, No. 2	29th June, 1871.
Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull Provisional Order, dated 29th May, 1877, confirmed by the Local Government Board's Provisional Orders' Confirmation (Belper Union, etc.), Act, 1877	23rd July, 1877.
Hull Extension and Improvement Act, 1882	31st March, 1883.
Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull Provisional Order, dated 18th May, 1893, confirmed by the Local Government Board's Provisional Orders' Confirmation (No. 15) Act, 1893	24th August, 1893.
Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation Act, 1897	6th August, 1897.
Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation Act, 1903	14th August, 1903.
Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation Act, 1922	4th August, 1922.
Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation Act, 1924	1st August, 1924.
Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation Act, 1925	30th June, 1925.
Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation Act, 1930	1st August, 1930.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts II, III and IV, adopted by Town Council, 7th May, 1891.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, adopted by Town Council, 7th May, 1891.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Section 28 comprised in Part II, Sections 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 49 and 51 comprised in Part III, Sections 62, 65, 66, 67 and 68 comprised in Part IV, and Section 73 comprised in Part V declared to be in force in the City by Order of the Local Government Board, dated the 23rd August, 1911.

Section 78, omitting paragraph (b), of Part VII, declared to be in force in the City by Order of the Secretary of State, Home Department, dated the 14th August, 1911.

Sections 80 and 86 of Part VII, and Section 90 of Part VIII, declared to be in force in the City by Order of the Secretary of State, Home Department, dated the 26th May, 1910.

Public Health Act, 1925. Sections 13 to 16, 20 to 32 and 35 of Part II, and Parts III, IV and V adopted by the City Council 1st August, 1927.

APPENDIX 7—Continued.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE CITY

	<i>Date of operation.</i>
Regulation of Hackney Carriages and the conduct of Proprietors, Drivers, &c.	17th August, 1861.
Pleasure Boats	14th April, 1870.
Common Lodging Houses	27th November, 1889.
Slaughterhouses	27th November, 1889.
Omnibuses	10th June, 1890.
Do.	8th May, 1891.
Preventing, waste, misuse, undue consumption or contamination of water	9th April, 1900.
Do. do. do.	1st January, 1901.
Seamen's Lodging Houses	12th May, 1902.
Removal of offensive or noxious matter or liquid	4th March, 1903.
Do. do. do.	7th April, 1909.
Hospitals	22nd April, 1905.
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	6th February, 1905.
Nuisances	2nd February, 1907.
Means of escape in case of fire in certain factories or workshops	18th February, 1910.
Houses-let-in-lodgings	24th December, 1910.
Prohibiting Spitting	22nd July, 1912.
Street Traffic	6th January, 1913.
Tents, vans, sheds and similar structures used for human habitation	17th June, 1913.
Underground rooms habitually used as sleeping places	22nd July, 1915.
New Street and Buildings	24th July, 1916.
Do. do.	28th May, 1925.
Offensive trades	19th September, 1923.
Maternity Homes	6th October, 1927.
Municipal Golf Course, Springhead Park	4th June, 1930.
Noises from Wireless Loud Speakers and Gramophones	6th June, 1930.

Name of Hospital.	Situation.	Purpose.	No. of Beds.			Total.	Management.	No. of Medical and Nursing Staff.	
			M.	F.	C.			Medical.	Nursing.
City Hospital	Castle Hill, Cottingham	Infectious Diseases	112	—	—	112	Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation	3	40
Evan Fraser Hospital	Sutton-on-Hull	Smallpox	150	—	—	150	Do.	12	12
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	Castle Hill, Cottingham	Tuberculosis	45	35	52	132	Do.	25	25
Municipal Maternity Home & Infants' Hospital	Hedon Road, Hull	Maternity and Dietetic Diseases in Infants under 1 year	—	69	16	85	Do.	1	19
Anlaby Road Institution Hospital	188 Anlaby Road	General Hospital	274	189	51	514	Do.	3	76
Beverley Road Institution Hospital	160 Beverley Road	Do.	195	153	48	396	Do.	3	74
City Mental Hospital	Willerby, East Yorks.	Mental Cases	368	450	—	818	Do.	3	124
Tilworth Grange	Sutton-on-Hull	Female Mental Defectives	—	83	—	83	Do.	1 G.P.	15
Mid Yorkshire Institution	Whixley, York.	Male Mental Defectives	62	—	—	62	Hull, Leeds and York Corporations Voluntary Hospital	pt.-time	
Hull Royal Infirmary	Prospect Street, Hull	General Hospital	270	—	—	270	Do.		
Do.	* Annex—	Do.	100	—	—	100	Do.		
Do.	Sutton-on-Hull	Do.	30	—	—	30	Do.		
Victoria Hospital for Sick Children	Withernsea, E. Yorks.	Convalescent General Hospital for Children	—	—	105	105	Do.		
Do.	Convalescent Home, Hornsea	Convalescent Children	—	—	36	36	Do.		
Hull Hospital for Women	Wright Street, Hull	Surgical Cases.	—	15	—	15	Do.		
York Diocesan Maternity Home	Linnaeus Street, Hull	Women only.	—	22	28	50	Do.		
Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital	Kirbymoorside	Unmarried Mothers and Babies	—	—	14	14	Joint Board with other Yorkshire Authorities		
Hull & E. Riding Convalescent Home	Withernsea, E. Yorks.	Orthopaedic Cases	—	—	—	80	Voluntary Hospital.		

* Not in use during the year 1930.

APPENDIX 9.

STATEMENT OF THE HOSPITAL BEDS AVAILABLE IN THE CITY.

HOSPITAL.	General Medical.		General Surgical.		Children.		Maternity.		Venereal Diseases.		Tuberculosis.		Mental.		Mental Defectives.		Orthopaedic.		Ear, Nose and Throat.		Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.		Ophthalmia Neonatorum.		Chronic Sick.		Other.		Infectious Diseases.		Small Pox.		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Anlaby Road Hospital ...	97	51	35	32	51						16	16	59	58	13		In general wards								54	32							514
Beverley Road Hospital ...	24	27	24	24	48				15	17	7	3	28	25		do.								95	55	2	2						396
Hull Royal Infirmary.	68*		124†		34						Inc.					Inc in †						Inc. in *						19††					270
Hull Royal Infirmary	43		43		8						in * & †																						100
†Sutton Annexe ...	30																															30	
Withernsea ...																																	
Victoria Hospital for Sick Children.																																105	
Victoria Hospital					105																											36	
Hornsea Branch ...					36																												
Hull & East Riding Convalescent Home ...	80																															80	
Hull Hospital for Women ...			15																														15
York Diocesan Maternity Home ...					28		22																										50
Municipal Maternity Home and Infants' Hospital ...					16		57		2													10	As required										85
City Hospital ...																																112	
Tuberculosis Sanatorium ...									70	62																							132
Evan Fraser Hospital ...																															150	150	
City Mental Hospital ...													308	450																			818
Tilworth Grange ...																83																	83
Mid-Yorkshire Institution, Whitley, York ...															62																		62
Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside ...																	14																14
TOTAL ...	420		303	326	79	38	174	988	158	14	21	10		236	23	112	150																3052

APPENDIX 10.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—INSTITUTIONS.

The following statistics relate to the two Institutions which were transferred to the City Council on the 1st April, 1930, under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929.

ANLABY ROAD INSTITUTION—HOUSE PORTION.

Accommodation available—Men, 210. Women, 169. Children, Nil. Total, 379.

No. of persons in the House (excluding casuals) on the 1st January, 1930	....	....	319
Do. do. do. do. 31st December, 1930	....	....	252
No. of Casuals in the Institution on the 1st January, 1930	....	....	7
Do. do. do. 31st December, 1930	....	....	5
No. of Indoor Funerals during 1930	....	....	71
No. of Casuals transferred to the House as inmates during 1930	....	....	2
Do. do. do. Hospital as patients during 1930	....	....	15

ANLABY ROAD INSTITUTION—ADMISSIONS TO HOUSE.

1930	Casuals.				Inmates.				
	Men.	Women	Childrn.	Total.	Men.	Women	Childrn. 3-16	Inf'ts. 0-3	Total.
January	94	3	—	97	15	6	—	—	21
February	89	6	2	97	20	1	—	—	21
March	111	—	—	111	20	10	—	1	31
April	74	1	—	75	14	6	—	—	20
May	122	4	—	126	15	4	—	1	20
June	83	9	—	92	9	3	—	1	13
July	85	4	—	89	21	7	—	2	30
August	142	4	1	147	17	4	—	1	22
September	116	2	—	118	24	4	—	—	28
October	107	—	—	107	19	5	—	3	27
November	75	3	—	78	17	6	—	5	28
December	69	2	—	71	12	4	—	4	20
Totals	1167	38	3	1208	203	60	—	18	281
1929	1048	28	—	1076	294	65	10	22	391
1928	867	30	1	898	337	69	1	11	418

APPENDIX 11.

ANLABY ROAD INSTITUTION—HOSPITAL.

Total number of beds in hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	514
Daily average number of patients in hospital during year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	447
Total number of patients admitted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2854
Do. do. discharged	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2288
Do. deaths	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	480
Do. births in hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35
Do. stillbirths	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0

Table showing Monthly Admissions :—

1930

January	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	252
February	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	202
March	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	250
April	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	209
May	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	245
June	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	216
July	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	227
August	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	202
September	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	242
October	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	254
November	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	273
December	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	282

Total for 1930 2854

Total for 1929 2363

Surgery.

Table showing operations :—

1930

January	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51
February	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	48
March	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	53
April	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50
May	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50
June	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51
July	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	68
August	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60
September	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60
October	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	59
November	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	75
December	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	54

Total for 1930 679

Total for 1929 507

APPENDIX 11—*Continued.*ANLABY ROAD INSTITUTION—HOSPITAL—*Continued.*

Particulars of Operations performed during 1930.

	Total.	Died.
No. of major operations	491	50
No. of minor operations	188	5
	<hr/> 679	<hr/> 55

Radiology.

Table showing types of films taken :—

Barium Meals	76
Chests	151
Bones	196
Others	59

Radium Treatment.

Number of patients treated with radium	30
Number of treatments	48
Interstitial radiation (Needles and Tubes)	111,098 milligramme hours
Surface radiation (Columbia paste, etc.)	100,240 do.

Classification of cases treated with Radium.

Carcinoma of Breast	6
Carcinoma of Mouth and Pharynx	4
Carcinoma of Tongue	2
Carcinoma of Cervix	3
Rodent Ulcer	3
Sarcoma	3
Others	9

30

Pathology.

Wassermann Reactions	117
Other specimens	101
Post Mortems (Coroners)	26
Do. (Others)	24
Inquests	21

Massage Department.

Number of patients treated	70
Number of treatments (a) Massage	1261
Do. (b) Electrical	184
Do. (c) Diathermy	27

APPENDIX 11—*Continued*ANLABY ROAD INSTITUTION—HOSPITAL—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE
INSTITUTION DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

<i>Disease Group.</i>	<i>Children (under 16 years of age).</i>	<i>Men and Women.</i>
Acute Infectious disease	91	25
Influenza	2	44
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	7	103
Non-pulmonary	7	13
Malignant Disease	0	80
Rheumatism—		
(1) Acute Rheumatism (Rheumatic Fever) together with sub-acute Rheumatism and Chorea	21	13
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "Rheumatism" (Muscular Rheumatism, Fibrositis, Lumbago and Sciatica)	0	57
(3) Chronic Arthritis	0	29
Venereal Disease	0	14
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	1
Puerperal Fever	0	6
Other Diseases and Accidents connected with child bearing	0	81
Mental diseases	0	116
Senile Decay	0	22
Violence	24	195
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	37	139
Diseases of the Respiratory System	124	307
Diseases of the Circulatory System	9	324
Diseases of the Digestive System	87	262
Diseases of the Genito-urinary System	15	177
Diseases of the Skin	40	136
Other Diseases	40	120
	<hr/> 504	<hr/> 2264

APPENDIX 12.

BEVERLEY ROAD INSTITUTION (INCLUDING MARGARET STREET HOMES)—HOUSE PORTION.

Accommodation available (House)—309 Men. 177 Women. 36 Children. Total 522.

*No. of persons in the House on the 1st January, 1930	....	....	....	....	....	477
(including 3 for which other authorities were responsible)						
* Do. do. 31st December, 1930	....	....	....	....	....	433
(including 15 for which other authorities were responsible)						
Total admissions during 1930 for which other authorities were responsible	....	....	....	....	....	10
Total number of persons sent by this Authority to other Institutions	....	....	....	....	....	33
No. of persons in other Institutions on the 1st January, 1930, for which this Authority is responsible						
					Patrington	30
Do. do. do. do. do.					Howden	2
Do. do. do. 31st December, 1930 do.					Patrington	26
No. of Indoor Funerals during 1930	....	....	....	....	....	57
No. of casuals in the Institution on the 1st January, 1930	....	....	....	....	....	20
Do. do. do. 31st December, 1930	....	....	....	....	....	21
No. of casuals transferred to the House as inmates during 1930	....	....	....	....	....	63
Do. do. Hospital as patients during 1930	....	....	....	....	....	90

**excluding casuals.*

BEVERLEY ROAD INSTITUTION—ADMISSIONS TO HOUSE.

1930.	Casuals.				Inmates.				
	Men.	Women	Childrn.	Total.	Men.	Women	Childrn. 3-16	Inf'ts. 0-3	Total.
January	299	2	—	301	95	4	11	—	110
February	294	3	—	297	64	8	5	—	77
March	274	5	—	279	52	5	9	—	66
April	291	3	—	294	41	4	2	—	47
May....	299	3	—	302	32	4	5	—	41
June	248	13	—	261	42	3	2	—	47
July	252	6	—	258	43	—	5	—	48
August	325	2	—	327	47	5	7	—	59
September	317	10	—	327	50	1	10	—	61
October	261	3	5	269	55	5	1	—	61
November	262	6	—	268	64	5	1	2	72
December	287	4	—	291	68	6	—	3	77
Totals	3409	60	5	3474	653	50	58	5	766
1929	4138	65	16	4219	918	48	91	4	1061
1928	3789	70	17	3876	792	69	96	6	963

APPENDIX 13.

BEVERLEY ROAD INSTITUTION HOSPITAL.

Total number of beds in Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	396
Daily average number of patients in Hospital during year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	401
Total number of patients admitted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2597
Do. do. discharged	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2028
Do. deaths	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	559
Do. births in Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Do. stillbirths	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

Table showing Monthly Admissions :—

1930

January	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	244
February	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	228
March	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	249
April	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	207
May	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	249
June	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	212
July	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	193
August	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	185
September	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	196
October	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	190
November	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	216
December	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	228

Total for 1930 2597

Total for 1929 2735

Surgery.

Table showing operations :—

1930

January	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44
February	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	45
March	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50
April	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
May	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	57
June	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	53
July	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	57
August	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43
September	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	53
October	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35
November	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37
December	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36

Total for 1930 538

Total for 1929 390

APPENDIX 13—Continued.

BEVERLEY ROAD INSTITUTION—HOSPITAL—Continued.

Particulars of operations performed during 1930.

	Total.	Died.
No. of Major operations	352	40
No. of Minor operations	186	1
	<hr/> 538	<hr/> 41

Twenty-five cases of simple curettage and the examinations (totalling 34), *i.e.*, P.R., P.V. under G.A. Cystoscopies and Pyelographies are also included in the above number of minor operations.

Of operations performed not under general anæsthesia there were :—

119 Regional Novocaine anæsthetics.

2 Spinal anæsthetics.

<i>Radiology.</i>	Table showing types of films taken :—										
Barium Meals	59
Chests	105
Bone	170
Others	15
											<hr/> 349

Radium Treatment.

Number of patients treated with radium ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Number of treatments ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Interstitial radiation (Needles and Tubes) ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	108,522 milligramme hours
Surface Radiation (Columbia paste and dental plates) ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29,448 do.
Radon millicuries destroyed ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	66.8

Classification of cases treated with Radium.

Carcinoma of Tongue and Mouth ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Do. Breast ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Do. Rectum ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Do. Female genital organs ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Do. Pancreas ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Sarcoma of Rib ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
											<hr/> 15

All cases treated with Radium have been carefully followed up. The following table shows the results at the end of 1930 :—

Number of patients treated with radium or radon	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
<i>Apparently cured</i>							
<i>at end of year.</i>							
4							

APPENDIX 13—*Continued.*BEVERLEY ROAD INSTITUTION—HOSPITAL—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE
INSTITUTION DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

								<i>Children under 16.</i>	<i>Men and Women.</i>
Acute Infectious Disease	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	68	40
Influenza	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	5
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	59
Non-pulmonary	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	18
Malignant Disease	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	130
Rheumatism—									
(1) Acute Rheumatism (Rheumatic Fever), together with sub-acute Rheumatism and Chorea	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	24
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called Rheumatism (Muscular Rheumatism, Fibrositis, Lumbago and Sciatica)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	24
(3) Chronic Arthritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	17
Venereal Disease	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	99
Puerperal Pyrexia	}	Sepsis	....	....	....	....	....	—	8
Do. Fever			....	....	....	....	....	—	8
Other Diseases and Accidents connected with child bearing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	60
Mental Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	285
Senile Decay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	198
Violence	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	129
In respect of cases not included above :—									
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	214
Do. Respiratory System	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	101	176
Do. Circulatory System	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	177	175
Do. Digestive System	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	123
Do. Genito Urinary System	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	127
Do. Skin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	53
Other Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	180
								<hr/> 443	<hr/> 2144

APPENDIX 14.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, &c., MADE BY THE DISTRICT AND ASSISTANT SANITARY INSPECTORS AND OF NOTICES SERVED AND WORK DONE AS A RESULT THEREOF.

	1929.	1930.
Complaints registered	1462	2274
<i>Inspections of—</i>		
Passages, areas, &c.	7636	7899
Houses, &c.	11735	12551
Milk shops	3346	3855
Manure yards	2005	1670
Ice cream manufactories	1060	662
Drainage and other works in progress	383	362
Miscellaneous	4224	3538
Smoke observations	76	12
Re-visits, &c.	12683	14162
<i>Result of Inspections—</i>		
Notices served—Informal	7211	7526
Statutory	1245	1386
Follow-up letters	2515	2885
Notices complied with—Informal	6970	7383
Statutory	1097	1310
Notices <i>not</i> complied with—Informal	1212	1251
Statutory	402	469
Owners interviewed	1949	2148
Drains, gullies and W.C.'s cleansed	1291	1355
Premises cleansed and limewashed	79	36
Areas and passages cleansed	142	189
Sanitary conveniences repaired or amended	658	497
Dust-bins provided	2021	2382
Drainage systems (separate or combined) reconstructed	35	14
Houses involved	123	90
Drainage systems (separate or combined) repaired		
(including gullies placed on existing drains)	39	17
Houses involved	92	41
Fall spouts disconnected from drains	81	18
Milk shops (adversely reported on)	8	3
Ice cream manufactories (adversely reported on)	8	—
<i>Housing Act, 1925—</i>		
Houses inspected....	673	585
No. found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	607	506
No. found to be totally unfit for human habitation	8	—
No. of notices served	549	433
No. of notices complied with	432	464
Re-visits	—	2249
<i>Infectious Diseases*—</i>		
Cases investigated	4024	3743
Extra visits—S.P. contacts, &c.	8092	651

* Information recorded separately.

T. DOUGLAS, M.R.S.I., M.I.C.S., A.I., Mech.E.,
Chief Sanitary Inspector
(until 4th Dec., 1930).

F. C. MARCHANT, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,
(from 5th Dec., 1930).

APPENDIX 15.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

The number of houses on the register at the end of the year was 291.

Number of Houses on Register at end of 1929	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	309
Do. registered during 1930	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
									<hr/> 323
Number of Houses taken off Register during 1930 for various reasons	....	....							32
Total number of Houses occupied as Houses-let-in-Lodgings at the end of 1930	....								291
Total number of rooms in the 291 houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2072
Registered number of rooms in the 291 houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1613
Number of rooms used for sleeping purposes only :—									
Unfurnished	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	146
Furnished	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	214
									<hr/> 360
Number of rooms used for living and sleeping purposes :—									
Unfurnished	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	586
Furnished	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	667
									<hr/> 1253
									1613
Number of persons accommodation provided for	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4092
Do. found in occupation	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2549
Number of families do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1330
									<hr/> 14
New Registrations	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Houses re-opened as Houses-let-in-Lodgings	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Transfer of Landlord	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
									<hr/> 15
									—
Number of informal circulars issued to Landlords showing the number of persons allowed to occupy the rooms	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Number of copies of Bye-laws issued to Landlords	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
<i>Inspections.</i>									
Number of day visits to Houses-let-in-Lodgings	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6404
Do. night do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Do. day visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	977
									<hr/> 7392
Total number of Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7392
<i>Particulars of Night Inspections :—</i>									
No. of houses visited	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Aggregate No. of rooms	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	66
Do. Lodgers provided for....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	90
Do. Persons found occupying such rooms—									
Over 10 years of age	....	....							Males. 32 Females. 32
Under 10 years of age	....	....							15 13

APPENDIX 15—Continued.

Number of notices issued :—

Notices outstanding at end of 1929	....	....	....	....	....	....	50
<i>Re</i> Contravention of Bye-laws, &c.	{ (Informal)						546
	{ (Formal)						36
							<hr/> 582
<i>Re</i> Cleansing and Limewashing—(Informal)	....	....	....	....	....	....	315
	Total						947
Notices complied with	....	....	....	....	....	....	887
„ outstanding at the end of 1930	....	....	....	....	....	....	<hr/>60
Number of verbal cautions given	....	....	....	....	....	....	931
Do. follow up letters sent	....	....	....	....	....	....	320

Summary of defects, &c., remedied.

Overcrowding of rooms discontinued	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Provision for the separation of the sexes	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Cellar dwellings closed	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Premises cleansed and limewashed	....	....	....	....	....	....	315
New water-closets provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
New draining	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Do. pavement	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Do. dustbins	....	....	....	....	....	....	68
Privies demolished	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Choked water-closets cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	96
Choked drains and gullies cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	82
Foul water-closet basins cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	142
Water-closet cisterns repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	105
Waste and water pipes repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	63
Spouting repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	59
Privies and water-closets repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	119
Yard pavement repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	27
Roofs and ceilings repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	123
Walls and floors repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	101
Sash cords repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	245
Unwholesome animals removed	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Accumulations of refuse removed	....	....	....	....	....	....	49
Liquid and solid refuse removed from rooms	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Floors of rooms, staircases, &c., cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	273
Pavement of yards, &c., cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	143
Staircases repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Fireplaces repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Doors repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
	Total						<hr/> 2088

APPENDIX 16.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	190	39	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	2985	53	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	343	—	—
Totals	3518	92	—

The above figures include 45 inspections of Fire Escapes in Factories, and 86 of Fire Escapes in Workshops. The number of re-visits to Factories, Workshops and Workplaces was 999.

Visits to Bakehouses are not included in this Table.

APPENDIX 16—(Continued).

2.—DEFECTS FOUND

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness ...	22	22	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	—	2	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	48	47	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {insufficient ...	7	7	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {unsuitable or defective ...	5	4	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {not separate for sexes ...	2	2	—	—
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, in force.				
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) ...	14	21	—	—
Total ...	98	105	—	—

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.																		
NATURE OF WORK.*	Lists received from Employer.						Addresses of Outworkers.		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending of lists.	Prosecutions.		Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	Outwork in unwholesome premises, Section 108.		Outwork in infected premises, Sections 109 & 110.			
	Twice in the Year.			Once in the Year.			Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.		Instances.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110). (Sections 109, 110)	Prosecutions.	
	Lists.†	Outworkers.†		Lists.	Outworkers.†													
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.		Con-tractors.	Work-men.												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Making, cleaning, repairing, &c., wearing apparel ...	202	8	543	3	—	6	—	10	240	—	—	410	—	—	—	—	—	—
Making, repairing, &c., table linen, bed linen, &c., ...	2	2*	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	8	—	240	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	259	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and Upholstery	14	—	29	1	—	1	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur Pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, &c.	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Bags	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boxes made of paper, card-board chip or similar material	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket Making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush Making	2	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and Tennis Balls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed Toys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
File Making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-Plate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cables and Chains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anchor and Grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys	—	—	2†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea Picking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curatins and Furniture Hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	232	10	824	4	—	7	—	10	285	—	—	701	—	—	—	—	—	—

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and sub-divides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class only, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the total number of lists (received from employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act) and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

†† Two Outworkers included in list of other class of work.

(a) The Employer had ceased to employ outworkers.

APPENDIX 16—Continued.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

CLASS.	NUMBER.
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year :—	
Bags, Baskets, &c.	16
Clothing, Boots, &c.	310
Coaches, Cycles, Harness, &c.	60
Coopers, &c.	13
Fish Curers	54
Food, Drink, &c. (Bakers, Confectioners, &c.)*	185*
Furniture, Pianos, Brushes, &c.	76
Joiners, Plumbers, &c.	107
Laundries, Cleaners, &c.	18
Iron, Tin, Wire, &c.	39
Ships, Boats, Ropes, Sails and Nets	31
Watches, Jewellery, &c.	20
Sundry other Trades	129
Total number of Workshops on Register	1058

* Including 56 Factory Bakehouses.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

CLASS.	NUMBER.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) (including new Workshops in which protected persons were found employed, and Domestic Workshops)	36
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5)	19
Other	2
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	—

APPENDIX 16—(Continued).

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED FROM H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	No. of complaints received.	No. of complaints dealt with.	No. of complaints received, being dealt with.	No. of out- standing complaints dealt with.	REMARKS.
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	*5	5	—	—	* 3 Not upheld and 1 in hand on receipt of com- plaint.
Workshop not kept in a cleanly condition or limewashing required	*3	3	—	—	* 1 in hand on receipt of com- plaint.
No intervening space be- tween W.C. and Work- rooms	*3	3	—	2	* 2 Not upheld.
Insufficient means of es- cape in case of Fire	*2	2	—	—	* 2 Not upheld.
Watercloset dirty	1	1	—	—	
Watercloset not screened	3	3	—	—	
No separate sanitary con- veniences provided.	1	1	—	1	
Totals	18	18	—	3	

APPENDIX 16—(Continued).

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Table showing the trades, number of workshops and workplaces at present on the register, and number of each sex employed when first inspected.

TRADES.	No. of Work-shops.	Persons Employed.		TRADES.	No. of Work-shops.	Persons Employed.	
		Males.	Females			Males.	Females
Workshops—							
Art Needle Workers	5	—	13	Rope Walks	3	12	—
Bag Repairers	9	10	72	Saddlers	5	18	—
*Bakers	160	432	305	Sailmakers	5	10	—
Basket Makers	7	14	—	Ship Riggers	9	49	—
Boat Builders	2	6	—	Slippermakers	1	2	2
Boot Repairers	53	112	—	Smiths	18	53	—
Bottlers of Beer, &c.	3	5	—	Stoneworkers	7	17	—
Brush Makers	3	10	—	Tailors	133	206	288
Cabinet Makers	11	35	—	Tinsmiths	20	71	5
Chair Makers	1	8	—	Upholsterers.....	25	98	27
Coach Builders	1	6	—	Venetian Blind Makers	2	3	2
Confectioners	12	17	64	Watch and Clock Makers	20	42	—
Coopers	13	43	—	Weighing Machine Makers	8	24	—
Cycle and Motor Repairers	50	139	—	Wheelwrights	1	3	—
Dressmakers.....	76	4	575	Wireworkers.....	1	2	—
Egg Sorters	9	32	62	Wood Carvers	3	6	—
Firewood Cutters ..	1	3	—	Sundry Trades....	111	423	121
Fish Curers	54	366	643				
Fish Kit Makers ..	—	—	—	Totals	1058	2819	2664
Hosiery, &c., Knitters	3	—	6				
Joiners	46	145	—	Workplaces—			
Lath Renders	1	9	—	Restaurant and Hotel Kitchens	88	64	326
Laundries, &c.	18	31	19	Sundry Work-places	12	82	12
Leather Workers ..	3	10	19				
Maltsters	1	7	—	Totals	100	146	338
Marble Masons....	—	—	—				
Milliners	39	—	202	Grand Totals—			
Netbraiders	12	32	214	Workshops	1058	2819	2664
Painters	9	40	—	Workplaces	100	146	338
Piano Repairers ..	5	18	—				
Picture Frame Makers	5	9	1				
Polishers ..	21	53	2				
Plumbers	44	168	—				
Rag Sorters	9	15	22		1158	2965	3002

* Including 56 Factory Bakehouses.

APPENDIX 17.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1928

Year.	Shops on Register.	Inspections.	Notice not exhibited.	Excess of hours of employment of young persons.	Meal times not allowed.	Assistants' half-holiday not allowed.	Open after closing hour.	Mixed Shops open after closing hour—Act not complied with.	Seats required.	Seats provided on request.	Trading elsewhere than in shops.	Prosecutions.		
												No. of cases.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, or respited on payment of costs.
1930	7150	13822	342	1	1	3	77	132	3	4	2	1	—	—
1929	7163	14295	388	3	4	12	59	145	11	11	9	2	2	—
1928	7235	9314	464	—	7	25	91	179	8	10	5	1	1	—

PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED CONCERNING SHOPS, FACTORIES
AND WORKSHOPS.

OFFENCE.	No. of Cases.	RESULT.
Keeping shop open after the closing hour fixed by the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.	1	Adjourned.

APPENDIX 17—Continued.

REGISTER OF SHOPS.

Shops exempted, by Orders made by the City Council, from the provisions as to Weekly Half-holiday :—

<i>No. of Shops.</i>	<i>No. of persons employed therein.</i>									
	<i>Males.</i>					<i>Females.</i>				
341	177	....	....	167

Shops required, by Orders made by the City Council, to close for the Weekly Half-Holiday :—

<i>No. of Shops.</i>	<i>No. of persons employed therein.</i>									
	<i>Males.</i>					<i>Females.</i>				
*562	735	....	....	84

*47 shops included in Exempted Trades.

Shops exempted by the Act, from the provisions as to Weekly Half-Holiday :—

<i>No. of Shops.</i>	<i>No. of persons employed therein.</i>									
	<i>Males.</i>					<i>Females.</i>				
3612	1004	....	....	1596

Shops required by the Act, to close for the Weekly Half-Holiday :—

<i>No. of Shops.</i>	<i>No. of persons employed therein.</i>									
	<i>Males.</i>					<i>Females.</i>				
*4380	2988	....	....	2282

*1698 already included in Exempted Trades.

No new orders have been made under the Shops Acts ; a list of those in operation in the City is given in the Report for 1925.

APPENDIX 18.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE INSPECTION AND REGISTRATION OF CANAL
BOATS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

Canal Boats inspected	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1192
Additional inspections made to ascertain if notices had been complied with	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	201
Total number of inspections									1393
No. of Canal Boats found in good order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	932
No. found contravening the Acts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	260
									1192

The 1,192 Canal Boats inspected during the year are registered to accommodate 5,731 adult persons, whilst only 2,221 adults (2,126 males and 95 females) and 18 children were occupying the said boats.

The number of children of school age found on the boats registered by this Authority was 8. The female adults and children above referred to were found to be living on the boats chiefly during the school holiday periods.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRAVENTIONS.

						<i>No. of defects.</i>	<i>No. remedied.</i>
Boats not properly lettered and marked	....	....	....	....	....	83	78
Absence of registration certificate	....	....	....	....	....	28	26
Requiring Repairs :—							
Decks, stoves and floors	....	....	....	....	....	28	
Watercasks, ventilation and lights	....	....	....	....	....	3	
Cupboards and bedberths	....	....	....	....	....	30	
						61	61
Certificates not identifying owner with boat	....	....	....	....	....	10	10
Requiring renewal of paint	....	....	....	....	....	210	205
Cabins not in a cleanly condition	....	....	....	....	....	23	23
Unregistered boats	....	....	....	....	....	21	21
Accumulation of bilge water	....	....	....	....	....	4	4
Overcrowding	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
						441	429

In reference to the 12 contraventions unremedied, notices have been sent either to the owner or master in each case, and the notices are receiving attention.

The 36 contraventions existing when the last Annual Report was presented have since been remedied.

In addition to the written notices or letters sent to the owners, the masters of all boats contravening the Acts or Regulations have been cautioned verbally.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In May a notification was received from a Medical Practitioner that a child aged 11 years, son of the master of a Canal Boat, had been removed to Hospital suffering from diphtheria. The cabins were fumigated and the necessary precautions taken.

APPENDIX 18—(Continued).

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

It has not been found necessary during the year to take legal proceedings, as in nearly every instance where contraventions of the Canal Boats Acts have been discovered, the persons responsible have carried out the necessary work with the least possible delay.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Total number of canal boats on the register on 31st December, 1929....	....	....	840
Registered during the year	....	....	21
			—
			861
Registrations cancelled during the year	....	....	5
			—
Number remaining on register on 31st December, 1930	....	....	856
			—

Particulars of boats registered during the year :—

Boats not previously registered	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Boats registered under other authorities....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Boats previously registered only under the Merchant Shipping Acts	....						3
							—
							21
							—

New certificates issued in consequence of :—

Change of Ownership	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Change of boat's name	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Certificates lost and dilapidated	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
								—
								22
								—

Particulars of boats the registration of which has been cancelled during the year :—

Ceased to be used for human habitation	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Boats sunk and broken up	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
							—
							5
							—

Number of boats believed to be in use or available	....	....	....	....	....	....	856
Number of boats which cannot be traced	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
Number of (a) steam propelled boats	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
(b) motor propelled boats	....	....	....	....	....	....	10

FREDERICK DIXON,

Inspector and Examining Officer.

APPENDIX 19.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) )	....	....	....	1093
(i) By the Local Authority	....	....	....	714
(ii) By other local authorities	....	....	....	Nil
(iii) By other bodies and persons	....	....	....	379

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—

(i) By Local Authority—

(a) For the purpose of Part II of the Act of 1925	....	....	....	Nil
(b) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1925	....	....	....	488
(c) For other purposes	....	....	....	226

(ii) By other bodies or persons Nil

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) and the number of inspections made :—

(a) Special survey	....	....	....	....	....	....	1691
(b) Otherwise	....	....	....	....	....	....	13136
(c) Total number inspected	....	....	....	....	....	....	14827

(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the number of inspections made 585

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 131
(See also note on Special Survey, page 77).

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 7959
(See also note on Special Survey, page 77.)

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 7847

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 26

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	....	....	....	....	....	....	12

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close Nil

APPENDIX 19—(Continued).

HOUSING STATISTICS—Continued.

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	553
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	595
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	24
(2a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	20
(2b) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were given	1
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(5a) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders :—	
(i) By owner	2
(ii) By Local Authority	2
(5b) Number of dwelling-houses demolished by owners after making of Closing Orders, but before making of Demolition Orders	10
(5c) Number of dwelling-houses rendered unuseable as dwellings and in respect of which an undertaking not to re-let was given after making of Closing Orders	5

D.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which representations were made with a view to the making of Demolition Orders :—	
(i) Represented after having once been represented under the Housing Act, 1925	17
(ii) Represented under the 1930 Act only	109
(iii) Total representations under the Housing Act, 1930	126
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	14
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings under Section 21 of the Housing Act, 1930, were given	3
(4) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(5) Number of houses demolished within the area of the Hull (New George Street) Improvement Scheme, 1923	28

APPENDIX 19—*Continued.*HOUSING STATISTICS—*Continued.*

4. DEMOLITIONS WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE OTHER THAN AS A RESULT OF STATUTORY ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS.						
(1) Number of dwelling-houses demolished as the result of informal action by officers of the Local Authority	....	....	....	....	....	8
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished voluntarily by owners, or in connection with minor street improvements	....	....	....	....	....	29
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in connection with Street Works :—						
(i) Regent Street widening	....	....	....	....	....	20
(ii) New North Bridge	....	....	....	....	....	3
(iii) New Street, Paragon Station to Beverley Road	....	....	....	....	....	296
5. NUMBER OF HOUSES OWNED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.						
(a) Built under Part II of the Housing Act, 1925	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
(b) Built under the provisions of the Housing Acts, 1919–1924 :—						
(i) Before December 31st, 1928, excluding (ii) below	....	....	....	....	....	4205
(ii) Before December 31st, 1928, in connection with the Hull (New George Street) Improvement Scheme, 1923	....	....	....	....	....	145
(iii) During the years 1929 and 1930	....	....	....	....	....	942
(c) Built in connection with New Street Works, 1929 and 1930	....	....	....	....	....	226
(d) Houses owned by the Local Authority, and built prior to 1919, or acquired under other powers	....	....	....	....	....	446

APPENDIX 20.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Samples taken under the above Acts and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE.	No. of Samples.	SAMPLES TAKEN.				Genuine.	Adulterated.	No action taken.	Letters of caution, &c.	Prosecutions.
		Officially.	Informally.	By agent.	In course of delivery.					
<i>Beers, Spirits, Wines, &c.</i>										
Beers, &c.—Ale	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Stout	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Spirits—Brandy	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Gin	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Rum	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Whisky	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
<i>Beverages.</i>										
Aerated Waters	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Fruit Cordials	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Lemonade and Rasp- berry Crystals	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Cocoa	9	—	9	9	—	9	—	—	—	—
Coffee	10	—	10	10	—	10	—	—	—	—
Tea	12	6	6	6	—	12	—	—	—	—
<i>Cereals.</i>										
Arrowroot	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Flour	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Ground Rice	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Oatmeal	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Pearl Barley	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Rice	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Tapioca	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
<i>Confections.</i>										
Cakes	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Easter Novelties	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Ice-Cream	5	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Jelly	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Silver Cachous	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Sponge Cakes	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Sweets	16	—	16	16	—	14	2 (h)	—	—	—
Do. Clear Mints	2	2	—	—	—	1	1 (h)	—	—	1
<i>Drugs and Prescriptions.</i>										
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Boric Acid Ointment	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	10	—	10	10	—	10	—	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Compound Liquorice Powder	8	1	7	7	—	6	2 (g)	—	1 (g)	—

APPENDIX 20—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE.	No. of Samples.	SAMPLES TAKEN.				Genuine.	Adulterated.	No action taken.	Letters of caution, &c.	Prosecutions.
		Officially.	Informally.	By agent.	In course of delivery.					
<i>Drugs and Prescriptions (contd.).</i>										
Epsom Salts	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Fluid Magnesia	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Friars Balsam	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Glauber's Salts	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Glycerine of Borax	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Glycerine	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Olive Oil	6	—	6	3	—	6	—	—	—	—
Prescriptions	7	1	6	7	—	5	2 (a)	—	—	1
Purified Cream of Tartar	6	—	6	4	—	6	—	—	—	—
Sulphur Lozenges	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Tartaric Acid	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	11	—	11	6	—	11	—	—	—	—
Turpentine	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
<i>Fats (Animal and Vegetable).</i>										
Dripping	15	4	11	7	—	12	3 (f)	—	1 (f)	1
Lard	9	3	6	6	—	9	—	—	—	—
Margarine	6	6	—	—	—	6 (j)	—	—	—	—
Shredded Suet	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
<i>Fish, Meats, etc.</i>										
Brawn	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Black Pudding	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Fish Pastes (Jars)	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
<i>Miscellaneous Cooked</i>										
Meats	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Polony	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Do. (Red)	5	2	3	3	—	3	2	—	2 (c)	—
Potted Meat	21	3	18	18	—	21	—	—	—	—
Sausages	20	8	12	12	—	19	1	—	1 (d)	—
Saveloys	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
<i>Milk and Milk Products.</i>										
Butter	51	51	—	—	—	45	6	—	1 (i)	5
Cheese	7	6	1	1	—	7	—	—	—	—
Cheeses, Fancy	10	—	10	10	—	10	—	—	—	—
Cream	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Curd	12	—	12	12	—	12	—	—	—	—
Infants' Foods	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Milk	652	650	2	—	30	623	29	2 (b)	10 (b)	17

APPENDIX 20—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE.	No. of Samples.	SAMPLES TAKEN.				Genuine.	Adulterated.	No action taken.	Letters of caution, &c.	Prosecutions.
		Officially.	Informally.	By agent.	In course of delivery.					
<i>Milk and Milk Products (contd.)</i>										
Milk—Condensed, Machine Skimmed	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Do. Full Cream	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Dried	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Separated	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
<i>Preserves, &c.</i>										
Fruits, Dried....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Jam	7	—	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
Mincemeat	5	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>										
Honey	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Raisins	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Treacle	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Golden Syrup	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Syrup	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Vegetables—Canned										
Peas	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
<i>Seasonings, &c.</i>										
Ground Ginger	11	—	11	11	—	11	—	—	—	—
Salt	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Vinegar	12	—	12	12	—	12	—	—	—	—
White Pepper	6	—	6	6	—	5	1 (e)	—	—	—
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>										
Baking Powder	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Custard Powder	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Jelly	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Pickles	6	—	6	5	—	6	—	—	—	—
Potato Crisps	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Sugar	8	—	8	8	—	8	—	—	—	—
Do. Brown	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Yeast	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Totals	1247	760	487	468	30	1199	48	1	16	25

(a) Includes an informal sample, which was repeated formally.

(b) One sample was deficient in milk-fat, and an "Appeal to Cow" sample was taken. The vendor was kept under observation and repeat samples were obtained.

APPENDIX 20—Continued.

(b) *Contd.*

Includes a sample slightly deficient in non-fatty solids. A repeat sample, which proved to be genuine and of good quality, was obtained.

Three samples were deficient in milk-fat ; proceedings were not taken owing to the death of the Sampling Officer ; and letters of caution were sent by the Town Clerk.

Seven samples were deficient in milk-fat ; four letters of caution were sent by the Town Clerk and three by the Medical Officer of Health.

- (c) Proceedings in these cases were not instituted owing to the Sampling Officer's death, and the Town Clerk sent letters of caution—see also Appendix 22, Preservatives, &c., in Food Regulations.

- (d) Do. do. do. do.

- (e) An informal sample which contained an appreciable amount of rice flour. Unsuccessful attempts were made to obtain a formal sample.

- (f) Includes a formal sample of dripping which contained an excessive proportion of free fatty acid and was rancid. The vendor was verbally cautioned by the Sampling Officer.

One informal sample of dripping contained an excess of water. The sample was repeated formally—for particulars see Appendix 21—proceedings.

- (g) The informal and the formal repeat sample both contained an excess of sulphur and a letter of caution regarding both samples was sent by the Town Clerk.

- (h) These two samples contained an amount of preservative in excess of that permitted by the Regulations, and were repeated formally: one was genuine, and for particulars of the other see Appendix 21—proceedings.

- (i) An informal sample of butter which contained water in excess : a letter of caution was sent by the Town Clerk.

- (j) Includes 5 samples not labelled and the wrappers not satisfactorily lettered. The Medical Officer of Health sent letters of caution.

APPENDIX 21.

(A) SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Results of the 25 cases in which legal proceedings were instituted are as follows :—

No. of Sample.	Nature of Sample.	Particulars of Adulteration.	Result of Proceedings.
1496	Prescription "M"	Medicine measured 11.4 fluid ozs. instead of 10 fluid ozs. as ordered. There was a total deficiency in quinine sulphate of 28.6 grains or 57.2%. There was also an excess of dilute sulphuric acid of 67 minims or 111.7%. Further the medicine was prepared with water instead of chloroform water	Fined £5 5s.
1769	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 17.3%	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £2 2s. costs.
1957	Butter	Contained excess water 2.8%	Fined £1 or 14 days.
1979	Clear Mints	Contained 399 parts of Sulphur dioxide per million in excess of the permitted quantity	Summons withdrawn. Wholesalers responsibility.
2014	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 15.0%	Summons withdrawn. "Appeal to Cow" samples did not warrant further proceedings.
2015	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 6.7%	
2062	Milk	Contained Boron compounds expressed as Boric acid 0.034% weight/volume equal to 23.8 grains in each gallon or nearly 3 grains in each pint of the sample	Fined £5 or 30 days.
2063	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 7.7%	Summons withdrawn. Wholesaler convicted see Nos. 2066/7.
2066	Milk	Deficient in milk fat to the extent of 13.0%	Fined £1 or 14 days on each summons.
2067	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 13.7%	
2069	Butter	Contained water in excess 2.0%	Fined £1 or 14 days.
2071	Butter	Contained water in excess 1.9%	Fined £1 or 14 days.
2072	Butter	Contained water in excess 3.9%	Fined £1 or 14 days.
2073	Butter	Contained water in excess 2.6%	Fined £1 or 14 days.
2080	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 16.7%	Fined £3 or 30 days.
2118	Milk	Adulterated with 15.9% added water	Summons withdrawn. Wholesaler convicted in the E. Riding Police Court.
2270	Milk	Adulterated with 7.1% added water	Fined £1 or 14 days.

APPENDIX 21—*continued.*

No. of Sample.	Nature of Sample.	Particulars of Adulteration.	Result of Proceedings.
2275	Dripp- ing	Contained water and other impurities in excess to the extent of 24·5%	Summons dismissed.
2281	Milk	Adulterated with 7·5% added water	Summons withdrawn. Wholesaler convicted in E. Riding Police Court.
2458	Milk	Adulterated with 7·9% added water	Summons dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, on payment of £2 6s. costs.
2462	Milk	Contained 5·5 parts by volume of moist sediment consisting of sandy material together with a proportion of dung per 100,000 parts of the milk....	Summons withdrawn owing to the death of defendant.
2509	Milk	Adulterated with 5·9% added water and deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 4·0%	Summons dismissed on payment of £1 5s. expenses. Whole-saler proceeded against, see No. 2525.
2525	Milk	Adulterated with 2·1% added water and deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 3·7%....	Summons dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, on payment of £2 6s. costs.
2612	Milk	Contained 4·0 parts by volume of moist dirt consisting partly of dung and partly of vegetable tissues of other origin per 100,000 parts milk	Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act, on payment of £1 15s. 6d. costs.
2650	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 14·7%	Each of two defendants fined £2 or 27 days.

APPENDIX 22.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS.

No. of Sample.	Nature of Sample.	Preservative Allowed.	Particulars of Contravention of Regulations.	Action Taken.
1579	Sausages	Sulphur Dioxide	Contained Boron compounds expressed as boric acid 0.10 per cent. equivalent to 7.0 grains of boric acid per pound of the sample.	Owing to the death of the Sampling Officer a letter of caution was sent by the Town Clerk.
1566	Red Polony	None	Do. do.	Informal sample, repeated formally—see 1578.
1578	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Same as 1579.
1929	Clear Mints	Sulphur Dioxide	Contained .0768 per cent. of Sulphur Dioxide, equal to 768 parts per million.	Informal sample repeated formally, see 1979.
1979	Do.	Do.	Contained 570 parts per million of sulphur dioxide.	Proceedings instituted — see Appendix No. 21
1933	Silver Mints	Do.	Contained .0116 per cent. equal to 116 parts per million sulphur dioxide.	Informal sample. Formal (repeat) sample genuine.
1939	Vinegar	None	Contained small proportion of sulphur dioxide.	Informal sample. Vendor to be kept under observation.
2062	Milk	Do.	Contained 0.034 per cent. boric acid equal to 23.8 grains in each gallon.	Proceedings instituted — see Appendix No. 21
2515	Ground Ginger	Do.	Contained 1,000 parts per million sulphur dioxide.	Informal sample. A further sample is to be obtained.

APPENDIX 23.

REPORT OF CHIEF FOOD AND VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

SUMMARY OF ANIMALS AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS.

CARCASSES UNSOUND.

	1927	1928	1929	1930
Cows	57	57½	52¾	62½
Heifers	3¾	9¼	12½	15¼
Bulls	1	—	—	1
Oxen	14	5	13½	16
Pigs	25½	56	38½	34
Calves	3	4	5½	9¼
	<u>104¼</u>	<u>131¾</u>	<u>122¾</u>	<u>138½</u>

CARCASSES FOUND TO BE UNSOUND FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

BEEF.		MUTTON.		VEAL.		PORK.	
Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Anasarca	5	Emaciation	7	Pyrexia	9	Decomposing	6
Septic Metritis	2	Pyæmia	1	Immature	6	Septicæmia	2
Septic		Decomposing	15	Anasarca	2	Enteritis	2
Pericarditis	1	Anasarca	21	Enteritis	3	Jaundice	9
Traumatism	1¼	Pyrexia	19	Decomposing	6	Anasarca	4
Pyæmia	2	Parturient	3	Traumatism	2½	Pyrexia	7
Pyrexia	8	Traumatism	½	Pyæmia....	3	Traumatism	½
Pleurisy	1	Asphyxia	1	Joint Ill	1	Gangrene	1
Septicæmia	1	Pericarditis	¼	Peritonitis	1	Asphyxia	1
Gangrene	1	Pleurisy	1	Septicæmia	1	Swine	
Emaciation	1	Jaundice	2			Erysipelas	1
		Medicine Faint	1			Emaciation	1
						Rickets	1
						Pleurisy	¼
						Peritonitis	1
Totals	<u>23¼</u>		<u>71¾</u>		<u>34½</u>		<u>36¾</u>

APPENDIX 23—Continued.

PARTICULARS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES SORTED UNDER SUPERVISION.

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Sorted.</i>	<i>Unsound.</i>
Apples	251 packages	140 packages
Grapes	119 "	58 "
Onions	8 "	5 "
Carrots	36 "	18 "
Oranges	275 "	147 "
Pears	42 "	16 "
Tomatoes	176 "	89 "
Lemons	24 "	10 "
Apricots	53 "	22 "
Cherries	56 "	33 "
	<hr/> 1040 "	<hr/> 538 "

OTHER FRUIT AND VEGETABLES FOUND TO BE UNFIT, WITHOUT SORTING.

Pears	137 packages
Chestnuts	89 "
Grapes....	2 "
Apples	42 "
Spinach	37 "
Lettuce	92 "
Raspberries	57 "
Redcurrants	18 "
Blackcurrants	2 "
Figs	15 "
Greengages	31 "
Cranberries	1 "
Sprouts	5 "
Peaches	22 "
Tomatoes	56 "
Onions	76 "
Carrots	70 "
Potatoes	26 "
Oranges	8 "
White Cabbage	22 "
Horseradish	205 "
Apricots	9 "
Grape Fruit	1 "
Haricot Beans	18 "
Broad Beans	23 "
Cherries	1 "
Plums	177 "
Asparagus	3 "
Gooseberries	66 "
Cauliflowers	1 "
Strawberries	16 "

APPENDIX 23—*Continued.*

SUMMARY OF VISITS TO PREMISES.

	1930
Slaughterhouses, Butchers' Shops and Factories	15,367
Fish Shops & Stalls, Game Stores and Curing Houses	1,953
Fruit Warehouses, Markets, Stalls and Carts	6,241
Cowsheds and Dairies	267
	<hr/>
	23,828
	<hr/>

VETERINARY REPORT.

Performing Animals (Regulation) Act, 1925. Two hundred and twenty-six animals coming under the above Act visited the City during the year. The performances were witnessed and were satisfactory. Eight animals were not licensed, and the licence was issued by this Department.

Foot and Mouth Disease. No outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease occurred within the City during the year.

Anthrax. The Veterinary Inspector investigated a case of suspected Anthrax which was not confirmed.

Parasitic Mange. There were two cases of Parasitic Mange during the year.

Rabies. The Veterinary Inspector investigated one case of suspected Rabies, which was not confirmed.

Glanders. There was no case of Glanders in the City during the year.

Sheep Scab. There was no case of Sheep Scab in the City during the year.

Swine Fever. Three cases of Swine Fever were found by the Department in City slaughterhouses.

Other Contagious Diseases. No outbreak of any disease as specified by the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts occurred in the City during 1930, other than those already referred to.

Veterinary Supervision of Horses. The Veterinary Inspector paid visits to the various Corporation Stables in the City, which accommodate 125 horses made up as follows :—

	1930.
Police	4
Public Cleansing Department	84
Works Department	33
Parks	2
Sanatorium	2

APPENDIX 23—*Continued.*

Eighty-one horses of the Public Cleansing Department received treatment during the year, and the dispensing of the drugs in connection with their treatment has been carried out within the Department.

Forty cows have been subjected to the Tuberculin Tests for Tuberculosis before being purchased by the Mental Hospital Committee. Twenty-six of these cows failed to pass the test and were rejected.

Numerous visits have also been paid to the Mental Hospital Farm and the Sanatorium by the Veterinary Inspector for the treatment of the stock.

A monthly veterinary examination of the herd of cows at the Mental Hospital and the bi-annual tuberculin tests have been carried out.

Cruelty to Animals Acts. Under the above Acts the Veterinary Inspector examined nine animals at the request of the Police. Prosecutions followed in four cases, convictions being recorded in two cases and two dismissed. The total fines amounted to £5 18s. 6d.

Horse Purchase Committee. Several visits were made by the Veterinary Inspector with members of the Committee to examine horses for soundness before being purchased by the Committee.

Fat Stock Market. A weekly market is held on Mondays where fat cattle, sheep and pigs are exposed for sale. Inspections of the stock are made on each market day for the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts. The approximate numbers of animals sold in the past two years have been :—

					1929.		1930.
Cattle	....	....	....	....	19,516	....	19,381
Sheep	....	....	....	....	91,354	....	82,746
Pigs	....	....	....	....	42,254	....	35,559

There is also a market for store stock adjoining the above market, where young animals are offered for sale each market day. Animals in this market and the Hull Horse Market are also inspected for the requirements of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts.

H. P. LEWIS, M.R.C.V.S.,
Chief Food Inspector.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1930.

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APPENDIX 25.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Table showing the Number of Cases notified, the Number of such Cases admitted into the two Infectious Diseases Hospitals, and the Total Number of Deaths during the years stated.

DISEASE.	1900.			1910.			1920.			1925.			1926.			1927.			1928.			1929.			1930.		
	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Hospitals.	Deaths.
Small Pox.....	109	104	17	3	3	1	—	—	—	59	—	—	37	37	—	1	1	—	70	68	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Cholera and Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	114	10	15	437	122	44	26	348	26	498	455	26	742	676	18	747	688	33	674	619	21	852	800	37	856	801	47
Erysipelas.....	253	—	8	215	—	—	9	134	—	9	119	—	145	—	6	111	—	—	6	154	9	162	7	170	1	7	1
Scarlet Fever	1179	336	42	913	371	15	858	392	6	419	327	4	523	394	6	547	444	4	1006	716	11	936	720	2	538	450	5
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	207	60	48	132	62	31	22	15	7	26	14	3	10	8	2	4	3	1	7	4	3	9	7	2	35	30	3
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	16	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	15	6	27	27	—	6	20	10	10	14	—	7	18	—	9	19	1	11	17	13	13	18	—	14	27	—	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	3	8	2	4	5	1	3	4	55	3	4	10	8	7	1	1	7	8	6
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	109	7	4	7	7	1	6	1	1	66	5	1
Poliphagus Neonatorum...	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	—	—	67	—	—	69	—	—	14	60	3	27	—	—	47	37	—	37	—	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	688	—	—	365	5	64	645	4	39	750	7	23	466	1	17	890	3	64	2451	56	100
Measles	3446	1	130	1098	1	73	111	2	77	365	5	64	645	4	39	750	7	23	466	1	17	890	3	64	2451	56	100
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrophobia (in Man) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	1	—	1442	9	—	1980	3	1	1755	10	—	1475	5	—	1623	1	—	1867	10	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	6	—	1	7	—	—	7	—	—	3	—	—	6	1	—	2	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	23	—	21	20	—	—	13	1	—	—	—	9	20	—	10	—	—	3
Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	323	—	—	—	79	—	—	292	—	375	282	—	—	271	—	396	—	355	—	514	—	575	382	—	326
	5339	511	589	2834	560	481	2606	762	499	3344	870	515	4494	1123	423	4438	1211	491	4320	1413	449	5173	1535	719	6502	1354	514

APPENDIX 26.

Zymotic Diseases. The following table shows the death-rates per 1,000 of the population from the seven principal zymotic diseases for each of the years 1920 to 1930, and for ten yearly intervals from 1890.

Year.	Seven Zymotic Diseases.	Small- pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	"Fevers" principally "Typhoid."	Diarrhœa and Enteritis.
1930	0.73	—	0.33	0.02	0.15	0.05	0.01	0.17
1929	1.12	—	0.21	0.01	0.12	0.24	0.01	0.53
1928	0.52	—	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.27
1927	0.50	—	0.08	0.01	0.11	0.08	0.00	0.21
1926	0.72	—	0.13	0.02	0.06	0.13	0.01	0.37
1925	0.92	—	0.21	0.01	0.09	0.25	0.01	0.36
1924	0.64	—	0.16	0.00	0.07	0.13	0.01	0.27
1923	0.71	—	0.04	—	0.08	0.15	0.01	0.42
1922	0.76	—	0.19	0.00	0.08	0.20	0.00	0.27
1921	0.90	—	—	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.02	0.67
1920	1.04	—	0.26	0.02	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.61
1910	1.90	0.003	0.26	0.05	0.15	0.23	0.11	1.08
1900	3.02	0.07	0.54	0.17	0.06	0.28	0.20	1.69
1890	1.61	0.01	0.07	0.11	0.07	0.32	0.17	0.85

Note.—In this table 0.00 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0.005; when no death occurred "—" is inserted.

APPENDIX 27.

NATURE OF AFTER-EFFECTS REMAINING FROM AN ATTACK OF ENCEPHALITIS
LETHARGICA.

Cases which have been notified to the Health Department :—

No.	Date Notified.	Sex.	Age at time of Notification.	Condition at end of year 1930.
1	29/4/24	Male	19	No change in patient's condition. He still has to be fed and is practically helpless. Still under private medical treatment.
2	2/5/24	Female	21	No change in condition. Whilst her general health is good, she is unable to speak. Still under private medical treatment.
3	30/5/24	Female	17	Condition stationary; twitching and trembling still continues; occasionally has pains in the back of head and neck. Still under private medical treatment.
4	5/6/24	Female	21	Still in Mental Hospital.
5	7/6/24	Male	5	Continues to be very irritable and weak. Persistent bleeding from bowels.
6	5/6/24	Female	17	No definite information obtainable.
7	18/8/25	Male	12	Normal except when unoccupied when he becomes drowsy and moody. General health good.
8	25/1/27	Male	18	Vitality still very low. Has not been able to work since illness commenced.
9	3/9/27	Male	18	Now reported to be normal and in good health.
10	21/2/28	Male	46	Removed outside the city.
11	5/6/28	Male	48	Continues at employment although he suffers periodically from loss of vitality and is irritable.
12	21/6/29	Female	4	Child is attending school and reported to be free from effects of the attack.
13	19/7/29	Female	30	Medical treatment now ceased, patient normal.
14	14/11/29	Male	33	No change in condition. Under medical attention.
15	14/11/29	Female	55	Now reported to be in good health. No after effects.
16	6/3/30	Male	33	Recurrent nervous attacks. Under medical treatment.
17	19/9/30	Male	19	Reported to be forgetful at times—occasional vacant look—uncertain temper—paralysis remains in right side—occasional pains in head.

APPENDIX 27—Continued.**CASES REPORTED BY SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE TO BE SUFFERING FROM
AFTER-EFFECTS OF ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.**

Cases which have not been notified in accordance with the Regulations :—

Name.	Age at time of attack.	Date of Attack of Encephalitis Lethargica.	Present Condition.
E.G.	15	Feb. 1924	No change in patient's condition ; still in Home at Skeffling.
O.R.S.	15	Mar. 1924	General condition slightly worse than last year ; shaking of limbs still continues.
N.D.	15	Dec. 1922	Marked improvement reported—hysterical fits not so prolonged—shows more interest in things in general.
M.A.	16	1923	No improvement in condition reported.
V.B.	14	June 1924	Patient has to be fed and eats abnormally ; she is helpless and talks very little ; sleeps well ; under medical attention ; general condition deteriorating.
R.W.	11	May 1924	Still at the Rampton State Institution, near Retford. No report on his condition available.

APPENDIX 28.

VACCINATION.

RETURNS MADE BY THE VACCINATION OFFICERS RESPECTING THE VACCINATION OF CHILDREN WHOSE BIRTHS WERE REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 1929.

Districts.	No. of Births in " Birth List Sheets " 1st. Jan. to 31st. Dec., 1929.	Successfully vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Conscientious Objections.	Died Unvaccinated.	Unentered in the Vaccination Register on account of :—			
							Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removals to other Districts.	Removed. Not traceable.	Unaccounted for.
Drypool	1248	710	8	—	331	57	2	5	70	65
Southcoates	581	353	2	—	139	47	9	3	8	20
East Sculcoates	808	387	8	—	289	59	1	4	32	41
West Sculcoates	574	316	2	—	134	54	—	1	26	28
Humber	538	335	4	—	124	43	2	8	18	4
Myton	1086	648	9	—	306	56	14	7	42	4
Newington	1167	559	9	—	435	60	7	2	34	61
Totals	6002	3308	42	—	1758	376	35	30	230	223

APPENDIX 29.

CITY HOSPITAL AND EVAN FRASER HOSPITAL.

REPORT BY THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, Dr. H. MASON LEETE.

City Hospital, Castle Hill, Cottingham.

(In course of construction, 112 beds at present available ; to accommodate 374 patients when completed).

Evan Fraser (Smallpox) Hospital, Sutton on Hull—150 beds.

Staff—

Medical Superintendent—H. MASON LEETE, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Resident Medical Officer, City Hospital—A. E. MACKINTOSH, M.B., Ch.B.

Matron—Miss J. ARMSTRONG.

1 Deputy Matron.

1 Sister Tutor.

1 Sister (acting Matron).

7 Sisters.

10 Staff Nurses.

31 Probationer Nurses.

Patients admitted to these Hospitals during 1930. The total number of patients admitted to these hospitals (including cases from areas outside the City and Port cases) was 1,447 compared with 1,614 in 1929 : of these 465 were sent as Scarlet Fever and 831 as Diphtheria. Cases of other disease numbered 148 of which details will be found below.

SCARLET FEVER CASES ADMITTED.

<i>Ages.</i>				<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>
Under 1 year	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	—
1—2 years	....	....	....	8	....	6	....	14	....	—
2—3 years	....	....	....	11	....	13	....	24	....	—
3—4 years	....	....	....	22	....	9	....	31	....	—
4—5 years	....	....	....	16	....	21	....	37	....	—
5—10 years	....	....	....	94	....	113	....	207	....	2
10—15 years	....	....	....	27	....	41	....	68	....	—
15—20 years	....	....	....	16	....	19	....	35	....	1
20—25 years	....	....	....	5	....	12	....	17	....	—
25 years and over	....	....	....	13	....	17	....	30	....	—
Total for 1930	....	....	....	213	....	252	....	465	....	3
Total for 1929	....	....	....	296	....	447	....	743	....	3

Altered Diagnosis. Cases sent in as Scarlet Fever were re-diagnosed as follows :—

Rubella	....	....	....	1	Urticaria	....	....	....	1
Measles	....	....	....	6	Influenza	....	....	....	1
Tonsillitis	....	....	....	8	Enteritis	....	....	....	1
Septic Rash	....	....	....	3	No apparent disease	....	....	....	2
Simple Erythema	....	....	....	4					

APPENDIX 29—Continued.

Associated Disease. 11 cases sent in as Scarlet Fever were found to be suffering from that disease, but there was also present, on admission, a second infectious disease, viz. :—

Chicken Pox in 5 cases.

Diphtheria in 2 cases.

Measles in 4 cases.

Deaths. There were two deaths due to Scarlet Fever. A third death among the Scarlet Fever admissions occurred in a patient who had recovered from the disease and who, after an operation for the removal of tonsils, died suddenly. On a post mortem examination being made the condition of status lymphaticus was found. The deaths attributed to Scarlet Fever give a case mortality of 43%.

The following complications occurred :—

Albuminuria	....	....	....	13	Mastoiditis	....	....	....	1
Nephritis	....	....	....	3	Adenitis	....	....	....	19
Rhinorrhœa	....	....	....	18	Quinsy	....	....	....	6
Otorrhœa	....	....	....	26	Pneumonia	....	....	....	2
Arthritis	....	....	....	5					

Secondary Infection. During treatment in hospital a second infectious disease developed in 26 cases as follows :—

Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	7
Chicken Pox	....	....	....	....	15
Measles	....	....	....	....	2
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	2

DIPHTHERIA CASES ADMITTED.

<i>Ages.</i>		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>
Under 1 year	5	....	3	....	—
1—2 years	6	....	10	....	3
2—3 years	29	....	31	....	5
3—4 years	26	....	36	....	7
4—5 years	50	....	38	....	11
5—10 years	164	....	165	....	18
10—15 years	58	....	83	....	4
15—20 years	17	....	41	....	—
20—25 years	9	....	19	....	1
25 years and over	13	....	28	....	2
<hr/>								
Total for 1930	377	....	454	....	51
<hr/>								
Total for 1929	376	....	450	....	39
<hr/>								

Altered diagnosis. Cases sent in as Diphtheria were re-diagnosed as under :—

Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	13	Mumps	....	....	....	1
Tonsillitis	....	....	....	13	Enteritis	....	....	....	1
Simple Laryngitis	....	....	....	5	Otorrhœa	....	....	....	1
Simple Pharyngitis	....	....	....	3	Coryza	....	....	....	1
Quinsy	....	....	....	2	Rheumatic Carditis	....	....	....	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	....	....	....	8	Rhinitis	....	....	....	2
Measles	....	....	....	1					

APPENDIX 29—Continued.

Associated Diseases. Nine cases admitted as Diphtheria had in addition to Diphtheria a second infectious disease present on admission.

Chicken Pox	....	....	....	....	3
Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	6

Deaths. An analysis of the 51 deaths occurring in patients admitted as Diphtheria shows that in 8 cases death was not due to Diphtheria, but to the following causes:—

Acute Lobar Pneumonia	....	....	1	Broncho Pneumonia	....	....	2
Whooping Cough and Broncho Pneumonia	....	....	1	Enteritis	....	....	1
Measles and Broncho Pneumonia	1			Nephritis	....	....	1
				Pernicious Anæmia	....	....	1

This leaves 43 deaths from Diphtheria, which gives a case mortality of 5·2 per cent., as against 3·6 per cent., in 1929. Of these 43 deaths from Diphtheria, 8 cases were admitted on the third day of illness, while 35 were admitted on the fourth day of illness or later. This serves to emphasize the necessity for early diagnosis and treatment of Diphtheria. 11 cases were moribund on admission and died within 36 hours. In 69 cases the patients were not ill, but were "carriers" of the infection. There were 38 cases of Laryngeal Diphtheria; 12 of these required Tracheotomy, and there were 5 deaths.

218 convalescent cases were transferred to the Evan Fraser Hospital, Sutton.

The average duration of the treatment of the Diphtheria cases discharged was 44 days, this includes any time spent at the Evan Fraser Hospital, and compares with 43 days in 1929 and 45 days in 1928.

Cultures of the organism obtained from 29 "carriers" were sent to the laboratories of the Clinical Research Association to be tested for virulence: 13 were returned avirulent and 16 virulent.

Complications. The following complications occurred:—

Albuminuria	....	....	....	24	Otorrhœa	....	....	....	21
Nephritis	....	....	....	4	Septic Sores	....	....	....	24
Paralysis	....	....	....	20	Rheumatism	....	....	....	4
Cardiac Irregularity	....	....	....	35	Enteritis	....	....	....	3
Adenitis	....	....	....	33					

Secondary Infection. During treatment in hospital a second infectious disease developed in 47 cases of Diphtheria as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	20
Chicken Pox	....	....	....	....	23
Whooping Cough....	....	....	....	....	4

CASES ADMITTED AS ENTERIC FEVER.

Age					Male.		Female.		Total.		Death.
2—3 years	....	....	....	....	—	....	1	....	1	....	—
3—4 "	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	—
4—5 "	....	....	....	....	—	....	1	....	1	....	—
5—10 "	....	....	....	....	4	....	2	....	6	....	—
15—20 "	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	3	....	—
20—25 "	....	....	....	....	—	....	3	....	3	....	—
25 and over	....	....	....	....	8	....	6	....	14	....	5
					—		—		—		—
					15	....	15	....	30	....	5
					—		—		—		—

APPENDIX 29—Continued.

Of the 30 cases admitted as Enteric Fever, 9 were found not to be suffering from this disease, but were re-diagnosed as follows :—

Pneumonia	....	....	....	1	Simple Enteritis	....	....	2
Septicæmia	....	....	....	1 (death)	Scabies	....	....	1
Endocarditis	....	....	....	1 (death)	Lumbago	....	....	1
Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	1				

There were thus actually 22 cases of Enteric Fever, with 3 deaths. Of these 22 cases, 14 were due to B. Typhosus (Typhoid Fever) and 8 to B Paratyphosus B (Paratyphoid B. Fever). Of the three fatal cases all were due to B. Typhosus.

MEASLES CASES ADMITTED.

<i>Age.</i>				<i>Male.</i>		<i>Female.</i>		<i>Total.</i>		<i>Death.</i>
Under 1 year	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3	....	1
1—2 years	....	....	....	11	....	2	....	13	....	4
2—3 „	....	....	....	2	....	10	....	12	....	1
3—4 „	....	....	....	5	....	1	....	6	....	1
4—5 „	....	....	....	4	....	3	....	7	....	2
5—10 „	....	....	....	6	....	9	....	15	....	1
20—25 „	....	....	....	—	....	1	....	1	....	—
25 and over	....	....	....	—	....	1	....	1	....	—
				—		—		—		—
				29	....	29	....	58	....	10
				—		—		—		—

These cases were practically all severely complicated cases of measles on admission, the majority having a well-developed broncho-pneumonia. This complication was present in all the fatal cases.

OTHER DISEASES ADMITTED.

Including members of the Staff admitted to the wards.

<i>Disease.</i>			<i>Number of Cases.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>		<i>Number of Cases.</i>
Chicken-pox	....	....	10	Scarlet Fever Contacts	....	3
Poliomyelitis	....	....	5	Tonsillitis	....	5
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	....	....	2	Septic Dermatitis	....	1
Erysipelas	....	....	1	Rheumatic Carditis	....	1
Dysentery	....	....	1	Observation	....	11

The final diagnoses in the 11 Observation Cases were :—

Scarlet Fever	....	....	2	Broncho-Pneumonia	....	3
Diphtheria	....	....	2	Malaria	....	1
Influenza	....	....	2	Simple Dermatitis	....	1

APPENDIX 29—Continued.

CASES FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

The following cases were admitted from Local Institutions and are included in the foregoing tables :—

		<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Staff.</i>	<i>Patients.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
From Hull Royal Infirmary	....	Diphtheria	.... 3	9	12
		Enteric Fever	.... —	2	2
Victoria Children's Hospital	....	Scarlet Fever	.... —	2	2
		Diphtheria	.... —	19	19
		Enteric Fever	.... —	3	3
		Measles	.... —	4	4
		Poliomyelitis	.... —	1	1
Beverley Road Institution	....	Scarlet Fever	.... 1	2	3
		Diphtheria	.... 3	4	7
		Enteric Fever	.... —	2	2
		Measles	.... —	1	1
Anlaby Road Institution	....	Scarlet Fever	.... —	2	2
		Diphtheria	.... —	6	6
		Enteric Fever	.... —	1	1
		Measles	.... —	8	8
		Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	.... —	1	1
Park Avenue Special School	....	Diphtheria	.... —	2	2
Hull Sanatorium	....	Chicken-pox	.... —	2	2
Linnæus Street Home	....	Diphtheria	.... —	1	1
Hesslewood Orphanage	....	Diphtheria	.... —	1	1
Mental Hospital	....	Measles	.... 1	—	1
Raywell Sanatorium	....	Scarlet Fever	.... —	1	1
Hornsea Convalescent Home	....	Diphtheria	.... 1	2	3

Patients from neighbouring Local Sanitary Authorities to City Hospitals :—

Diphtheria	....	27	Deaths	.... 2
Scarlet Fever	....	15	„ —
Measles	....	2	„ —
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	....	1	„	.... 1
		—		—
		45		3
		—		—

The cost of maintenance of these last 45 patients was charged to the Local Authorities concerned. Particulars are as under :—

Hessle Urban District Council	....	Diphtheria	....	6 cases.
		Scarlet Fever	....	2 „
Cottingham Urban District Council	....	Diphtheria	....	14 „
		Scarlet Fever	....	9 „
Sculcoates Rural District Council	....	Diphtheria	....	5 „
		Scarlet Fever	....	3 „
		Measles	....	2 „
East Riding County Council	....	Diphtheria	....	2 „
		Scarlet Fever	....	1 case.
		Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	....	1 „

APPENDIX 29—*Continued.*

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT WORK.

Dr. Ritchie Rodger or Dr. Simpson, Ear, Nose and Throat Consultants, visit the hospital weekly and they are on call for emergencies such as Mastoiditis, whenever required. On two occasions in 1930 they were called in on emergencies; 12 operations were performed for the removal of Tonsils and Adenoids, 2 of which were in Scarlet Fever cases and 8 in Diphtheria cases, the remaining two being members of the Nursing Staff.

Four operations were performed for Mastoid Disease, two in cases of Scarlet Fever and two in Measles cases.

SICKNESS AMONGST THE STAFF OF THE CITY HOSPITAL.

Some of these cases are included in the foregoing tables :—

<i>Nursing Staff.</i>				<i>Domestic Staff.</i>			
Arthritis	....	....	1	Tonsillitis	....	....	3
Diphtheria	....	....	2	Pre-patellar bursitis	....	....	1
Cholecystitis	....	....	1	Diphtheria	....	....	1
Influenza	....	....	2	Influenza	....	....	1
Rheumatism	....	....	2	Swallowed Safety Pin	....	....	1
Tonsillitis	....	....	8	Migraine	....	....	1
Parotitis	....	....	2				
Sprain of Ankle	....	....	1				
Injuries to head and limbs	....	....	1				

SCHICK TEST.

Twenty members of the Nursing Staff were Schick Tested, 13 were positive re-actors, and 10 of these were immunised. Twelve members of the Domestic Staff were Schick Tested; six were positive re-actors, 3 were immunised, three leaving the hospital before this was convenient. In addition, 14 nurses were re-tested after immunisation. Two cases of Bacteriological Diphtheria occurred amongst the Nursing Staff after being Schick Tested, with a negative result.

DICK TEST.

Eleven members of the Nursing Staff were Dick Tested, and there were 16 re-tests. Three of the primary tests were positive re-actors and were immunised. Twelve members of the Domestic Staff were Dick Tested: five were positive re-actors, of whom three were immunised. No case of Scarlet Fever occurred amongst the Nursing or Domestic Staff.

PORT SANITARY CASES ADMITTED.

Nineteen cases were sent in by the officers of the Port Sanitary Authority for treatment in the City Hospital. The diseases as notified on admission were :—

Enteric Fever	....	....	....	....	2
Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	1
Rubella	....	....	....	....	1
Rubella Contacts	....	....	....	....	4
Chicken Pox	....	....	....	....	1
Malaria	....	....	....	....	1
Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	1
Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	3
Bronchitis	....	....	....	....	1
Tonsillitis	....	....	....	....	2
Enteritis	....	....	....	....	1
Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	1

APPENDIX 29—Continued.

One of the cases admitted as Lobar Pneumonia was found to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and was transferred to the Hull Sanatorium. The case admitted as tuberculosis was returned to his ship for repatriation. These cases are not included in the previous tables.

EVAN FRASER HOSPITAL.

The total number of cases admitted to Evan Fraser Hospital was 586.

Scarlet Fever cases admitted	....	361	(including 58 cases transferred from the City Hospital)
Diphtheria	.. ..	218	(all of which were transferred from the City Hospital)
Small Pox	.. ..	0	
Others	.. ..	7	
		—	
		586	
		—	

The average duration of treatment at the Evan Fraser Hospital was :—

Scarlet Fever cases admitted direct	....	....	....	35 days
Scarlet Fever cases transferred from the City Hospital	....	29.5	.. *	
Diphtheria cases transferred from the City Hospital	....	30	.. *	

*This period is included in the total duration given for the City Hospital.

Smallpox. No case of Smallpox, or suspected Smallpox, was admitted during the year.

Staff. No case of infectious disease occurred amongst the Staff. There was no case of serious illness.

Schick Test. Three members of the Nursing Staff were subjected to the Schick Test ; of these all gave a positive reaction and were immunised. All other members of the Staff had been previously tested and immunised where necessary.

Dick Test. Three members of the Nursing Staff were tested. Of these 1 gave a negative reaction and the remaining two who were positive, were immunised.

Port Sanitary Cases. One case of Chicken-pox was admitted, one case of Rubella and four contacts associated with this case, none of whom developed the disease.

Patients from neighbouring Authorities. The following cases were admitted from the undermentioned Authorities to the Evan Fraser Hospital ; these are included in the figures given on page 277.

Sculcoates Rural District Council—Scarlet Fever—3 cases.

Cottingham Urban District Council—Scarlet Fever—3 cases.

East Riding County Council—Scarlet Fever—1 case.

APPENDIX 30.

REPORT OF CITY BACTERIOLOGIST.

Tables showing the results of the examination of Bacteriological (Pathological) specimens received during the year :—

<i>Disease Suspected.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Results of Examination</i>	
			<i>Doubtful.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Diphtheria	3352	448	67	2837
Tubercle (Pulmonary)	1580	447	—	1133
Do. (Non-Pulmonary)	8	1	—	7
Enteric Fever (diagnosis)	48	15	1	32
Do. (not for diagnosis but to see if free from infection)	76	{ Faeces 6 Urine 2	{ — —	{ 35 33
Ringworm	13	7	2	4
Plague (Rats)....	21	—	—	21
Miscellaneous	44	9	1	34
Totals	5142	935	71	4136

The *Diphtheria* specimens may be further classified as follows :—

Specimens sent for diagnosis :—

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Doubtful.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
355	42	1616	2013

Specimens sent to ascertain if free from Infection :—

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Doubtful.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	
41	4	112	157

Specimens from Contact cases :—

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Doubtful.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	
52	21	1109	1182

Grand Total 3352

A. R. TANKARD, F.I.C.

APPENDIX 31.

CANCER DEATHS, 1930.

SITE OF DISEASE.	0—20		20—40		40—60		60—80		80—over		Totals.		Grand	Grand	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals, 1930	Totals, 1929	
Buccal Cavity....	—	—	—	1	1	3	14	4	1	—	16	8	24	23	
Larynx....	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	3	2	5	7	
Pharynx, Oesophagus															
Stomach, Liver & Annexa	—	—	1	2	28	17	45	40	4	6	78	65	143	147	
Peritoneum, Intestines & Rectum	—	—	1	1	15	13	22	19	1	3	39	36	75	74	
Pancreas	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	1	—	—	5	5	10	11	
Primary of Lung & Mediastinum	—	—	—	1	4	1	3	—	—	—	7	2	9	10	
Female Genital Organs															
Uterus—															
Body	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	
Neck	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	7	—	1	—	19	19	24	
Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	6	—	—	—	21	21	19	
Vulva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	
Other unspecified....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	7	7	3	
Breast	—	—	—	1	—	12	—	17	—	1	—	31	31	31	
Penis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Skin	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	1	—	5	3	8	6	
Prostate & Bladder	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	2	1	2	8	7	15	23	
Other unspecified Organs	—	—	1	—	8	7	12	12	1	3	22	22	44	19	
Totals	1930	—	—	3	7	60	90	111	117	9	17	183	231	414	—
	1929	2	—	3	10	69	78	116	108	4	13	194	209	—	403

APPENDIX 32.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM, COTTINGHAM—STATISTICS.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Patients remaining in Sanatorium on 31st December, 1929	65	61	126
Patients admitted during 1930	297	188	485
Number treated	362	249	611
Patients discharged during 1930	294	189	483
Patients remaining in on 31st December, 1930	68	60	128

The admissions in 1929 numbered 516. The sex and ages of those admitted in 1930 are shown below :—

<i>Age periods.</i>	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50 and over.	<i>Total</i>
Males	81	47	45	46	49	29	297
Females	52	52	38	31	12	3	188
	133	99	83	77	61	32	485

The admissions were classified as under :—

<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
			1930. 1929.
For observation or prevention	17	13	30 20
Class T.B. minus { Likely to respond to treatment and to be fit for work or school }	96	71	167 213
Class T.B. plus			
Group 1	43	33	76 67
Group 2 Only improvement expected	95	41	136 131
Group 3 Advanced cases recognised as hopeless	17	15	32 57
	268	173	441 488

<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>							
1. Bones and Joints	....	....	....	....	13	9	22 20
2. Abdominal	....	....	....	....	9	3	12 3
3. Other classes	....	....	....	....	0	1	1 2
4. Glands	....	....	....	....	7	2	9 3
Total	....	....	....	....	297	188	485 516

APPENDIX 32—Continued.

During the year 483 patients were discharged :—

<i>Age periods.</i>	0-10.	10-20.	20-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50 and over.	<i>Total.</i>
Males	79	46	41	42	57	29	294
Females	50	57	36	30	12	4	189
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	129	103	77	72	69	33	483
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The condition of these 483 on discharge is shown below :—

<i>Age periods</i>	0-10.	10-20.	20-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50 and over.	<i>Total.</i>	
							1930.	1929.
Discharged as N.T.B.	14	2	3	3	3	0	25	—
Quiescent	55	26	10	6	10	4	111	145
Improved : Admitted for observation or preventive	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Improved : Ordinary admissions	30	23	27	27	26	13	146	175
Transferred to other treatment	6	8	5	4	5	1	29	14
Disease still active (little or no improvement)	0	19	12	15	11	7	64	47
Left against advice	20	13	5	7	5	1	51	79
Died in Sanatorium	1	12	15	10	9	7	54	52
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	129	103	77	72	69	33	483	516
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Average stay in Sanatorium expressed in days :—

<i>Age periods.</i>	0-10.	10-20.	20-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50 and over.
No. of patients	129	103	77	72	69	33
Average No. of Days	100·3	108·7	103·1	70·6	74·8	72·5

APPENDIX 33.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES
DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE I.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				Grand Totals
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) : —	* See note below.												
(a) Definitely tuberculous	145	93	15	20	2	7	21	22	147	100	36	42	325
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	28	40	28	137
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	28	40	43	134—596
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	21	22	11	8	1	—	5	3	22	22	16	11	71
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	24	28	29	92
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	68	82	99	265—428
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as													
(a) Cured	13	15	10	7	7	2	—	3	20	17	10	10	57
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	134	201	209	620—677
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—													
(a) Diagnosis completed	398	277	223	187	25	34	99	68	423	311	322	255	1311
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	18	20	13	70—1381

* One discharged as " Cured " in 1929—returned 1930.

APPENDIX 33—*Continued.*

	1930.
1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1930	1531
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	32
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	296
4. Number of persons on Dispensary Register who died during the year	233
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded two months	85
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) : actual examinations	3496
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopædic Outstations for treatment or supervision	134
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose of patients for	
(a) "Light" treatment	985
(b) Other special forms of treatment, T. & A., turbinate glands, etc.	—
9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary	6
10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
(a) At Homes of Applicants	7
(b) Otherwise (letters)	1940
11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes	261
12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes	8629
13. Number of	
(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined	787
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	150
14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December	484
15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	46
16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :	
(a) Form G.P. 17	152
(b) Form G.P. 36	93

C. METCALFE BROWN,

Senior Tuberculosis Officer.

APPENDIX 33—*Continued.*

TABLE II.

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A) AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR.

	Observa- tion.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Total.
		" Sana- torium "	" Hos- pital " Beds.	Disease of Bones and Joints.	Other Con- ditions.	
Adult Males	2	†36	14	1	1	54
Adult Females....	2	20	14	1	1	38
Children under 15 yrs.	8	34	2	§21	4	69
Total	12	90	30	23	6	161

The beds at the Sanatorium, Cottingham (132) can be used for either adults or children and also for any form or stage of disease.

§ Including 13 at the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside.

† Including 16 at the After-Care Colony, Walkington.

NOTE. Tables ii and iii apply to *all* Institutions to which we send cases—not to the Sanatorium at Cottingham only.

APPENDIX 33—Continued.

TABLE II—Continued.

(B) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR.

			In Institu- tions on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Dis- charged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions.	In Institu- tions On Dec. 31
Number of Patients	Adults.	M.	{ 41 †16	193 †18	155 †19	35 —	44 †15
		F.	32	111	96	16	31
	Children.	M.	{ 21 — §11	81 — §3	86 — §5	1 — —	15 — §9
		F.	{ 25 §2	55 2	63 §1	2 —	15 §3
Number of observation cases	Adults.	M.	—	2	2	—	—
		F.	2	6	6	—	2
	Children.	M.	3	21	15	—	9
		F.	2	16	6	—	12
	Total		155	508	454	54	155

† After-Care Colony, Walkington

§ Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside

All others relate to the S natorium, Cottingham

C. METCALFE BROWN,

Senior Tuberculosis Officer.

APPENDIX 33—Continued.

TABLE III.

RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS†
AND OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFUL CASES DISCHARGED FROM
RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR.

Classification on admission to the Institution.		Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												Total
			Under 3 months.			3—6 months.			6—12 months.			More than 12 months.			
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. minus	Quiescent	10	7	20	2	8	31	—	—	9	2	—	—	89
		Improved	8	6	22	3	—	15	—	—	3	—	—	—	57
		No material improvement	7	8	16	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	32
		Died in Institution	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
															180
	Class T.B. + Group 1.	Quiescent	5	1	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	12
		Improved	15	2	—	7	12	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	41
		No material improvement	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
															58
	Class T.B. + Group 2.	Quiescent	6	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	9
		Improved	27	5	—	18	9	—	7	1	1	—	1	—	69
		No material improvement	17	7	—	10	10	—	5	3	—	1	—	—	53
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
															131
	Class T.B. + Group 3.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		No material improvement	3	3	—	1	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	15
		Died in Institution	23	15	1	9	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	51
															67
		Total Pulmonary....	124	54	61	56	47	47	19	6	14	7	1	—	436
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints	Quiescent or Arrested	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	4	11
		Improved	1	—	1	1	—	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	10
		No material improvement	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6
		Died in Institution	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
															28
	Abdominal	Quiescent or Arrested	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
		Improved	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
		No material improvement	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
															10
	Other Organs.	Quiescent or Arrested	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		No material improvement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
															—
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent or Arrested	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
		Improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
		No material improvement	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
															5
															43
														479	
Observation for purpose of diagnosis	Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	8	
	Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	7	14	
	Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	1	7	
														29	
GRAND TOTAL ...		125	54	71	57	49	61	20	8	30	9	7	17	508	

C. METCALFE BROWN,
Senior Tuberculosis Officer.

† It should be borne in mind that the definition of "patient" does not include persons in whom a definite diagnosis of tuberculosis has not been made.

APPENDIX 33—Continued. PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—TABLE IV.

Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all patients whose case records are in possession of the Dispensaries at the end of 1930, arranged according to the years in which the patients first came under Public Medical Treatment, and their classification as shown on "Form A."

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.		Previous to 1926.						1926.						1927.						1928.						1929.						1930.						
		Class T.B. plus.						Class T.B. plus.						Class T.B. plus.						Class T.B. plus.						Class T.B. plus.						Class T.B. plus.						
		Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus.)	Grand Total.	Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus.)	Grand Total.	Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus.)	Grand Total.	Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus.)	Grand Total.	Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus.)	Grand Total.	Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus.)	Grand Total.	
Discharged as cured.	Adults	M. 19	4	1	—	5	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chil-dren.	F. 21	5	1	—	6	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		M. 122	—	—	—	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Disease arrested.	Adults	M. 3	2	—	—	2	5	4	1	2	—	3	7	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chil-dren.	F. 4	4	1	—	5	9	8	4	1	—	5	13	32	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		M. 33	—	—	—	—	14	15	—	—	—	—	17	28	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Disease not arrested.	Adults.	M. 14	8	17	6	31	45	4	1	8	1	10	14	9	1	5	5	11	20	14	36	22	13	44	59	81	23	45	43	9	97	120	—	—	—	—	—	
	Chil-dren.	F. 9	1	6	5	12	21	2	4	—	6	7	4	—	8	12	8	12	6	24	21	17	9	28	49	29	22	20	12	54	83	—	—	—	—	—		
		M. 16	—	3	—	3	19	4	—	1	—	1	5	20	2	—	—	2	22	33	45	35	1	—	1	2	47	36	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Condition not ascertained during the year ...		9	1	1	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	5	4	2	—	—	2	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...		424	176	55	—	231	655	195	99	65	1	165	360	77	17	9	6	32	109	67	13	19	1	33	100	50	18	11	1	30	80	2	3	7	—	10	12	
Dead.	Adults	M. 14	—	22	114	136	150	14	—	—	90	90	104	8	—	—	99	107	4	—	—	—	—	65	69	9	1	—	—	71	81	6	—	—	45	51		
	Chil-dren.	F. 5	—	16	65	81	86	7	—	—	62	62	69	4	—	—	53	57	4	—	—	—	—	60	64	5	—	—	61	61	6	—	—	32	34			
		M. 12	—	—	2	2	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals ...		832	201	124	202	527	1359	279	107	81	162	350	629	219	25	24	167	216	435	216	32	43	130	205	421	202	51	65	138	254	456	134	72	71	99	242	376	

APPENDIX 33—Continued.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—TABLE IV.—(Continued).

Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of the Dispensaries at the end of 1930, arranged according to the years in which the Patients first came under Public Medical Treatment, and their classification as shown on "Form A."

Condition at the time of last record made during the year to which the Return relates.			Previous to 1926.				1926.				1927.				1928.				1929.				1930.									
			Bones & Joints	Abdominal.	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones & Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones & Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones & Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones & Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total					
Discharged as cured.	Adults	M.	5	1	—	3	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	Children.	F.	3	2	1	3	14	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Disease arrested.	Adults	M.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	1	—	1	1	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	Children.	F.	1	—	—	1	2	5	—	6	—	3	1	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Disease not arrested.	Adults	M.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
	Children.	F.	2	1	—	2	7	1	—	2	—	7	—	4	14	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Transferred to Pulmonary	Adults	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
	Children.	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Condition not ascertained during the year	Adults	M.	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—						
	Children.	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	Adults	M.	20	3	5	13	41	11	2	3	5	21	6	6	8	26	3	1	6	9	19	4	1	2	6	13	3					
	Children.	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Dead.	Adults	M.	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	Children.	F.	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Totals			53	14	17	37	121	26	6	7	11	50	24	15	10	27	76	26	9	12	26	73	33	4	4	16	57	30	12	5	20	67

ALIVE.

APPENDIX 33—Continued.

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE V.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS.

Number of Notifications from Private Medical Practitioners. FORM A.													Number of Notifications from School Medical Officers. FORM B.			Number of Notifications from Poor Law Institutions and Sanatoria. FORM C.							
Age Periods.	Primary Notifications.												Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).	Primary Notifications.			Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).	Poor Law Institutions.	*Sanatoria.	S. C.	K.	A. C. C.	O.
	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.											
	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	Total.																			
Pulmonary—Males ...	—	9	16	9	21	35	52	57	50	21	3	279	—	12	2	14	14	18	273	—	17	5	
Do. Females ...	—	9	12	7	42	29	43	21	15	6	2	186	—	10	2	12	12	11	173	—	—	3	
Non-Pulmonary—Males ...	3	12	16	1	3	10	3	5	3	—	—	56	—	5	4	9	9	5	24	3	—	—	
Do. Females ...	8	11	10	10	6	4	6	3	1	4	1	64	—	5	1	6	6	3	15	2	—	1	
Total ...	11	41	54	27	72	78	104	86	75	31	6	585	—	32	9	41	41	37	485	5	17	9	

* S.C. indicates Sanatorium, Cottingham.

K. indicates Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside.

A.C.C. indicates After-Care Colony, Warrington.

O. indicates other Institutions.

APPENDIX 33—Continued.

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE VI.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period from the 29th December, 1929, to the 27th December, 1930, otherwise than by formal notification under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, or by notification in pursuance of § 5 (b) of the Local Government (Emer. Prov.) Act, 1916.

Age periods	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total Cases.
Pulmonary Males	1	—	1	1	3	4	8	8	10	11	1	48
Females	—	1	—	—	5	5	9	4	6	2	3	35
Non-Pulmonary												
Males	1	9	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	15
Females	3	8	2	1	1	3	4	—	—	1	—	23
"	5	18	4	3	11	12	21	12	17	14	4	121

	Source of Information.	No. of Cases.	
		Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Death Returns	{ From Local Registrars... ..	30	15
Posthumous Notifications	{ Transferable Deaths from Registrar General	—	1
" Transfers "	{ Notifications	9	12
Forms C & D (in respect of cases not previously known to M.O.H.)	{ " Transfers " from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	10	6
Other Sources if any (specify)	{ Forms C & D (in respect of cases not previously known to M.O.H.)	15	7
	{ Telephone	13	1
	{ Letter and Caller	2	—
		79	42

APPENDIX 33—*Continued.*

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE VII.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Registers of Notifications on the 31st December :—

YEAR.	PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			TOTAL CASES
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1930	956	658	1614	249	221	470	2084
1929	886	640	1526	221	198	419	1945
1928	996	736	1732	262	236	498	2230
1927	842	591	1433	209	186	395	1828
1926	1048	788	1836	266	249	515	2351
1925	965	672	1637	232	208	440	2077

APPENDIX 34.

AFTER CAREERS OF SANATORIUM SCHOOL CHILDREN.

							Boys.	Girls	Total.
A. <i>Children over 14 years of age.</i>									
1.	Are known to be incapable by reason of mental or physical defect of undertaking employment	....	....	....	....	....	7	10	17
2.	Are in attendance at an institution for further education	....	....	....	....	....	—	1	1
3.	Are in any other institution	....	....	....	....	....	7	1	8
4.	Are unemployed	....	....	....	....	....	8	2	10
5.	Number employed in industrial or manual occupations	....	....	....	....	....	21	7	28
6.	Number employed in agricultural or rural occupations	....	....	....	....	....	2	—	2
7.	Number employed in domestic occupations including those who are helping in the domestic work at home	....	....	....	....	....	—	16	16
8.	Number employed in commercial, professional or clerical	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	8
9.	Number employed in blind alley or other precarious occupations	....	....	....	....	....	8	—	8
B. <i>Children under 14 years of age.</i>									
1.	Are attending ordinary schools	....	....	....	....	....	182	131	313
2.	Are in any other Institution	....	....	....	....	....	14	15	29
C. <i>Children removed from the Dispensary Register.</i>									
1.	Have since died	....	....	....	....	....	8	26	34
2.	Recovered	....	....	....	....	....	54	47	101
3.	Lost sight of or transferred to other areas	....	....	....	....	....	68	49	117
4.	Discharged as non-tuberculous	....	....	....	....	....	88	68	156

APPENDIX 35.

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE
TREATMENT CENTRE FOR VENEREAL DISEASES IN MILL STREET
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorr- hoea.		Condi- tions other than Venereal.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. No. of cases which—										
(a) at the beginning of the year under report were under treatment or observa- tion for	327	239	95	—	760	125	375	273	1557	637
(b) had been marked off in a previous year as having ceased to attend or as trans- ferred to other Centres, and which returned to the Treat- ment Centre during the year under report <i>suffering from the same infection</i>	2	4	1	—	5	1	1	1	9	6
Total—Items 1 (a) and 1 (b)	329	243	96	—	765	126	376	274	1566	643
2. (a) No. of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year for the first time	294	69	110	—	635	106	353	73	1392	248
Total—Items 1 (a), 1 (b), and 2 (a)	623	312	206	—	1400	232	729	347	2958	891
(b) No of cases included in . Item (2) (a) known to have received <i>previous treatment at other Centres</i> for the same infection	58	8	1	—	63	2	—	—	122	10

APPENDIX 35—Continued.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorr- hoea.		Condi- tions other than Venereal.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3. No. of cases which ceased to attend—										
(a) before completing the first course of treatment for	44	12	15	—	46	9	77	—	182	21
(b) after one or more courses, but before completion of treatment for	13	1	11	—	113	—	—	—	137	1
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of	1	1	12	—	34	3	—	—	47	4
4. No. of cases transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for	108	6	27	—	166	3	10	—	311	9
5. No. of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observation for	20	13	29	—	149	47	216	101	414	161
6. No. of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for	437	279	112	—	892	170	426	246	1867	695
Total—Items 3, 4, 5 and 6	623	312	206	—	1400	232	729	347	2958	891
7. Out-patient attendances—										
(a) for individual attention by the Medical Officers	5636	3988	486	—	5949	3271	1371	502	13442	7761
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, &c.	230	20	224	—	16412	3557	53	—	16919	3577
Total attendances	5866	4008	710	—	22361	6828	1424	502	30361	11338
8. Aggregate No. of " In-patient days " of treatment given to persons who were suffering from	126	80	12	—	62	310	—	—	200	390

APPENDIX 35—Continued.

PATHOLOGY.

	FOR DETECTION OF			For Wassermann Reaction.
	Spirochetes.	Gonococci.	Other Organisms.	
9. Examinations of Pathological material :—				
(a) Specimens which were examined at and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre....	—	25	12	—
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre, which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory	197	1175	54	1549

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREAS IN WHICH THE PATIENTS RESIDED.

NEW CASES.

	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.	Conditions other than Venereal.	Total.
HULL	224	72	506	351	1153
East Riding (Yorks.)	15	6	41	23	85
West Riding (Yorks.)	2	3	10	4	19
North Riding (Yorks.)	—	—	—	1	1
Birmingham	1	—	—	—	1
Birkenhead	1	—	—	—	1
Bradford	1	—	1	—	2
Cardiff	—	—	2	—	2
Cheshire	—	—	2	—	2
Cornwall	—	—	1	—	1
Grimsby	2	—	1	2	5
Gateshead	—	—	1	—	1
Glasgow	1	—	1	—	2
Hampshire	—	—	—	1	1
Ipswich	—	—	1	—	1
Kent	—	—	—	1	1
Leeds	2	—	8	—	10
Leicester	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Carried Forward</i>	250	81	575	383	1289

APPENDIX 35—Continued.

	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.	Conditions other than Venereal.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>	250	81	575	383	1289
Lincolnshire	6	1	4	1	12
Liverpool	1	1	4	—	6
London	1	1	16	2	20
Manchester	—	—	1	—	1
Middlesbrough	—	—	—	1	1
Monmouthshire	1	—	—	—	1
Newcastle	2	—	1	—	3
Nottingham	1	1	—	—	2
Pembrokeshire	—	—	1	—	1
South Shields	1	—	—	—	1
Shetland	—	—	1	—	1
Staffordshire	—	—	1	—	1
Stockton	1	—	1	—	2
Swansea	1	—	1	—	2
Sunderland	1	—	—	4	5
West Hartlepool	—	—	1	—	1
Yarmouth	—	—	1	—	1
York	—	—	1	—	1
Africa	1	—	1	—	2
Arabia	—	—	2	1	3
Australia	—	—	1	—	1
Belgium	1	1	1	—	3
Chili	—	1	—	—	1
China	4	—	—	—	4
Denmark	4	1	15	4	24
Egypt	—	—	1	1	2
Esthonia	2	—	3	1	6
Finland	1	1	3	—	5
Germany	4	5	7	1	17
Greece	26	7	21	15	69
Holland	1	1	2	1	5
Iceland	1	—	4	—	5
India	6	1	3	2	12
Ireland	3	1	2	2	8
Japan	1	—	—	—	1
Latvia	7	1	6	—	14
Malta	5	—	6	2	13
Norway	11	1	20	4	36
Newfoundland	1	—	—	—	1
Poland	1	—	4	—	5
Portugal	—	—	2	—	2
Scotland	1	1	6	1	9
Spain	2	—	1	—	3
Sweden	10	3	15	—	28
U.S.A.	—	—	1	—	1
U.S.S.R.	2	—	2	—	4
Wales	2	—	3	—	5
Totals	363	110	741	426	1640

E. HARRISON, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.,
Senior Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

APPENDIX 36.

CONDITIONS FOR WHICH DOCTORS WERE SUMMONED IN AN
EMERGENCY BY MIDWIVES.

	No.
Calls for Medical Aid	922
<i>Calls during Pregnancy</i>	148
Hæmorrhage—	
(1) Before 6th month....	13
(2) Between 6th and 9th month	15
(3) Occurring at onset of labour	29
	<hr/> 57
All the other calls for medical aid during pregnancy were when patient was 7, 8 or 9 months pregnant.	
Premature labour	6
Albuminuria	19
Vaginal discharge	2
Bronchitis	15
Heart Disease	1
Minor affections associated with pregnancy	37
Minor affections not associated with pregnancy	7
Doctor advised at labour	4
	<hr/> 91
<i>Calls for medical aid at onset of labour up to end of 3rd stage</i>	419

Most of the calls were for delay during the 2nd stage ; Uterine Inertia or no advance of presenting part. Forceps used in most cases.

Delayed labour	179
Abnormal Presentations—	
(1) Breech	24
(2) Occipito-Posterior	23
(3) Face	7
(4) Prolapsed Cord	10
(5) Transverse....	4
(6) Other Malpresentations	6

APPENDIX 37.

ANNUAL STATISTICS RELATING TO MATERNITY HOSPITALS AND HOMES
FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Name of Institution	....	....	HULL MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.
No. of Beds	....	....	49 (This does not include 12 isolation beds).
Address	....	....	HEDON ROAD, HULL.
No. of cases in the Home on the 1st January, 1930	....	....	29
No. of cases admitted during 1930	....	....	928
Average duration of stay	....	....	14 days
No. of cases delivered by—			
(a) Midwives	....	....	789
(b) Doctors	....	....	67
No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife, with reasons for requiring assistance :—			
(a) Ante-natal	....	100	36 cases Induced Labour, viz. :— 29 Disproportion. 1 Pyelitis. 5 Cardiac Disease. 1 Albuminuria. 6 cases Induced Abortion, viz. :— 2 Heart Failure. 3 Pulmonary Tuberculosis. 1 Hyperemesis Gravidarum. 2 Abortion. 2 Bronchitis and General Debility. 4 Eclampsia. 14 Albuminuria. 2 For Observation. 1 Pneumonia. 6 Pyelitis. 18 Placenta Prævia. 4 Accidental Hæmorrhage. 1 Hæmaturia. 2 Cardiac Disease. 1 Breast Abscess. 1 Hyperemesis Gravidarum.
(b) During Labour	....	70	30 Forceps Deliveries :— 5 Persistent Posterior. 13 Delayed Second Stage. 9 Contracted Pelvis. 1 Prolapsed Cord. 2 Eclampsia. 8 Cæsarian Sections :— 2 Impacted Breech. 1 Ruptured Uterus (Old Cæsarian Scar). 5 Contracted Pelvis.

APPENDIX 37—*Continued.*

(b) During Labour	....	....70— <i>Continued.</i>	
			3 Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage.
			2 Eclampsia.
			8 Malpresentation.
			4 Craniotomy.
			3 Abortion.
			1 Hydatidiform Mole.
			2 Hydramnios.
			4 Abnormal Fœtus.
			1 Epileptic Fit.
			4 Light Anæsthesia during 2nd stage.
(c) After Labour	....	147	....
			3 Adherent Placenta.
			3 Post-Partum Hæmorrhage.
			3 Mental Disturbances.
			98 Laceration of Perineum.
			14 Mild Pyrexia (not notifiable).
			6 Thrombophlebitis.
			1 Influenza.
			1 Pneumonia.
			2 Bronchitis.
			6 Subinvolution.
			2 Septic Perineums.
			3 Pyelitis.
			1 Cellulitis of leg.
			2 Epileptic Convulsions.
			2 Persistent Red Lochia.

N.B.—Notified Puerperal Pyrexia and Sepsis cases not included.

(d) For Infant	....	....	56	....	16	Prematurity.
					4	Collapse.
					1	Vomiting.
					1	Sore Buttocks.
					2	Phimosis.
					2	Pemphigus.
					2	Cleft Palate
					2	Spina Bifida.
					1	Colitis.
					1	Intracranial Hæmorrhage.
					1	Enteritis.
					1	Intra-peritoneal Hæmorrhage.
					2	Congenital Stricture of Oesophagus.
					5	Asphyxia.
					3	Malæna Neonatorum.
					4	Atelectasis.
					1	Congenital Herpes.
					1	Abscess of Lacrymal Sac.
					1	Congenital Morbis Cordis.
					5	" Spots."

N.B.—20 cases of Conjunctivitis not included here.

APPENDIX 37—*Continued.*

No of cases notified as		
(a) Puerperal Fever	.... 2	Both died in Isolation Block.
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia	.... 18	3 Absorption from Septic Vulva.
(i.e., rise of temperature to 100·4°F.		4 Sapræmia.
for 24 hours, or its recurrence within		1 Pyelitis.
that period)		1 Gonococcal Endometritis.
with result of treatment in each case.		1 Rheumatic Fever.
		1 Bronchitis.
		1 Cellulitis of Leg.
		2 Thrombophlebitis of Leg.
		4 Unknown cause—probably mild uterine infection.
All recovered satisfactorily.		
No. of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum	.... 2	
No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum		
with result of treatment in each case	.... 1 (Cured).	
No. of cases of " Inflammation of Eyes " however slight	.... 20	
No. of Infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution, with reasons why they were not breast-fed	.... 26	8 Artificially fed owing to illness of mother.
		18 Complementary—due to deficient secretion.
No. of Maternal Deaths, with causes	.... 5	2 Sepsis.
		3 Eclampsia.
No. of Fœtal Deaths—		
(a) Still-born	.... 54	14 Prematurity and Placenta Prævia.
		2 Accidental Hæmorrhage.
		6 Premature Infants (definite evidence of Syphilis in one)
		10 due to difficult delivery—
		(including 3 breeches, emergency failed forceps and obstructed labours).
		8 Abnormal Fœtus.
		(including 2 anencephalic monsters,
		1 spina bifida.
		1 hydrocephalus)
		5 Toxæmias of the Mother.
		(including 2 Eclampsias)
		3 Prolapsed Cords.
		1 Asphyxia from cord round neck.
		5 No cause found.
(b) within 10 days of birth	.... 19	13 Premature Infants.
and their causes, and the result of the post-mortem examination if possible		1 Congenital Heart.
		3 Atelectasis.
		1 Intra-cranial Hæmorrhage.
		1 Malæna followed by Enteritis.

APPENDIX 38.

ANALYSIS OF CASES OF PUERPERAL FEVER.

Case No.	Para	Attendant.	A.N. Care.	Labour.		Treatment.		Result.	Remarks.
				Place.	Abnormality.	Home.	Hospital.		
1	1	Doctor & Midwife	Doctor	Home.	Four Sutures.	Yes	—	Cured.	—
2	2	Doctor & Un-certified Nurse	None.	Home	Forceps delivery	—	M.M.H.	Died	—
3	3	Midwife	Midwife	Home	Torn Perineum	—	...	...	...
4	1	Doctor & Un-certified Nurse	None	Home	Albuminuria	—	M.M.H.	Died	Jubilee Nurse.
5	2	Doctor	Doctor	Home	Normal	—	H.R.I.	Died	—
6	3	Midwife	Midwife	Home	Abnormally large child	—	...	Died	—
7	2	Doctor & Un-certified Nurse	None	Home	Forceps delivery	Yes	—	Cured	—
8	4	Doctor & Midwife	Midwife	Home	?Pelvic Abscess	—	M.M.H.	Cured	—
9	3	Midwife	Midwife	Home	Forceps delivery	—	...	Cured	—
10	5	Doctor & Midwife	Midwife	Home	Normal	—	P.L.I.	Cured	—
11	2	Doctor	None	Home	Forceps delivery	Yes	—	Cured	—
12					Post Partum Hæmorrhage				
13	5	Midwife	Midwife	Home	Miscarriage	—	P.L.I.	Cured	Out of Boundary.
14	1						H.R.I.		No details.
15	8	Doctor	None	P.L.I. Home	Twins. Normal delivery	—	P.L.I.	Cured	—
					Miscarriage	—	P.L.I. M.M.H. & P.L.I.	Died	No details.

ANALYSIS OF CASES OF PUERPERAL FEVER—Continued.

Case No.	Para	Attendant.	A.N. Care.	Labour.		Abnormality.	Treatment.			Result.	Remarks.
				Place.			Home.	Hospital.			
16	2	Doctor & Midwife	Midwife ...	Home		Heart trouble. Forceps delivery Three Sutures Post Partum Hemorrhage.	Yes	—		Cured	—
17	5	Doctor	Doctor ...	Home		Uterine infection Malpresentation Stillbirth	—	M.M.H. ...		Cured	—
18	3	Doctor & Midwife	Midwife & A.N. Clinic	M.M.H.			—	M.M.H. ...		Died	Forceps tried at home but without success, so sent to Hospital.
19	1	Doctor & Midwife	Midwife ...	Home		Forceps delivery	—	M.M.H. ...		Died	—
20	4	Doctors & Midwife	None ...	Nursing Home		Premature twins	—	Nursing Home		Cured	—
21	1	Midwife	Midwife ...	Home		Normal delivery	Home	P.L.I. ...		Died	—
22				Home			—	M.M.H. ...		Died	Out of Boundary. No details.
23	1	Doctors & Midwife	Midwife ...	Home		Obstructed breech Forceps delivery Five Sutures.	—	H.R.I. ...		Cured	—
24	1	Midwife	Midwife ...	Nursing Home		Normal delivery, but high temperature.	—	Nursing Home		Cured	—
25	7	Midwife	None ...	Home		Normal delivery	Yes ...	—		Cured	—
26	1	Midwife	A.N. Clinic	Home		Normal delivery	Yes ...	—		Cured	Septic hand probably primary focus.
27	5	Doctor	A.N. Clinic	M.M.H.		Forceps delivery	—	M.M.H. ...		Died	—

APPENDIX 39.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING AND MATERNITY HOMES.

Date Registered.	Address.	Name of Person Registered.	No. of beds.	Nature of case taken.	Remarks.
3rd February, 1927	York Diocesan Maternity Home, Linnæus House, Linnæus Street	Mrs. Lewis	18	Maternity.	—
3rd March, 1927	4 Vermont Street	Mrs. Lily Barnes	2	"	—
"	40 Wilberforce Street	Mrs. Jane Bryan	1	"	No cases taken.
"	44 Estcourt Street	Mrs. E. M. Ounsworth	1	"	—
1st March, 1928	117 Newstead Street	Mrs. M. A. Brewer	1	"	—
1st July, 1928	Central Maternity and District Nursing Home, 34 Spring Street	Miss Emily F. Armstrong	8	Medical and Maternity.	—
"	Tower Grange Nursing Home, Holderness Road	Miss Winifred Bond	9	Medical, Surgical and Maternity.	Closed May, 1930
"	St. Margaret's Nursing Home, 98, Beverley Road	Miss Elsie May Brown	10	"	—
"	Ryde Nursing Home, 4 Beech Grove	Miss Emmeline Butterworth	7	Medical and Surgical.	—
"	St. George's Nursing Home, 208, Anlaby Road	Misses Cain and Swallow	10	Medical, Surgical and Maternity.	—
"	Victoria Nursing Home, 81, Westbourne Avenue	Miss Elizabeth Davies	16	"	—
"	26, Morpeth Street	Miss Mary E. Dorman	7	"	—
"	Dorchester House Nursing Home, 273 Beverley Road	Miss Winifred Dunn	11	Medical, Surgical and Maternity.	—
"	Miss Camm's Nursing Home, 96 and 98 Westbourne Avenue	Misses Wybom and Sargent	18	"	—
9th Nov., 1928	Rokeby Nursing Home, 118 The Boulevard	Miss Laverick	9	"	Re-registered Sept., 1930.
"	91 Albert Avenue	Mrs. Florence Sills	5	Medical and Maternity.	—
7th March, 1929	Newhaven Nursing Home, 40 Sunny Bank	Miss Lilian Gill	3	"	Closed Aug., 1930

APPENDIX 40.

INFANT MORTALITY (NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1st Day.	2nd Day.	3rd Day.	4th Day.	5th Day.	6th Day.	7th Day.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	Under 1 Mth.	1/2 Mths.	2/3 Mths.	3/4 Mths.	4/5 Mths.	5/6 Mths.	6/7 Mths.	7/8 Mths.	8/9 Mths.	9/10 Mths.	10/11 Mths.	11/12 Mths.	Total.
All Causes } Certified... } Uncertified	75	19	13	5	6	6	12	136	32	24	6	198	56	40	29	18	11	15	13	16	6	18	14	434
Small Pox...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuber Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not T.B.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets ... (Overlying)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	75	19	13	5	6	6	12	136	32	24	6	198	56	40	29	18	11	15	13	16	6	18	14	434

Nett Births in the Year—Legitimate, 5,972.

Illegitimate, 316.

Nett Deaths in the Year—Legitimate Infants, 400.

Illegitimate Infants, 34.

APPENDIX 40—Continued.

INFANT MORTALITY PER 1000 BIRTHS, 1895-1930.

APPENDIX 41.

VISITS PAID BY THE HEALTH VISITORS AND DINING SUPERINTENDENTS.

								1929.		1930.
Total Visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	88367	....	88233
Total visits to Children	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	74827	....	82161
Visits to Expectant Mothers—										
First visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	555	....	526
Re-visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1052	....	957
Visits to Nursing Mothers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2426	....	1994
Infants under one year—										
First visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6127	....	6174
Re-visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14992	....	15039
Special visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	315	....	246
Ineffective visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4650	....	4645
Infants aged one year—										
Re-visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11971	....	12362
Special visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	384	....	307
Ineffective visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2318	....	2297
Children 2 to 5 years—										
Effective visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26316	....	26850
Ineffective visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5441	....	4594
Neglected children (all ages)—										
First visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	—
Re-visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	27
Pneumonia Investigations—										
First visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	3
Re-visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Inflammation of the eyes—										
First visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	143	....	140
Re-visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	197	....	217
Whooping Cough (all ages)—										
First visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	423	....	437
Re-visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	156	....	5
Chicken-pox.—										
First visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	3
Re-visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2
Measles (all ages)—										
First visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	810	....	2698
Re-visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	159	....	187
Diarrhœa—										
First visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	67	....	62
Re-visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	....	9

APPENDIX 41—Continued.

	1929.	1930.
Pemphigus Neonatorum—		
First visits	23	66
Re-visits	63	118
Mumps—		
First visits	9	461
Re-visits	3	8
Anterior Poliomyelitis—		
First visits	3	-
Re-visits	25	13
Scabies and Verminous Children—		
First visits	1	—
Re-visits	—	—
Visits re financial circumstances	90	86
Investigations re Medical Help Forms	754	768
„ Puerperal Pyrexia	25	44
„ Puerperal Fever	19	25
„ Still-births	255	192
„ Deaths from Tuberculosis....	6	28
„ Maternal deaths	12	17
„ Infant deaths	299	262
Nurse Children—		
First visits	46	55
Re-visits	636	622
Miscellaneous Visits (Removals, Home Helps, etc.)	3447	4786
<hr/>		
Cards of children entered School despatched to School Medical Officer	3221	2474
No. of attendances at Clinic Sessions	4334	5712

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES' VISITS.

Visits to Expectant Mothers	1555	1826
Total visits to Expectant Mothers by Municipal Midwives, Health Visitors and Dining Superintendents	3162	3309

	HANOVER SQUARE DEPOT.			COLTMAN STREET DEPOT			Total Issues.	RECEIPTS FROM SALES.		VALUE OF FREE ISSUES.	Value of Total Issues.
	Sold.	Half Price.		Sold.	Half Price.			AT Cost Price.	AT Half Price.		
		Free.	Free.		Free.	Free.				£ s d	£ s d
Dried Milks :—											
Cow and Gate, No. 1	758	3	169	2524	55	459	3968	218 16 0	1 18 8	41 17 4	262 12 0
Do. No. 2	15519	217	8544	10876	178	6509	41843	1979 14 0	14 16 3	1128 18 6	3123 8 9
Glaxo—Ostermilk	7678	130	3950	3547	142	2099	17546	841 17 6	10 4 0	452 12 6	1304 14 0
Ambrosia	1316	20	1095	3554	104	1686	7775	365 5 0	4 13 0	208 11 6	578 9 6
Dextrin-Maltose	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virol	2334	20	1058	2128	34	1338	6912	148 14 8	18 0	79 17 4	229 10 0
Virolax	360	6	141	318	6	130	961	27 7 8	5 0	11 5 10	38 18 6
Malt Extract	168	2	40	478	4	108	800	17 6 11	1 10	4 0 2	21 8 11
Malt and Iron	5506	41	1371	1931	9	561	9419	154 18 9	12 6	40 4 0	195 15 3
Cod Liver Oil, 5 ozs.	1003	3	578	111	5	78	1778	21 2 3	1 9	12 0 11	33 4 11
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, 5 ozs.	2374	16	1333	1420	27	1146	6316	79 0 10	10 9	51 12 11	131 4 6
Nurul	365	3	88	303	2	273	1034	20 17 6	1 8	11 5 8½	32 4 10½
Medicinal Paraffin	780	6	321	215	2	127	1451	43 10 7½	3 11	19 12 0	63 6 6½
Vitmar	53	—	36	20	—	—	109	2 2 7	—	1 1 0	3 3 7
Ostelin	2564	14	672	2183	21	1028	6482	108 15 8½	8 9	38 19 2	148 3 7½
Year, 1930	40778	481	19396	29608	589	15542	106394	4029 10 0	34 16 1	2101 18 10½	6166 4 11½
Year, 1929	30717	243	13405	30368	437	14120	89290	3579 0 10	23 5 2½	1629 2 1½	5231 8 2
Year, 1928	28818	135	15174	31980	498	15400	92005	3513 11 3½	20 0 1	1762 13 6½	5296 4 11
Year, 1927	38204	145	16087	17226	86	7595	79342	3317 12 8	7 1 4	1337 17 6½	4662 11 6½

APPENDIX 43.

LIST OF LECTURES GIVEN BY OFFICERS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1930.

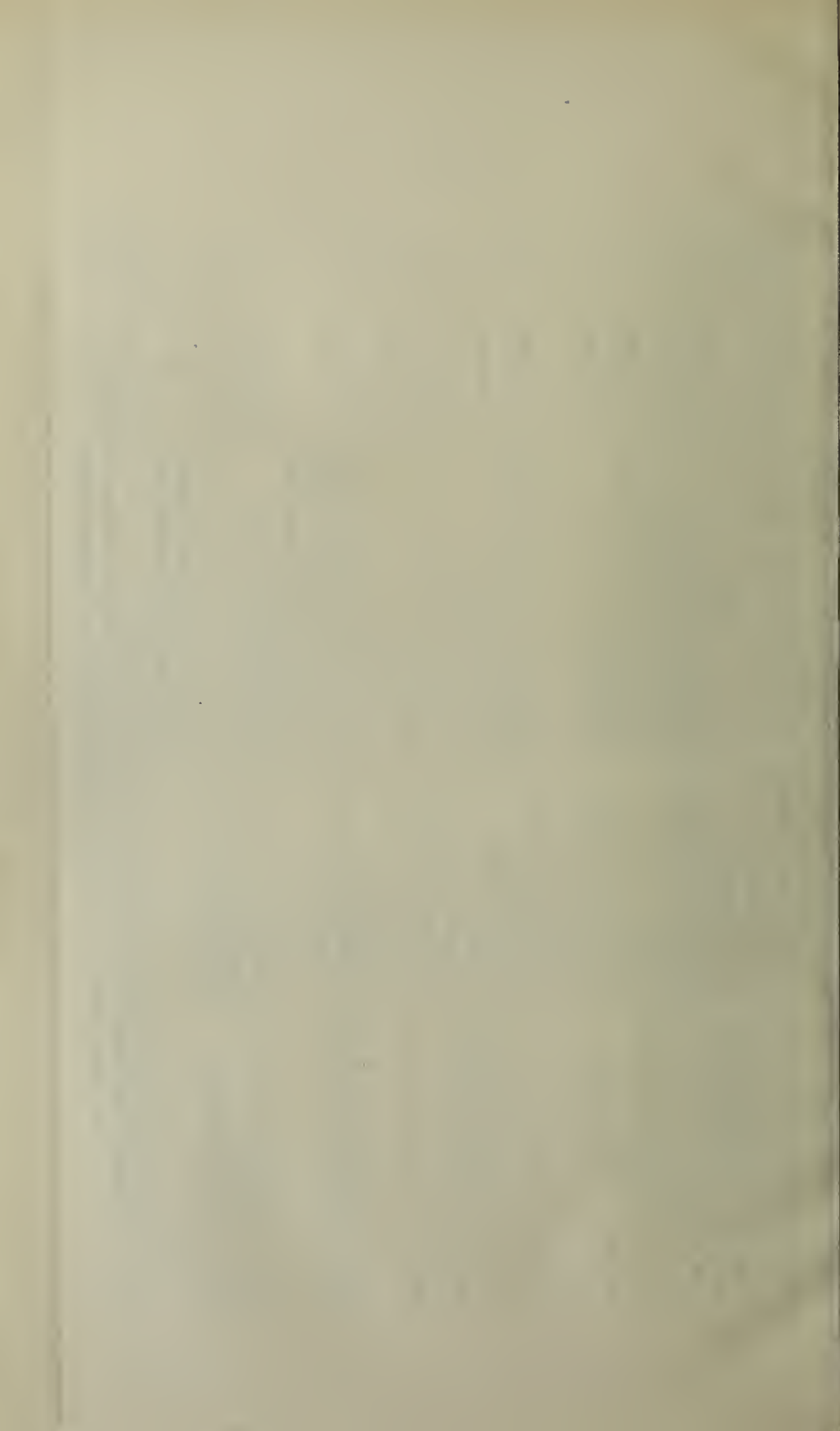
Date.	Place of Lecture.	Name of Organisation.	Title.	By whom given.	Approx. Attendance.
Jan. 22	Unity Hall, Hesse	....	" Maternity and Child Welfare Work."	Dr. Gilchrist.	45
Jan. 24	Guildhall, Hull	....	" Abnormalities of the Infant."	Dr. Gilchrist.	18
Jan. 26	King's Hall, Fountain Rd.	Midwives. Sunday Afternoon Meeting.	" Care of Cripples."	Dr. Gilchrist.*	300
Jan. 27	St. Saviour's Parish Hall	Mothers' Union	" Prevention of Crippling Deformities."	Dr. Gilchrist.*	50
Jan. 30	Princes Avenue Wesleyan Schoolroom, Blenheim Street.	North West Hull Rangers.	" Work of Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Public Health Department."	Dr. Gilchrist.	45
Feb. 3	Princes Avenue Wesleyan Church.	P.M.A.	" Work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department."	Miss Harrison	40
Feb. 17	Ebenezer Primitive Methodist Sunday School	Women's Bright Hour.	" Work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department."	Miss Harrison	40
Feb. 18	Memorial Congregational Church Sunday School, Princes Avenue.	Women's Afternoon Meeting.	" The Importance of Preventive Medicine."	Dr. Gilchrist.	40
May 2	St. John Ambulance Headquarters, Anlaby Road.	St. John Ambulance Brigade.	" The Reaction of the Body to Infection."	Dr. Thomson.	35
May 20	Municipal Training College.	Students.	" The Work of the School Medical Service."	Dr. Morrison.	100
May 22	Municipal Training College.	Students.	" Common Ailments of School Children."	Dr. Morrison.	100
May 23	Municipal Training College.	Students.	" Special Groups of School Children."	Dr. Morrison	100
June 4	St. Jude's Hall, Spring Bank.	North West Hull Guiders and Rangers.	" Care of the Cripples."	Dr. Gilchrist.*	50
June 5	H.M. Prison	Prisoners.	" Care of the Cripples."	Dr. Gilchrist.*	200
June 12	Camp at Melton Hill	East Yorks. Girl Guides.	" General Health."	Dr. Gilchrist.	35

LIST OF LECTURES GIVEN BY OFFICERS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT
DURING THE YEAR 1930—Continued.

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Date.	Place of Lecture.	Name of Organisation.	Title.	By whom given.	Approx. Attendance.
Sept. 27	York 	Women Public Health Officers' Association.	" Artificial Light Treatment."	Dr. Gilchrist.	50
Oct. 6	Princes Avenue Wesleyan Church.	P.M.A.	" Prevention of Maternal Mortality and Morbidity."	Dr. Gilchrist.	40
Oct. 15	Unity Hall, Hessle ...	Hull Women's Co-operative Guild (Hessle Branch).	" Danger Signals."	Dr. Gilchrist.	40
Oct. 28	Thornton Hall 	Hull Camp Fire Guardians Association.	" The Maternity and Child Welfare Service."	Dr. Gilchrist.	55
Nov. 5	St. John Ambulance Headquarters, Anlaby Road.	St. John Ambulance Brigade.	" Diseases of Women."	Dr. Gilchrist.	50
Nov. 10	West Dock Hotel ...	Amalgamated Engineering Union (Hull Branch)	" Tuberculosis."	Dr. Brown.	60
Nov. 11	Owen Hall, Baker Street	Hull Women's Co-operative Guild (Central Branch)	" Venereal Disease."	Dr. Findlay.	60
Nov. 17	Unitarian Church, Park Street.	Park St. Unitarian Church Women's Guild.	" The Prevention of Maternal Mortality—The Importance of Antenatal Care and the Facilities provided in Hull."	Dr. Steven.	80
Dec. 6	Reckitt's Hostel, Garden Village.	South East Hull Girl Guides.	" Examination for Health Badge."	Dr. Gilchrist.	18
Dec. 10	Newland Parish Hall ...	Mothers' Union....	" The Prevention of Maternal Mortality—The Importance of Antenatal Care and the Facilities provided in Hull."	Dr. Steven.	40

During the year a course of seven lectures on " Sick Nursing," by Dr. Gilchrist, and a course of six lectures on " Home Nursing," by Dr. Steven, were given to the St. John Ambulance Brigade.



POPULATION AND BIRTH AND
DEATH-RATES, ETC., FOR
THE WHOLE CITY.

POPULATION: 305,600.

Birth-rate	20.6
Death-rate	12.5
Zymotic Death-rate	0.7
Infantile Death-rate	69
Estimated Population per acre	22.8

UNIVERSITY.

8.8
9.3
0.5
90
8.8

BEVERLEY.

13.9
10.0
0.2
83
15.4

STONEFERRY.

8.4
9.6
0.5
91
7.8

PARK.

13.3
14.3
1.2
96
54.8

NEWLAND.

6.8
11.3
0.1
109
23.4

WEST
CENTRAL

23.1
14.7
0.4
104
128.2

EAST
CENTRAL.

29.4
17.1
0.7
52
87.7

SOUTHCOATES.

24.0
10.1
0.8
52
115.4

NORTH
NEWINGTON.

14.4
11.5
0.4
51
68.0

BOTANIC.

15.2
12.6
0.5
98
67.8

ALBERT.

24.5
15.2
0.6
65
57.3

PARAGON.

29.0
18.1
1.9
108
27.0

DRYPOOL.

26.8
12.8
1.1
69
45.0

ALEXANDRA.

23.7
12.4
1.0
58
35.2

PICKERING.

13.4
7.3
0.3
63
11.7

SOUTH
NEWINGTON.

17.8
10.6
0.5
55
49.0

COLTMAN.

26.4
14.5
0.8
91
85.2

MYTON.

37.3
24.5
1.5
63
47.0

ST. ANDREWS.

28.0
12.2
0.7
37
12.7

R I V E R H U M

